The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1880—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

CHICAGO EXPOSITION, 1880,

Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, at 8 p. m., and close Saturday, Oct. 23---daily from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. except Sundays.

Admission---Adults, 25c; Children, 15c.

Being the greatest well-established annual exhibition of America, it is always filled with the novelties of invention and latest productions of artistic and mechanical skill. For the present year the mammoth building is completely filled with the choicest displays in every department of Science, Industry and Art.

The public may rest assured that in all respects the exhibition of this year is strikingly representative of the progress of this country, and eminently worthy of the City of Chicago and of the Great Northwest.

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THE LEADING PIANO DEALERS

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LACE CURTAINS!

Just received, an extra fine line of Nottingham Lace Curtains, from New York Auctions, which we are enabled to sell you at a great bargain.

Full width Lace Curtains from 8 cents per yard up.

Also, a fine line in Sets.

A real Ecru Set of Nottingham Lace Curtains at $3.00 per pair.

Also, Novelties in Antique Sets, Ecru, Swiss Sets, Old Gold Sets, Old Gold and Black Sets, Cardinal and Black Sets.

Also, the biggest bargains in the city in

CARPETS!

A real Brussels Carpet at 65 cts. per yard.

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OPPOSITE PALMER HOUSE.

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$6.00 TO Cincinnati and Return!

The KANKAKEE LINE and CINCINNATI AIR LINE will sell Excursion Tickets to Cincinnati and return at above low rate. Good going on Morning and Evening Trains of Wednesday, Sept. 15, and good to return until Sunday, Sept. 19, inclusive.

Ticket Office 121 Randolph-st. Depot foot of Lake-st.; Depot foot of Twenty-second-st.; and Depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

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This Company have established their Western Agency at Chicago, and invite the public to call at their office and examine their goods.

The marvelous beauty, both in design and finish, their adaptability for all purposes where artistic combination of colors is desired, renders the subject one of the greatest interest to Architects and Decorators. The license of this Company covers the use of these Veneers for Furniture, Architectural Work, Cabinet Work, Wall Panels, Cornices, Railway Cars, and Ornamental Decorations of every description.

Office, cor. Clark and South Water-sts.,

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JOHN D. FOWLE,
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Ladies' Felt Hats.

A large invoice of new styles just received by

A. BISHOP & CO.,

164 State-st., cor. Monroe.

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CHOICE FRUIT.

For the finest Peaches, put up in packages warranted sound, and same all through basket, and for the best of everything in Fruits, go to

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COAL.

ROBERT LAW, dealer in all kinds of Coal, by cargo, car load, and retail.

Offices, 230 Madison, and 126 Market-sts.

PIANOS.

The Great Tone

The greatest tone in Nature, by the admission of the Human Race, is the Voice of Man, so full of majesty and sweetness, so endless in range and variety of expression. After it come

The Artificial Voices,

The great musical instruments of our new civilization,—the Piano and the Organ,—and First among the great Artificial Tones comes the Piano of all Nations, the world-renowned and utterly-unapproachable

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.

Admitted by the critics of all lands and in musical circles of every continent to be

The Sovereign Instrument

Among all human inventions for reproducing the enchanting qualities of the Human Voice. It is, by all competent authority, THE BEST PIANO EVER MANUFACTURED, and is exhibited and sold as such at the Music Warerooms of

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The Pianofortes—Grand, Square, and Upright—manufactured by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, have established for themselves so world-wide a reputation that it is hardly possible for us to add anything to their just fame.

Having thoroughly tested and tried these instruments personally for years, both in public and private, it becomes our pleasant duty to express our candid opinion regarding their unquestioned superiority over any other piano known to us.

Among the chief points of their uniform excellence are: Greatest possible depth, richness, and volume of tone, combined with a most brilliant, clear, even, and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and, above all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch.

This peculiarity is found exclusively in the "Steinway" Piano, and together with the matchless precision, elasticity, and promptness of action always characterizes these instruments, as well as their unequaled durability under the severest trials, is truly surprising, and claims at once the admiration of every artist. We therefore consider the "Steinway" Pianos in all respects the best instrument made in this country or in Europe, use them solely and exclusively ourselves in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the public.

We have at different times expressed our opinions regarding the pianos of various makers, but freely and unhesitatingly accord the palm to Steinway & Sons' Pianos superior to them all.

S. B. MILLS.	WILLIAM MASON.
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CARL WOLFSOHN.	ALFRED H. PEASE.
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LYON & HEALY,

State and Monroe-sts.

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In the purchase of a Piano is of greater importance than price. For this reason it is a matter of ECONOMY to buy such an instrument as the

WEBER PIANO,

Which, being constructed from the very best materials and very best workmanship, is much cheaper than the worthless instruments that are offered at any price. These Pianos combine in the highest possible degree **the maximum of value and the minimum of cost.** All instruments FULLY GUARANTEED, AND TERMS MADE TO SUIT.

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156 State-st., Chicago.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE FINEST INSTRUMENTS IN THE WORLD!

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

BAUER

BEHNING, MILLER, McCAMMON, and others.

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PRICES AND TERMS to suit all purchasers. Every instrument fully warranted for five years.

Importers of Musical Merchandise. Band Instruments, fine Violins, and Strings a specialty.

Pianos taken on storage.

Pianos tuned, repaired, and polished.

The best workmen employed for the different branches of repairing of all kinds of musical instruments.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free.

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182 & 184 Wabash-av.

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Broad Tired Trucks.

Large lines of MERCHANDISE moved with promptness and dispatch.

CURTAINS AND TIDIES.

"See, the Conquering Hero Comes!" **"SEA,** "See, the Conquering Hero Comes!"

THE CONQUERING HERO COMES!"

---"Excuse these tears,"---but just listen to this account of Two Enormous Purchases just made by SEA'S EUROPEAN BUYER:

1st. Retirement of a London Upholsterer from the Curtain Trade.

2d. Collapse of a Nottingham (Eng.) Lace-Tidy Manufacturer.

THE FIRST STOCK!!!

CURTAINS!

PERSIAN MADE!

PERSIAN EFFECTS AND COLORINGS!

RAW SILK!

LONDON PRICE, $16 ($160.00).

SEA'S PRICE, $29.00 AND $34.50.

8 PAIRS

HINDOO PORTIERRES,

Or "CHYPRE" CURTAINS,

Colors Black and Gold, Green and Gold, Blue and Black, &c., &c.

VALUE $20 TO $35,

PRICE $8.40 TO $17.20.

20 PAIRS

FRENCH IMPERIAL

CURTAINS, decidedly the rejoicing European Novelty, truly Works of Art, London price $15 to $40, SEA offers them this week at

$9.88 TO $16.70 PER PAIR.

12 PAIRS REAL

ANTIQUE LACE,

Wide Insertions and Edgings of Finest Antique Lacet,

PRICE $5.40 TO $22.60.

Worth $8.50 to $30.

Don't fail to see these Art Works in LACE

GUIPURES, NOTTINGHAMS, KNITTED,

At these unheard-of prices:

LONDON PRICE.	SEA'S PRICE.
$3.00	$1.24
4.00	1.98
7.00	2.47
10.00	3.70
12 00	4.88

NO DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

PRICES ARE FOR A PAIR.

ALL QUALITIES, in Cream or White.

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BY THE YARD.

REAL NOTTINGHAM LACE,

Heavy, Firm Threads.	New Designings.
5 cts. per yard, worth 15 cts.	
20 ct. Quality, 7 cts.	35 ct. Quality, 19 cts.
22 ct. Quality, 9 cts.	40 ct. Quality, 24 cts.
24 ct. Quality, 11 cts.	45 ct. Quality, 29 cts.
30 ct. Quality, 14 cts.	$1.00 Quality, 44 cts.

VESTIBULE LACE,

3 cts. per yard, worth 15 cts.

SWISS DRAPERIES,

Or LAPPET COLONADE CURTAINS, in new figures and stripes, 19 cts. per yard, worth 35 cts.

POLES.

Curtain Poles of solid Black Walnut, with all fixtures, and with 6 Walnut Rings, Gilt Finished, or

$1.24, usual price $3.50.

800 Antique Lace Scarfs,

24 cts., worth 60 cts.

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EFFECTIVE PERSIAN COLORS!

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Chair Tidies or Sofa Pillows.

$5.00 Quality $1.98.
$3.00 Quality $1.48.
$2.50 Quality 98 cts.
$2.00 Quality 79 cts.

All in dazzling effects and the stylish Persian colors.

25,000

FINEST LACE TIDIES.

LINEN FRINGE (COLORS),
POINT D'AURT GUIPURES,
KNITTED TOILETS,
REAL NOTTINGHAMS,
WOVEN TAPE EDGE, &c., &c.

9 cts.

For Real Nottingham Tidies ONE YARD LONG, HALF A YARD WIDE; for Tape Edge Tidies, 22 inches long by 14 wide.

9 CTS. AND WORTH 25 CTS.

TIDIES

14 cts. worth 30 cts.
19 cts. worth 38 cts.
29 cts. worth 50 cts.
38 cts. worth 85 cts.
48 cts. worth $1.00.
$1.50 Tidies 79 cts. $2.00 Tidies 98 cts.

Will open Tuesday a. m.

400 MARSEILLES TOILET SETS

39 cts.

For entire set of 3 pieces, fringed borders, and in beautiful French designs, worth at 75c. price 39 cts.

Beautiful Marseilles Tidies, small size, 3 cts.

Now on sale, 800 Linen Tidies, Mats, Chair Arms, &c.

19 cts.,

Sold everywhere for 35 cts. These come in all conceivable solid colors, and in fancy combinations, with fringed borders. Tidy are specimens.

HO! HO! HA! HA! HE! HE!

VELVET RIBBONS.

A 12-yard piece of Black Velvet Ribbon.

2 cts.

For full 12-yard piece; wider 4 cts. and 9 cts.; extra wide, 15 cts. A piece of 12 yds. for the price of one yd.

COLORED VELVET RIBBON, 1 ct., 2 cts., 5 cts., 7 cts., ALL WIDTHS, ALL SHADES.

These prices, absurd as they may seem, are for a full piece of 12 yards.

Owing to rainy weather still have 10,000 vols. (out of 250,000)

BOOKS,

1 ct., 3 cts., 5 cts., 9 cts.

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CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

Retail Stationers,

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Mathematical Instruments, in Sets; thirty different styles.
Whatman's Drawing Paper, all sizes.
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Reynolds' English Bristol Board.
Russell's Manilla, all widths and weights, flat and in rolls.
India Ink, cheap and extra fine.
Tracing Paper, Tracing Cloth.
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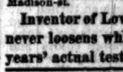

Dr. Day,

133 East Madison-st.

Best {RUBBER OR CELLULOID,} $5

Gold, $10. Filling, 1-4 Old Rates.

VITALIZED AIR

(Or gas) given free for painless extracting. 133 East Madison-st.

Inventor of Lower Suction Plate, which never loosens while talking or eating; 5 years' actual test without a failure.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANSTATTER VOLKSFEST

POSTPONED

TO

September 12 and 13.

NOTICE!

No business will be transacted on MONDAY, the 6th inst., at

GOLDSMID'S LOAN OFFICE,

No. 99 East Madison-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Shawl and Book Straps.

WESTERN LEATHER MFG. CO.,

56 STATE-ST.,

Manufacturers of Leather Novelties.

Mme. Eugenie de Roode Rice,

PIANISTE.

Residence..... 111 Dearborn-av.
Music-Room..... 188 South State-st.

Dr. Odelia Blinn and Dr. Virginia C. Murdock

Have associated themselves as Partners in General Practice and the various Medicated Baths, including Electricity and Massage, the partnership dating from Aug. 25. Residence, 137 West Adams-st.

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LOANS.

On Life Policies; same bought. Send stamp. Failed Life Co.'s Policies also purchased. Box-files and other failed Bank Claims bought.

MOLMES & BRO.,

(General Brokers, 95 Washington-st.

HARDWARE AND TINWARE.

HARDWARE AND TINWARE.

GREAT BARGAINS.

2,000 doz. 6-qt. Milk Pans, 80c. doz.
100 doz. 10-qt. Rinsing Pans, $2.70.
Job Lot 16 Sauce Pans, $1.25 doz.
Job Lot 18 Sauce Pans, $1.40 doz.
1-pint Dippers, 40c. doz.
Black-Handle Ladles, 75c doz.
Pint Cups at $2.75 per gross.
Other Tinware in proportion.

Will sell Tinware cheaper than any other house in the country.

IMMENSE BARGAINS

IN ALL KINDS OF

HARDWARE!

I intend to offer very Special Bargains this week that will be lower than ever before known.

Will have a large stock of the Triple-Plated Knives, which I will offer at the very low figure of $3.65 per doz. in quantities.

Will also have a very large line of

FANCY TABLE CUTLERY

At Very Low Figures.

Have just received an immense stock of all kinds of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

Which I will offer at Reduced Prices.

1,000 doz. Taper Files at 50 per cent discount.

Don't forget this week.

A. W. WHEELER,

141 Lake-st.

DENTISTRY.

VITALIZED AIR.

New Safe Remedy. No More Pain With Teeth.

$8 Finest and Best Full Set.

Experience, skill, and care. No fancy prices.

Finest Filling one-third usual rates.

Great Discovery—Lower Set Made More Prominent.

MCCHESNEY BROS.' DENTAL PARLORS,

Cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

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Fine Illustrated Trade Catalogues

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Capacity of Press Department, 120,000 impressions per day. See our circular of references.

OTTAWAY & COMPANY, 147 & 149 Fifth-st.

OPTICAL GOODS.

MANASSE EIGHT OPTICIAN

TRIBUNE BUILDING

Fine Spectacles suited to all styles or eccentric principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, etc.

THE WIND'S WORK.

Destruction Caused by the Cyclone on the Florida Coast.

Additional Particulars of the Loss of the Steamer Vera Cruz.

The Vessel Actually Broken in Two by the Force of the Wind.

Survivors Buffeted by the Waves for a Period of Twenty-six Hours.

News of the Safety of the Niagara, Mate of the Vera Cruz.

The Latter Vessel Also Experienced Very Rough Usage.

THE CYCLONE'S WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Anxious inquiries were still made at the office of James E. Ward & Co., 113 Wall street, this morning, for news of the Niagara and its passengers. All went away relieved, for the first message to reach the office this morning was one from Havana, over the reopened Cuban line, which said the Niagara had arrived safely on Tuesday at midnight, and that all on board were well. The particulars of her condition were not sent, although she must have been roughly handled by the storm. The time named for her arrival makes her more than thirty hours behind time, and she doubtless suffered considerable damage. The Niagara is a vessel of the same class as the Vera Cruz, and sailed from this port on Aug. 26, about twenty-four hours later than the latter. As she is a trifle faster, however, she was probably within twenty hours of the point where the Vera Cruz was wrecked, and on the same track. She would thus have struck the northern edge of the cyclone, and ran down into it until her progress was stopped by the heavy sea. As the wrecked vessel lay 40 for twenty-four hours the Niagara was probably not more than 150 miles from her when she went down, and in the direct path of the storm, whose force by that time would have somewhat lessened. She is probably the steamer which was seen laboring heavily on Sunday by the crew of the schooner Ada J. Simonton, of Boston. The crew were at the time lashed in the rigging, and the schooner afterwards went ashore near the point at which the rescued crew of the Vera Cruz and the dead bodies of the passengers were thrown up.

A dispatch from Savannah, Ga., dated this day, says:

"A dispatch from St. Augustine says: 'Last night seven survivors of the Vera Cruz arrived from the Halifax River. The party consists of Owen, a passenger, an engineer, an oiler, and four seamen. On Friday at 5:30 o'clock a sea struck the steamer, putting out the fires and lights, and washing away the boats and rafts. The Captain was the first man lost. The steamer sank on the 28th, thirty miles from the coast. It is supposed that the other survivors are further South.'"

STATEMENT OF A SURVIVOR OF THE VERA CRUZ.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A telegram to the New York *Times* from St. Augustine, Fla., to-day says that seven survivors of the steamship City of Vera Cruz reached that place last night from Halifax River, where they were all washed ashore. They were: Owens, a passenger, one engineer, one oiler, and four seamen. Talbot, one of the seamen, says:

On Saturday night, about thirty miles off shore, we began to ship heavy seas, and water was found in our hold. As fast as we could clear her she was filled again by another sea. This state of things soon made the fires burn low, and we could not make steam enough to make head on the wind. We then put out a heavy drag, forward, and managed for a while to keep her in the wind. Everything was in a panic. The life-boats were cut loose ready for action, and all hands were supplied with life-preservers. At daylight Monday the boats were put over and manned. They no sooner got their cargo and were put over than they were smashed to atoms against the steamer, all hands being swept away, or their lives dashed out against the vessel's sides. Boat after boat was dashed to pieces in this manner, until a few passengers concluded not to leave the steamer. The Captain and officers lost their lives in one of the boats.

At 5:30 a heavy sea struck the steamer forward and

CRUSHED HER FORE AND AFT.

All the fires and lights were put out, and everything was in the wildest confusion. Men and women were screaming for help on all sides. The steamer was broken in two, and after a few surges she foundered and went down, carrying all on board. I went down with the ship. When I arose to the surface I could see now and then pieces of drift stuff, and sometimes one or two men. The women made no efforts to save themselves. A mother and daughter were clasped in each other's arms, and came ashore that way drowned. From time to time until 4 o'clock p. m., I could occasionally see one or two men as they rode upon the crest of a wave. It was useless to try to hold on to anything, as the sea would tear it from the grasp and drive one two or three fathoms under the surface. I was compelled to dive or dodge from pieces of drift, which would have killed me had I been struck by them. After this time I saw no one, and came ashore on the Florida coast on Sunday, 7:30 a. m. Monday, having been about twenty-six hours in the water. I soon found my other companions, as we came ashore at about the same time, although some distance apart.

GEN. A. L. A. TARBERT

was aboard. The last I saw of him alive he was aft with Mr. Owens, who was saved. I saw the General again dead at Port Orange, where he came ashore. He was discovered by a boy, who dragged him up on the beach as far as he could, and then ran for assistance. He was not then dead. When he returned with a help he was dead. The bruises on his head indicate that he was struck by drift stuff, and stunned. His body was buried at Daytona. One of our number swam from the vessel without the aid of a life-preserver. He was entirely nude, and came ashore first. We are all more or less bruised from the striking and buffeting of the seas and the drift. The body of a young man came ashore at Matanzas. He had on only drawers and a shirt. A few miles further south the body of an old gentleman, who appears to be about 58 years old, was washed ashore, together with an elderly lady and a young girl and a child. Rings and other jewelry have been taken from the bodies to be kept for identification. Many of the trunks have come ashore and have been opened, but it is thought that most of the personal property can be produced. There are no means here of preventing piratical depredations in cases of this kind. No portion of the wreck has yet reached the shore excepting a sofa covered with red plush."

LATER.—We have heard of three more men being saved further south. We expect to hear from them or see them to-day. There are seven or eight wrecks within a coast line of fifty miles. There is a wreck lying off Mantanzas, about one and a half miles at sea, bottom up, and anchored. The brig Caroline Eddy is ashore at Matanzas. All hands were saved, including Capt. George Warren and crew. She was bound from Fernandina to New York, loaded with lumber.

It will gratify friends of the drowned passengers and crew to know that letters have been found and will be retained until further inquiry is made respecting them.

It is deemed unfortunate that there is

NO LIFE-SAVING STATION

on this coast to protect wrecked property and prevent it from being lost or stolen.

THE SAVED PASSENGERS,

as far as can be learned, are A. K. Owen, of Chester, Pa., Civil Engineer, employed by the authorities of Mexico.

J. A. Garcia, Cuban, of Havana, 27 years of age.

Two passengers whose names could not be learned, who were to arrive at St. Augustine to-day.

Besides these passengers were a young lady, old lady, and three men whose names could not be learned.

The officers and crew saved far as known are:

Charles Brandenburg, Quartermaster, aged 35.

Thomas Drumgold, Fourth Assistant Engineer, aged 28, who resides in New York City.

John Greenfield, boatswain.

James H. Kelly, seaman, of New York, age 28.

Charles Smith, Second-Assistant-Engineer, Baltimore, age about 40.

Three sailors refused to give their names.

Mason Talbot, seaman. It is believed he is one of the seamen who at first refused to give his name.

INQUIRIES.

The clerks in the office of Alexandre & Sons, agents of the Havana line of steamers, were kept busily engaged to-day answering the earnest inquiries of those who had friends or relatives on board the ill-fated steamer Vera Cruz, and but little hope could be afforded in most instances to the applicants touching additional survivors to those already reported. A dispatch was received from Chester, Pa., intimating that A. K. Owen, a passenger, had been saved, his relatives having received a telegram from him to that effect. A dispatch was also received from St. Augustine, Fla., to the following effect:

Have ordered that the crew and passengers be sent to-day at your expense.

THOMAS ELLS,
Agent Underwriters.

Among those who called to-day was Miss Wildhee, daughter of the stewardess, Mrs. Jane Wildhee. She manifested much feeling.

THE SHIP

was valued at $200,000, and was insured for two-thirds its value. Insurances were effected in the following offices: Atlantic Mutual Insurance, Lloyd's North America, New York; the Sea, Union Marine, Imperial Merchants', the Ocean, Thames & Mersey, Union Insurance Security, Standard, London; Lloyds', Liverpool; International, Glasgow Lloyd.

By an approximate estimate it was calculated that the cargo was insured about 60 per cent of its value.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The steamship company to which the lost Vera Cruz belonged telegraphed to St. Augustine this afternoon, ordering their agent to forward the survivors to New York without delay.

The friends of the late Gen. Torbert have been telegraphed to make arrangements for bringing his remains to Milford, Del., for interment.

A dispatch just received says he was temporarily buried at Dayton by his companion, Mr. Owen. Mr. Owen says in his dispatch that he has made arrangements to send the remains North. Mrs. Torbert is frantic with grief.

A telegram to the Board of Underwriters from Jacksonville, announcing the loss of the steamer City of Vera Cruz, says, the survivors of the crew are there in distress, waiting assistance from the owners of the vessel.

CHESTER, Pa., Sept. 4.—A. K. Owen, of this city, a passenger on the City of Vera Cruz, telegraphs from St. Augustine that he is safe.

THE MARINE CITY DISASTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 4.—Mr. John H. McElroy, managing editor of the *Blade*, returned to-day from Alcona, the scene of the Marine City disaster, with his wife, one of the survivors, his little son Guy, and father-in-law, Dr. Pomeroy, being among the lost. In an interview this evening in regard to the accident from his standpoint, after complimenting highly the officers and crew of the boat and the citizens of Alcona, he says: "The life-saving station was nearly an utter failure. At the time of the disaster the Captain of the station, a man named Silverthorn, was at his farm, two miles away, where, report says, he remains too much for the good of the service, and two of the remaining six men were out gathering berries. The Captain claims to have had four men on duty, but no one saw more than two at work, and these were not of any conspicuous service. Though from a mile to a mile and a half nearer the burning steamer than the boats at Alcona, the latter reached the vessel much sooner and did vastly greater service. There is very general complaint against Capt. Silverthorn, and no doubt is expressed that he and his crew are quite a useless expense to the Government. He has none of the qualities which fit him for the position. He is a slow-motioned, farm-like man, with no special sailor learning, and no qualities that fit him for action in any emergency. He does not train his crew, and, in short, it is claimed, does little beyond drawing his salary. The keeper of the light at Sturgeon Point is regarded by mariners and citizens as a vastly more fit man for the place. One thing seems to be certain, not only of this station, but of all others, and that is, that the Life-Saving Service needs remodeling on a different basis. Now the crew are made up of men hired by the month for the season of navigation. In winter they work in lumber camps or wherever they can find employment. The proper way would seem to be to place the service in the hands of the Navy, enlist sailors regularly in it, and learn them as members of the Signal-Service are trained."

COLLISIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 4.—A special to the *Pioneer-Press* from Mankato says: A collision occurred last night at 12 o'clock on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway between the excursion-train from Rochester and a freight-train. The accident happened on the main track, about one mile east of Mankato Junction. A brakeman named Lott and the engineer on the excursion-train was scalded badly. The body of Lott was brought into this city this morning, and the Coroner's inquest was held. The jury brought in a verdict that Lott came to his death by being crushed between two cars; that the said collision was brought about by the negligence of Conductor Charles A. Smith, of the freight, in not examining carefully the register of trains that passed Mankato Junction.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SANDWICH, Ill., Sept. 4.—Quite a serious collision between two freight trains occurred at Somonauk yesterday morning, the damage being near $12,000 or $13,000, and the track was blocked for six hours.

GARRISON, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The freight trains on the Hudson River Railroad were in collision last night at Croton. The trains were blocked and passengers delayed till 9 o'clock to-day.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 4.—The 3-year-old child of August Menzie was drowned in a cistern to-day.

SEA VIEW, N. J., Sept. 4.—Henry Burgis,

aged 19, was bathing here this morning with several young friends, when a cry was heard, and young Berger was seen to throw up his hands and sink almost immediately. Berger was a resident of Chicago, and was here on a visit. The body was not recovered.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, Sept. 4.—A young man named Charles Story, aged 19, was drowned this morning while in the river at Bailey's Ship-Yard bathing. The body was recovered.

TWO TRAINS WRECKED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The rumor was current in the city this forenoon that a dreadful accident had happened on the Hudson River Railroad. The only basis for the stories was the partial wrecking of two freight-trains at different points: One last night at Stuyvesant, a hundred and odd miles from this city, and the other this morning, south of Kruger Station, thirty-five miles from New York. In both cases a few freight-cars were smashed and travel was delayed for awhile, but no lives were lost, and, so far as known, no one was injured. Trains are now moving regularly again.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 4.—A terrible runaway accident occurred at 4 o'clock this afternoon a few miles from this city. While descending a steep hill Jacob Miller's team became frightened by the breaking of an axle, and running frantically collided with another team. The mother of Mr. Miller, a lady of 77 years of age, was thrown from the vehicle and sustained injuries which rendered her insensible, and from which there is no hope of recovery. All the parties are old and well-known residents of this county.

POLITICAL.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPARTA, Sept. 4.—The Democrats of this Congressional district have been trying to induce the Hon. W. T. Price, of Black River Falls, to run as an independent candidate against Judge Humphrey for Congress. Price was a candidate for the nomination before the Republican Convention, and came very near being the nominee. He was greatly disappointed, and a strong pressure has been brought to bear upon him to run independent, but thus far without avail. Price is at present a State Senator, and has been for years a conspicuous member of the Republican party. The Republican strength of the Seventh District is well stated by the reply of an old Democrat. When told that Price would probably run as an independent Republican candidate against Judge Humphrey, the regular nominee, he said he was sorry, "because the Republicans had votes enough to elect both of them."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Sept. 4.—A letter has been received here from State-Treasurer Guenther in which he says he will stand as a candidate for Congress against Gabe Bouck, if the Republicans deem it best to nominate him. Mr. Guenther says that he would much prefer the selection of some other man as a candidate, but that he is too good a soldier to refuse any duty that may be assigned him in the great Republican army. An appeal to the returns of the last election for State officers in Wisconsin reveals the fact that Mr. Guenther received the largest majority of any candidate that was ever before the people for an office. If ex-Senator Howe declines the nomination, as his personal friends declare he will, it is highly probable that Guenther will be named to make the race against Bouck. In case of his election, he can serve out his present term as State Treasurer before taking his seat as the successor of Bouck. Bouck's nomination by the Democrats is now certain.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Sept. 4.—It is an open secret here now that United States Senator Angus Cameron, whose residence is in this city, intends to become a candidate for reëlection next winter, and that his friends are preparing for a vigorous and aggressive campaign in his behalf. His election six years ago was the result of a fusion between eighteen Republican members of the Legislature who refused to support Matt H. Carpenter—the nominee of the Republican caucus—and the Democrats. Mr. Carpenter had fallen into disfavor with the Republicans, and enough members bolted his nomination and united with the Democrats to elect Cameron. At that time Mr. Cameron was himself supporting Mr. Carpenter, and gave no pledges to the Democrats inconsistent with his previous course as a sound and inflexible Republican. He had been a State Senator and one term Speaker of the Assembly, and was therefore known as a straightforward member of that party. Just what the Democrats expected to gain by helping to elect Cameron to the United States Senate is a question without an answer in Wisconsin to this day, but what they *did* gain is recorded in the *Congressional Record* whenever Mr. Cameron's name was called upon any political question before the Senate. He has been as stalwart as Old Zach Chandler from start to finish, and he has never shown his Democratic supporters a single favor. Of course Mr. Cameron expects to submit his claims for a reëlection entirely to the Republican caucus of the next Legislature, and his friends feel confident that his consistent record as a Republican during the six years he has served in the Senate, his high character as a man, and his comprehensive knowledge of public affairs will not be lost sight of when the next Legislature selects his successor.

WAS IT A HOAX?

The Audience That Assembled in London to See the Baroness Burdett-Coutts Married.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, in a recent issue of that paper, says:

"The Chapel of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist—the Savoy, or as it is now improperly called, St. Mary Le Savoy—was the scene this morning of something very like a practical joke. Last week several of the so-called "society" papers announced that the marriage of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts with Mr. Bartlett would take place there this morning. Society itself seems to have echoed the rumor, and it appears to have been very generally credited that 11:30 o'clock to-day would see the celebration of this long and much talked of union. Accordingly, after the usual morning service, many of those who had assisted at it lingered in their seats. More arrived to swell their number, and before the time mentioned in the rumor the chapel was as full as it could well be. The churchyard also was thronged, and even in the little Savoy street leading from the Strand the pavement was crowded with bystanders. Inside the edifice there was something in the composition of the assemblage which to a shrewd judge might have, it was suggested, a suspicion of what actually afterward took place. The congregation, if it may properly be so called, were nineteen-twentieths females, and of these nineteen-twentieths were young women, apparently of the shop-girl order, and there was no representative of "society" whatever—no seat near the altar reserved for "friends," no friends themselves, and, above all, as the time drew near, no appearance of bridegroom and "best man." It should have been manifest even then that if *Hamlet* were to be acted it would be without the Prince of Denmark. Still less was there any indication of bride or bridesmaids.

"At length the clock struck 11, the Rev. Mr. White, the Chaplain of the Savoy, emerged from the vestry attired in full canonicals, and at once cut short to the initiated all hopes of a marriage by ascending the pulpit instead of entering within the rails of the altar. There he paused for a moment and then in a very low tone of voice, which was scarcely audible, he said a few words to the effect that he presumed most of those present had come there to witness a certain ceremony, but that he had to announce to them that it would not take place. This astounding address was received with a moment or two's dead silence, but was followed in the next moment by a universal utterance of suppressed, but still very obvious, merriment.

"By this time the clergyman had left the pulpit and was returning to the vestry, but he suddenly turned round, and, confronting the audience with palpable indignation in his manner, said something apparently expressing his disapproval of the manifestation, and desired them to "remember that they were in a church, not in an assembly-room"! He then retired, but it was long before the church could be cleared, and still longer before the church-yard could be emptied and the gates closed."

FOREIGN.

Details of Gen. Roberts' Crushing Victory at Candahar.

Ayoob's Army Dispersed, and Many of His Soldiers Captured.

The London Times Bewails the Ministerial Attack upon the Lords,

And the Dignity of the Upper House Is Somewhat Ruffled.

Albanians Assembling in Force to Resist the Transfer of Their Territory.

Particulars of More Plots Against the Life of the Russian Emperor.

Protestants Murdered by Fanatical Catholics in Mexico.

AFGHANISTAN.

ROBERTS' VICTORY.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Gen. Roberts telegraphs at 6 on the evening of the 1st inst.: "Ayoob Khan's army has been defeated, and dispersed, it is hoped, with but slight loss on our side. One British regiment has three officers killed and six wounded, and eighteen men killed and fifty-seven wounded. The loss of the native troops on our side is not known, but it is believed not to be excessive. Ayoob Khan's camp was captured. The body of Lieut. MacLaine was found in camp, and appearances indicated he had recently been murdered."

A dispatch from Candahar the 21st ult. mentioned that Lieut. MacLaine, missing since the battle of Kushk-i-Nakhud, was a prisoner in Ayoob's hands and well treated.

ADDITIONAL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A dispatch from London supplementary to the above says: Ayoob's camp was captured, and two lost guns of the Royal Horse Artillery, taken by Ayoob at the defeat of Gen. Burrows, were recovered, and several wheeled guns of various calibre captured. Gen. Roberts adds: The attack upon their camp was evidently a surprise to the Afghans, who apparently did not dream of being assaulted and defeated so easily in their stronghold. Lieut. MacLaine had manifestly been retained as a prisoner until Ayoob realized the certainty of his defeat, when he foully murdered him. The Afghan force was disintegrated, and fled in different directions, although Ayoob and the main body are supposed to have fled towards Herat.

CASUALTIES.

Among the casualties Wednesday were: Killed—Capt. Stratton, Lieut.-Col. Brownlow, Capt. Frowe, and eighteen men. Among the wounded are Capt. Murray, Lieut. Munroe, Lieuts. Menzies and Donald Stewart, Lieut.-Col. Battye, Maj. States, and fifty-seven men.

IMPROBABLE.

A dispatch from Kurrachee Sinde says: "Reports of Gen. Roberts' victory over Ayoob Khan have been received here. He says he captured 10,000 men." The statement is regarded as improbable.

A CLEAN JOB.

A correspondent, speaking of Gen. Roberts' victory, says:

Gen. Roberts first with fresh troops relieved the command of Gen. Primrose, who occupied a position immediately west of Candahar. His cavalry were advanced southward. Then he reconnoitered the enemy's advanced position, which was three miles northwest of Candahar. Then on his flanks flying columns were deployed to intercept Ayoob's retreat toward Helmund or Ghuznee, where the country is rugged and mountainous. Ayoob's main army was situated near Mazra, his artillery occupying a strong position, and commanding the two roads leading to Herat, with rugged slopes in front of his guns. Here it appears from the dispatches that, under cover of a mountain battery of seven-pounders and Gen. Primrose's artillery, Gen. Roberts attacked the Afghans with the bayonet, the fury of his onset being such as to completely demoralize the enemy, who fled with the utmost precipitation, leaving twenty-seven guns upon the field. The Cabulese, Ayoob's best troops, are in full flight toward Cabul. The next important factor in the disturbance, the Ghilzais, are dispersed and scattered in all directions. Gen. Roberts is in hot pursuit of the fleeing remnants of Ayoob's army, his captured guns being turned against him, and his own capture is extremely probable.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Scenes from the Long Parliament are being enacted at Westminster. After slumbering 150 years, a formidable weapon is being waved over the heads of the Peers. The Lords' rejection of the Irish Registration bill has raised a constitutional storm. Mr. Parnell proposed to tack the principal clause of the rejected measure to the appropriation bill, which the Lords cannot modify, and must pass. But, although the Government condemns the conduct of the Lords, it was opposed to Mr. Parnell's proposal. Mr. Forster, the Secretary for Ireland, declared in the House of Commons that the Peers owed their power to the accident of birth, and that certain circumstances may render it necessary to alter the constitution of the Upper House. Lord Redesdale, the narrowest, stupidest Tory there, leads his party in the House of Lords in the absence of the ex-Ministers. There is always a majority of the Peers ready to annoy the Liberal Government. Lord Redesdale's conduct is

UNIVERSALLY CONDEMNED.

The Conservatives are particularly vexed with him for imperiling the authority of the Upper House by placing them in the wrong over an insignificant bill. Lord Redesdale has withdrawn his spiteful motion finding fault with the Government for withdrawing a small bill passed by the House of Lords, and censuring the Home-Rulers in the House of Commons. The motion is regarded as a proof of the old man's dotage.

The Radicals and the Irish party are gratified at the Lords' blunder. Though the consequences are trifling, it supplies excellent

FOOD FOR AGITATION

against the hereditary chamber. It is thought, however, that Mr. Forster went too far for a Cabinet Minister, and that Sir William Harcourt erred in describing Lord Redesdale's action as a miserable expedient to save a few Tory seats in Ireland. The Lords frightened at the storms have succumbed on other bills, and submitted quietly to the House of Commons. In rejecting their amendments on the Burials and Game bills the conduct of the Peers is altogether considered foolish and shabby, and is due to Lord Beaconsfield's absence.

The Government is on excellent terms with the Irish party. It is felt that a fair amount of work has been done this session.

A DRUNKEN M. P.

There was a discreditable scene in the House of Commons last night when Philip Callan, the member for the County of Louth, came in drunk, and delivered a wild speech, in which he insulted the Chairman of the Committee, and denounced the members generally as infidels, Scotch Presbyterians, contemptible Non-Conformists, and despicable shopkeepers. He was named by the Chairman, and expelled by the Speaker for the remainder of the sitting. Callan is the Pariah of the Irish party. His colleagues left the House in a body at the beginning of his speech. During the elections he accused Alexander M. Sullivan, M. P., of conniving with the Tories, and Mr. Sullivan refused to sit with him as one of the members for Louth. Callan awaits trial for libeling Mr. Sullivan. O'Connor Power apologized on behalf of the Irish party for Callan's conduct.

GEN. ROBERTS' SPLENDID VICTORY

has quieted the public anxiety, and relieved the nervousness caused by his rashness. It was even doubted that he could crush Ayoob Khan effectually without the aid of Gen. Phayre. But the enemy was really dispersed with little loss, and the British guns were recaptured. It appears that Lieut. MacLaine, who was a prisoner in the Afghan camp, was murdered before the flight of Ayoob Khan's party. It is believed that Ayoob Khan is extinguished, but the Government is not rid of the difficulties attending the settlement of Afganistan. A large party urge the Government to retain Candahar, but it is even unwilling to favor the erection of Candahar into a protected State. There is suspicion that England will come to terms with Russia on all questions.

TURKEY IS STILL PREVARICATING

regarding the Greek frontier. The international fleet is assembling at Ragusa, under the English Admiral, to settle the Montenegrin difficulty. England and Russia lead in coercing the Turks, Italy follows; France holds back. Austria and Germany show no sympathy. Anglo-Russian diplomacy alone maintains the concert.

IRELAND IS GENERALLY QUIETER

in consequence of abundant harvest. The August rainfall in England is under an inch, against eight and five inches respectively in the two preceding years. Splendid sunshine has advanced the crops of the three Kingdoms, and this, it is hoped, will end the agricultural distress.

The Irish outrages for the week are few and of diverse origin. Stones were thrown at the Earl of Caln's son-in-law. No motive is ascribed for the act except his religion.

General satisfaction is expressed at the resolution of the Irish farmers to give evidence before the new Land Commission. The O'Donough has recommended them to do so. Leading Irish papers state that the farmers' case will be adequately put forward. The signs are that the Irish people will trust in the Government's sincerity for efficacious measures rather than in barren agitation. A Commission has been appointed to inquire into the corrupt practices at elections in seven boroughs. It is probable that there will be fresh legislation to reduce election expenses. It is acknowledged that in Durham County £50,000 ($250,000) was expended in contesting four seats, representing 20,000 voters. The Radicals call for the prohibition of excessive expenditure.

MINISTER LOWELL

has issued a circular to English authors asking their opinions in regard to a copyright treaty.

The resignation by the Grand Duke Nicholas of the command of the Imperial Guards displays how the administration is honeycombed with corruption.

Nicholas and other Grand Dukes embezzled the regimental funds systematically. Gen. Loris Melikoff, on meeting with opposition from the Grand Duke, disclosed his peculations. The Czarowitz was indignant, and compelled the Grand Duke Nicholas to resign. The builders of the Czars new yacht charged £20,000 ($100,000) extra, giving secretly a check to another Grand Duke for that amount. The practice is common in Russia.

THE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS,

who has set her heart on marrying Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, is ill in consequence of her friends' remonstrances. The alien clause in the Duchess of St. Albans' will cannot, it is said, apply in the case of Mr. Bartlett, who, his friends urge, is in effect an Englishman. There is a prospect of a run on Coutts' Bank in consequence of the expected withdrawal of the Baroness from that concern.

SALES OF WOOL.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Yesterday's wool sale, went off with spirit at fully previous rates and amounted to 10,300 bales, chiefly New South Wales, Victorian, New Zealand, and Tasmanian.

At the wool sale to-day there was a smaller attendance than previously, but bidding was as spirited and prices very firm. About seven thousand bales were sold, chiefly Sydney, Port Philip, and New Zealand.

SPINNERS.

The Oldham Limited Companies, private spinners, have decided to issue circulars to test the feeling as to working only four days per week.

GLADSTONE

will return to town and attend the meeting of the Cabinet to-day.

THE SCULLING REGATTA

will probably be fixed for the 22d of November.

TIMES' COMMENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The *Times*, commenting on Forster's attack on the House of Lords, which that journal severely criticises, and upon Parnell's, Dillon's, and T. P. O'Connor's motions, and Callan's escapade, says: "When things like these occur and recur, it is time for the session to come to an end, and we rejoice to think there is now a fairly certain prospect of its prorogation Tuesday next."

A FIERY SPEECH.

In the House of Commons this evening James Cowan, Liberal member for the City of Edinburg, made a vehement attack on the Eastern policy of the Government, and remonstrated with the Government for withholding information.

Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, protested against Cowan's impassioned speech, and denied his assertion that England proposed to force the Dardanelles and bombard Constantinople.

THE APPROPRIATION ACT

passed its third reading, and afterwards its first reading in the House of Lords.

LAST HOURS.

The House of Lords meets again Monday and the House Tuesday, when Parliament will be prorogued.

HARES AND RABBITS.

The House of Lords passed the Hares and Rabbits bill, as agreed to in the House of Commons yesterday.

FORSTER AND THE LORDS.

During the session Lord Redesdale referred to the speech of Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the House of Commons yesterday, assailing the House of Lords.

Lord Granville, Foreign Secretary, said that Forster had informed him he was only expressing his own opinion, and did not assume to express the opinion of the Government or intend to commit them to any course of action.

GLADSTONE.

Gladstone entered the House of Commons this afternoon, the first time since his sickness, and was received with tremendous cheering. He looks well.

SCOTCH IRON INTEREST.

Advices from the Scotch iron-mining districts say the strike is likely to continue. Only thirty-two furnaces are in blast. The increase in stocks for August is 13,000 tons.

TURKEY.

THE PORTE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A correspondent at Constantinople says the Porte, although ready to cede Dulcigno, proposes to retain Matakash and Ninosch.

THE NEW BOUNDARIES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4.—The line of Montenegrin frontier proposed by Turkey starts from the Gulf of Castrali, leaves Matakash to Turkey, thence bends westward, and, after passing between Dikoscki and Podgeritza, leaves Katchjajua to Montenegro.

THE PORTE'S REPLY

concerning the Montenegrin question states, that while surrendering Dulcigno, it desires to avoid all plans of foreign intervention, consequently if the Powers thought proper to adopt measures tending to assist Montenegro to occupy Dulcigno by force, the Porte would decline to coöperate in these measures.

MONTENEGRO AND SERVIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4.—Contradictory reports are current respecting the capability of Riza Pasha, Turkish commander, to effect the cession of territory to Montenegro which the Porte had determined to give.

The Servian Minister has presented a note to the Porte urging that measures be taken to stop preparations which he says the Albanians are making for an attack on Servian territory, and for which he holds the Porte responsible.

The Albanians are reported in great force between Dulcigno and Antivari.

BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4.—The Acting British Consul at Philippopolis has drawn the attention of Aleko Pasha, Governor-General of Roumelia, to the state of Bulgarian society, which is of a revolutionary character, and, under pretext of a charitable object and promoting education, contemplates the dispatching of revolutionary agents with arms and ammunition into Macedonia. Aleko Pasha replying, denies the revolutionary character of society.

MEXICO.

POLITICAL.

CITY OF MEXICO, via HAVANA, Aug. 24.—The first preliminary session of the Tenth Congress was dissolved immediately upon opening, Aug. 20, after fixing the 24th for the next preliminary session. The reason of the dissolution was the preponderating number of members present with extra official credentials.

Some newspapers recently created a sensation by announcing that a conspiracy existed between Gen. Ferino and the American Gen. Ord to establish the Republic of Sierra Madra, composed of the States of Nuevo Leon, Durango, Chihuahua, San Luis Potosi, and Tamaulipas, and afterwards for the annexation of the new Republic to the United States.

A number of Protestants in Salatitan, near Guadalajara, when inaugurating a building for Protestant worship, were stoned by Catholics, incited by a Catholic priest. Some Protestants were assassinated. The Catholic priest cynically offered to confess the assassinated persons.

RUSSIA.

THE NIHILISTS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A well-informed St. Petersburg correspondent writes: "A mine was discovered in the Government of Ekaterinoslav Friday last, previous to the Emperor's journey from Tsarskoe to Lividia, and another in the Government of Taurida, 116 versts further on, on the railroad to Simferopol, was found only a day before the Emperor started. The latter mine contained 108 pounds of dynamite, packed in two cases. There was a wire connected with the mine, but no battery attached. Gen. Loris Melikoff had been exercising the greatest vigilance, in view of the Emperor's intended journey. The details about the mine in Taurida are from a competent source.

SAFE AT LIVIDIA.

LIVIDIA, Sept. 4.—The Emperor of Russia arrived here safely Thursday.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK AND VON HAYMERLE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch from Norderney announces that Baron Von Haymerle, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has left that island for Friedrichruhe, where, as previously reported, he will meet Prince Bismarck.

BANK STATEMENT.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of 12,840,000 marks.

SPAIN.

THE EBRO RIVER DISASTER.

MADRID, Sept. 4.—The official report of the disaster on the Ebro states that the total number of men drowned was ninety-six. The Lieutenant who laid the pontoon bridge was among the lost.

VARIOUS.

BUENOS AYRES.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—News from Buenos Ayres represents that, in consequence of the closing of the Provincial Chambers, the legislative functions of that body have been assumed by the National Congress.

KEROSENE EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Parisian papers contain an account of the explosion of a thousand-ton floating tank of kerosene oil at Tsaritsin, on the Volga. It is believed thirty persons perished. The workman entered the reservoir with a naked light.

ORANGE AGAINST GREEN.

Catholics and Orangemen in Ireland—The Rioting at Dungannon—Several Men Killed by the Police Firing on the Crowd.

Correspondence New York Times.

DUBLIN, Aug. 17.—Of all places in Ireland nowhere is there to be found such lively politics and polemics as in the northern Provinces. Orange and Green have their annual days for turning out and having a good time of it after their peculiar tastes. Some humdrum people couldn't care to be in the north of Ireland on these dashing days in July and August, when William III. and the Pope are alternately honored with monster processions, the demonstration invariably winding up with a fierce street fight on a large scale. There are always three parties to these fights—the Roman-Catholic or Nationalist party, the Orange party, and the police. The police have a hot time of it; they have got to fight the other two parties. The 12th of July is, of course, the Orangemen's gala day. The celebration of the last 12th was a tame affair. To be sure, there was a grand procession, and there was a special sermon in Derry Cathedral, but there was no fight. This was like the play of "Hamlet" with the *Prince* omitted. It was not the fault of the Orangemen that the demonstration lacked its most spirited feature. It takes two parties to make a fight. The Orangemen were alone in their glory; they had the field all to themselves, and they flaunted and flourished through it without getting an opportunity of shooting a single Papist, in honor of the "pious, glorious, and immortal memory." Yesterday was the Roman Catholic day for demonstrating for faith and fatherland. "Lady-Day," 15th of August, falling this year on a Sunday, the turnout came off on the following day. It was a big thing, and, thanks to the Orangemen, it wasn't permitted to pass (as their Boyne Water glorification did) without the crowning feature of a fight.

For that matter, there were innumerable fights all over the Province of Ulster, but the big battle, with real bloodshed and killing in it, came off at Dungannon. The sentiments expressed by this demonstration were varied, judging by the designs on the green banners that were borne in them. There were portraits of the Pope and Parnell, Father Tom Burke and Brian Boru, Isaac Butt and St. Patrick, St. Bridgett and Dan O'Connell, and the "Manchester Martyrs," and other eminent persons, ancient and modern. It was not possible for any Orangeman to have a soul so dead as not to flare up at some one of the personages who were flourished in this panorama of saints, warriors, and patriots. Orange human nature couldn't stand it. Accordingly, the Orangemen turned out in great numbers, and in the most spirited manner supplied ample materials for a fight. They not only flaunted orange colors and waved orange banners, but they filled the upper air with their favorite color. This they accomplished by sending up flights of pigeons with King William's colors streaming, yards long, from their tails. The Roman Catholic party, of course, could see nothing in it but insult to faith and fatherland, and so those who had pistols with them, and they were not few, popped at the poor pigeons with the extemporized orange tails. But in Dungannon the objects popped at were not pigeons, but Papists. The police did the popping, and with fatal effect in some instances.

It happened in the usual way on such occasions. History repeats itself nowhere so frequently and faithfully as in the north of Ireland. Orange and Green, according to an ancient custom, sought to get at each other's throats; the police sought to keep them asunder; and the proverbial bloody nose of him who in a quarrel interposes was the portion of the peace-preservers. It was made so very hot for these unlucky officers by both Orange and Green, who stoned them mercilessly, that after several ineffectual charges at the point of the bayonet the Riot act was read, and the police poured a volley of duck-shot into a dense crowd of the Catholic party. One man went down never to rise again; others were carried off the field mortally wounded, and the list of the injured, more or less seriously, is a long one.

When the struggle is over—it usually lasts a week—the inquests will be held; the dead will be buried, so will the hatchet; and peace will reign once more in Ulster, until July and August come round again, when, with a certainty so unfailing that it might be set down in the almanacs as a fixed event, the whole Province will blaze up anew, with all the fierce and fatal features of to-day.

Good Advice.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

A belated traveler was rushing for a train at a Maud S. gait, with traveling bag in one hand and umbrella, cane, etc., in the other; he had almost reached the slowly-starting cars, when his toe caught, he clawed the air frantically for a moment, and then, as the traveling-bag soared in one direction and the umbrella in the other, he crashed forward on his bowsprit. Just as he struck, a bystander shouted, "Don't stop to get up, old feller, or you'll miss the train, sure"; and the fallen one would have killed him on the spot if he had not been several sizes too large.

STAND AND DELIVER.

A Bold Act of Brigandage Committed Near Mammoth Cave.

Two Stages Halted on the Road by Armed Highwaymen,

And the Passengers Robbed of All Their Valuable Effects.

The Booty Obtained by the Robbers Valued at About $1,200.

Horrible Double Tragedy Near Laurensville, S. C.

A Man Fishing Discovers the Bodies of His Two Sons in the Water,

Both Having Been Shot and Their Bodies Sunk with Weights.

BRIGANDAGE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 4.—Persons coming in from Cave City, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, report that two stages, which run between that town and the Mammoth Cave, were stopped by highwaymen last night, and all the passengers robbed. The stage to the cave was first attacked about four miles east of Cave City, and the one passenger on board was rifled. The other coach, coming the other way, was shortly afterward met by two men on horseback, heavily armed, who ordered the driver to stop. They then compelled all the passengers to get out and stand in line, and ordered them, at the pistol's point, to give up all their property. The travelers were unable to resist successfully, so they had to shell out. The robbers took possession of all their money, jewelry, and valuables, aggregating in value about $1,200. After the exploit, they made the victims take a drink of whisky with them, and rode off.

The greatest excitement prevails in the neighborhood where the daring crime was committed.

A SOUTH CAROLINA TRAGEDY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAURENSVILLE, S. C., Sept. 4.—This morning a horrible tragedy was discovered in Newberry County. Mr. Henry Grier, an old citizen and great fisherman, went to Little River to indulge in his favorit sport, and finding that the fish were slow in biting, he proceeded to examine the water. He made out the body of a man lying upon the river bottom. Getting help the body was taken out, and proved to be that of the old man's youngest son. While overcome at the sickening discovery, one of the men said, "Here's another," and a second body was taken out, and this, too, proved to be the other son of the grief-stricken father. The body of the first had two bullet wounds in the breast and back. The other had a bullet through the heart. The bodies were also weighted down by large rocks. It was evident that both young men had been murdered and then their bodies put in the water. Both stood well in the community, and the affair causes the greatest excitement and indignation. The officers are without clew.

TO BE TAKEN TO DENVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 4.—Deputy Sheriff Wise, of Denver, arrived this evening to secure Henry Travilla, the murderer. The officer and his man will leave here at noon to-morrow.

ALLIGER'S PAL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A man was arrested in Lower Broadway to-day charged with aiding Elijah Alliger in his disposition of the forged Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad bonds.

BUCHANAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Dr. Buchanan's bail was forfeited to-day.

A QUEEN'S BABY.

The Rites and Vexations That Attend the Birth of Royal Infants in Spain.

New York Sun.

The Queen of Spain is going to have a baby. The cable has records of the agitation in Madrid and the aspect of the Court. Never was the birth of an heir to the throne awaited with greater anxiety. The Liberals, confident of the progress of democracy, await the event with smiles; but bitter quarrels are fomenting among the partisans of the sister of the King and the enemies of her friend, Premier Canovas. And yet in the monarchical ranks you can hear only shouts of joy. The courtiers cannot see what is at their feet. They believe that the birth of the child of the King will permanently establish the Spanish monarchy.

The Spaniards will be charmed by the majestic pomp that will attend the birth of the child. The Spanish, who regard every son of their King as in a measure their own child, will openly express their delight. For the sake of the Royal baby, they will pardon the Queen's Austrian birth. But the singular disdain which all the democratic journals have shown for the absurdities of court etiquet on this occasion shows the little importance that they attach to the birth of a son of Alphonso.

No efforts have been spared to give to this event a solemn aspect. All the old etiquet is to be revived. The mother is forbidden to nurse her first baby. They have compelled this woman, when taken with the first pains of childbirth, to consent to receive strangers in her presence. Three habitations, furnished modestly to please the poor people, are set apart for the expected heir, and all the ceremonies that gave such eclat to the birth of Alphonso will be reenacted for his son. One rite, neglected then, will be performed to-day. The name of the child will be written in the Civil Register. Kings, therefore, are the sons of citizens, the same as other people. They are no longer the sons of God. The King will acknowledge this by the registry. It is a fair sign of the progress of the times. It shows the inevitable subordination in Spain, as elsewhere, of royal authority to the authority of the people. The essential ideas of revolutions are recognized in this concession. Such reactions are hours of repose for the growing strength of democratic ideas.

Not a single movement of the Queen mother will escape the notice of the envious public. With the first pains of her approaching maternity, Premier Canovas and his Minister of Justice, dressed in court uniform, will walk into the apartments of Queen Christine. The doctor will certify that she is about to become a mother, and the Ministers will announce the news to the great crowd of guests invited by the King's decree of the 6th of August.

A brilliant assembly will fill the superb salons of the palace. Numbers of ladies, with long-trained dresses, will majestically move up the grand staircase, one of the handsomest and largest in the world. Glance at the salons, and you will see an historical procession. The old, however, must take warmth from the new. The different military orders will stand at the side of Committees of Congress and of the Senate. Near them will stand the deputies of Asturias, privileged province from the time when King Pelayo and his bear-killing sons made it the rampart of Spanish liberty. All will appear in uniforms embellished in gold and silver. Plumed hats and silk stockings are to be worn. The Cavaliers of Santiago, wrapped in long cloaks, will march at the side of the Chevaliers of the orders of the good King Charles III. and of that strong woman called Isabella the Catholic. Christian Rome, which has played so important a part in the history of Spain, will be represented by the Archbishop of Toledo, by the Patriarch of the Indies, and by a committee from the Tribunal de las Rota, a unique tribunal created specially for Spain, an offshoot from the Papacy rooted in the heart of the faithful nation.

The nobility are to be represented by a committee dressed in sumptuous and picturesque costumes, and the army by the Minister and Captain-General of Castile, of which Madrid is the Capital. The people will also be represented by a committee from the Ayuntamiento, a corporation elected by them. Representatives of great nations are also to contribute to this pompous display, made exclusively in the interests of the dying Bourbon dynasty. All the diplomatic corps have been invited.

When the child is born the venerable Marchioness de Santa Cruz, who performs the functions of chief lady of the bedchamber, will announce to Señor Canovas the happy event, the sex of the child, and the condition of its august mother. Then Señor Canovas, in his sharp and telling voice, will give the news to the invited guests. The times are tempestuous. Monarchy seems to be on its last legs. This birth in a salon so crowded, so gay, so excited, so full of all sorts of passions, will actually be saluted as the birth of an established monarchy. Alphonso will appear bearing his newly-born son or daughter on a salver. Señor Canovas will raise the tray aloft and exhibit the child to the diplomatic corps and to all the assembled guests. The Minister of Justice will act as Notary and register the birth. Then the roar of artillery will announce to all Madrid that the child has seen the light of the beautiful land of Spain. If a boy, twenty-five guns will be fired; if a girl, only fifteen. A white flag will also be raised if it is a girl, and if it is a boy the red and yellow flag of the nation will be hoisted. The baptismal ceremonies are to be new and gorgeous. It is intended to welcome this child as a redeemer, who comes, according to monarchists, to save his father. Like Jesus, he will be baptised with the water of the Jordan. The Marquisa de Villary Mantilla has sent to the King water from the holy river in a magnificent vessel of Bohemian crystal, adorned with silver ornaments. The King received it with extreme pleasure.

Royalty and religion travel through life together, and religion, grateful for the good services of King Alfonso, has consented to emerge from its home to meet the child that comes to it so apropos. The nuns of the Meson de Paredes have sent to the palace the font in which Santo Domingo de Guzman, a saint, born in Madrid, and profoundly revered, was baptized. From this font the son of the King will receive his baptism.

But what a great ado is made over this little unborn innocent! The ambitions of the Court are pursuing the child before its birth. The powerful hand of the King's sister has made itself felt in all his decisions and decrees in reference to the birth of his child. From the old times of the weak King, Don Juan II., the first son of the Kings of Spain was proclaimed and acknowledged as the inheritor of the Crown. They called him Prince d'Asturias. His patrimony was the Province of Asturias and the splendid lands of Jean Ubeda, Baeza, and Andijar. Three daughters of Spanish Kings have been proclaimed Princesses,—the daughter-by-law of Don Enrique IV., the famous Juana la Beltraneja; Queen Isabella, mother of the present King; and Maria Francisca Isabella, the sister of the King. As the son of Alphonso must naturally be the Prince d'Asturias, his birth will rob the King's sister of her title of Princess, a dignity that makes her the superior of all her sisters. She cannot avoid this terrible blow to her pride, if the child is a boy; but she has tried to escape it, and to remain Princess, or at least to prevent anybody else from gaining the title, provided the child should prove to be a girl. Señor Canovas is the servile fanatic of Royalty in Spain, and the despotic master of the monarch. He is a thorough believer in the importance of the actual Princess, who has the same hatred of the people and the same supercilious airs as himself. He is sincere in his belief that the energy and intelligence of the Princess are necessary for the prestige of the monarchy in Spain, and he has desired to spare her by compelling the King to sign a decree confirming her title, even if he should be the father of a daughter. Even if the daughter were made Princess d'Asturias she might lose the title, for the King is still young, and he may yet have a son. A son's birth would rob the daughter of the dignity. It remains to be seen whether Queen Christine, who does not love her sister-in-law, will consent to allow her to carry off a dignity claimed by the Liberal party for her child. This same Canovas, who holds in 1880 that the daughters of Kings ought not to be Princesses of Asturias, forced the honor upon the sister of the King in 1875. In 1875 he wished to honor and elevate her, and to-day he tries to confirm her dignity and power.

The reactionary nobles, the most powerful soldiers, and all those who form the Liberal opposition in the monarchy, hate and fear the sister of the Queen, and have united in a protest against the proposed robbery of the daughter of a monarch of a rightful title. They act thus with the object of shaking the indisputable power of the Princess, and of flattering the Queen by fanning the antipathies that are supposed to exist between the two women, thereby gaining for themselves a foothold in the court.

If the child is a son, the cross of Victoria, in memory of the oak cross which was the only banner of Pelayo when from the Asturian Mountains he began his struggles with the Moors, will be presented to the inheritor of the crown, together with the insignia of Golden Fleece, and the crosses of Isabella the Catholic, Charles III., and San Juan de Jerusalem, which will secure for him the dignity of Prince d'Asturias.

HORRIBLE.

A Famine in the Polar Regions.

Story of the Cruise of the Corwin.

On the second day out from St. Michaels we reach St. Lawrence Island, where it was reported a famine had swept away nearly the whole population during the previous year. The island is ninety miles long from east to west. We steamed along close in by the shore, working our way through the ice. At last the settlements were reached, and each one that was visited presented the same dreary scene of death and desolation. Not a sign of life was to be seen anywhere. Not a solitary dog or rat was to be found about any of the rude huts; but in front of the houses, in a ghastly row, lay the dead bodies of those who had succumbed to the terrible hunger. They had lain there for fifteen months, and we were probably the first to look upon them. Their clothes had rotted off the bodies, but the forms were preserved by the cold so that they looked like mummies. The skin was drawn tightly over their emaciated faces and forms, and looked like ancient parchment. So perfectly had the dry air preserved them that we could distinguish the bodies of the women from the men by the deep tattoo marks on the chin, which is one of the peculiar styles of feminine ornament. In a few houses bodies were found in various postures, just as they fell in the last agony of solitary death. As long as there were any survivors to perform the service, the corpses were placed in the regular rows in front of the huts. At one place we found fifty bodies side by side, some being the remains of little children, while others were the corpses of old people.

The usual litter and refuse which surround the Esquimaux huts were lacking, and there was not a scrap left of any kind of food. The cleanly-gnawed bones showed that they had eaten their dogs; they had even devoured the rats which infested the village; they had chewed up the old bits of walrus-hide,—everything which could satisfy the cravings of hunger. At last they had perished miserably, dying by inches, with no hope of succor and no chance of escape. At least 500 of the poor wretches suffered this hideous death. To explain this terrible famine, which was as unusual as it was fatal, it must be added that the season was one of unparalleled severity. The natives of this island were large, robust men, and expert hunters and fishermen. But, like most of their race, they were improvident and made no provision for such a winter. The cold set in early and continued without interruption. The mercury was forty degrees below zero for weeks at a time. The cold and violent storms prevented them from going out on the ice to catch walrus and seals,—their main dependence for food in the winter. Their scant stock of meat was soon exhausted; they were many miles from Siberia, and could not have reached it alive in the face of the bitter winter. At the northwest end of the island we found a settlement of about 250 people. These had suffered severely from the famine, only about one-half the original colony having survived. They had a larger stock of provisions than their unfortunate neighbors, and thus escaped complete annihilation.

At this settlement two sailors from a wrecked bark were left several years ago. They are living there still, having adopted native customs. One had taken a native wife, and the woman's husband, on attempting to reclaim her, was killed by the sailor. The customs of the natives are savage and brutal. It is usual for the old people, when they feel that they can work no longer, to announce the fact to their children. Then the poor creatures are taken out of the hut, and either knocked on the head or stabbed by their sons. If they fail to give warning of their helplessness, the children are quick to detect the signs of age and promptly dispatch their parents, generally by beating them over the head. The bodies are seldom buried; they are cast to the dogs, who devour them. At this place also we had new evidence of some native peculiarities—the ease with which they could see at a great distance with the naked eye and the marvelous way in which news was transmitted from the most distant points. A native will describe the dress and appearance of a man who is approaching at a great distance. A white man, even a sharp-eyed sailor, can just make out that it is a human figure. So, if anything occurs on the coast—if a piece of wreck comes ashore—the full particulars will be known in a short time 1,000 miles from the spot where it occurred. It is a wonderful system of telegraphy—one native rushing off to pass the news to another, and thus speeding intelligence over hundreds of miles of territory in a single day. The information which we received in this way was also very accurate.

ROASTED ALIVE.

Daniel Parkhurst Caught in the Stone of a Burning Lime-Kiln—Six Men, with a Rope About His Waist, Vainly Try to Pull Him Out.

Saginaw Courier, Sept. 1.

Rarely has a more sickening spectacle been presented than that which was witnessed by a large number of people at the lime-kiln of E. E. Johnson, on Water street, last evening. Shortly after 5 o'clock a representative of the *Courier* was notified that a man had fallen into the mouth of Johnson's lime-kiln and was roasting to death. The newsman hastened to the scene of the accident, and found a large crowd collecting, while a number had climbed up to the mouth of the kiln and were gazing horror-stricken into the yawning furnace. Climbing up, the scribe looked into the crater and saw a human being in the last agonies of dissolution and so firmly wedged in by the limestone as to render efforts to rescue him futile. The clothing had taken fire and commenced to burn, but the flames were stopped by a couple of pails of water thrown on the now inanimate form. The flesh was fairly baked through and had been burned off in places, the body below the hips not being visible.

After taking in the situation of the unfortunate the work of eliciting the facts as to how the accident occurred was commenced. It seems that occasionally the stone in the kiln burns out below, leaving a quantity on the surface that packs closely together, forming a sort of crust some two, three, or four feet thick. In order to loosen this it became necessary to pound it with iron bars called "thumps," so that it would sink into the kiln and thus burn. It was in this work that Mr. Johnson, Daniel Parkhurst (the unfortunate), and two others were engaged at 5:30 o'clock last evening. They felt the stone sinking beneath them, and all jumped out of the mouth of the kiln at the shout of Johnson but Parkhurst, who, being a new hand, evidently did not comprehend the danger, and hesitating an instant, was carried down into the kiln with the stone, some two or more tons of which in weight closed around him and wedged him from the hips down as firmly as in a vise, while the surface being broken the heat from the furnace below came up and added to the horrors of Parkhurst's situation.

As he went down Mr. Johnson handed one of the "thumps" to him, and, holding the other end, attempted to pull him out, but could not accomplish it. Parkhurst called on his companions to help him, and a rope was quickly procured which the imperiled man, rapidly roasting, fastened about his own waist. The united strength of six men was insufficient to start the body of the man an inch, and the broken stone were so hot that it was impossible to touch them had they been able to reach them with their hands. Thus the companions of Parkhurst were tugging and pulling at the rope, aided by his cries and command to "pull him in two if necessary," were unable to extricate him, saw him rapidly roast to death before their eyes, his head being only three or four feet from the top of the mouth of the kiln. Parkhurst realized his situation, and his groans touched the hearts of his companions. Soon the intense heat stifled his voice, and insensibility and death followed within fifteen minutes from the time he went down.

A large pair of tongs were finally procured and the work of procuring the body commenced. Only a portion of the stone could be removed owing to the heat, and a dozen men took hold of the rope around the body and finally succeeded in lifting it out and over the mouth, whence it was lowered to the ground on a stone car, used in taking stone from the ground to the mouth of the kiln, nearly an hour after he fell in.

Not a vestige of clothing remained on the body of the unfortunate man, the flesh was baked, blistered, and torn in places by the fire and the jagged edges of the stone, presenting a sight not soon forgotten.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

New York Times.

There are several incidents in the early life of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts which lend strong support, if any were needed, to our London correspondent's statement that she never intended to marry her young American protégé, and that only a proper regard for her own dignity prevents her saying so. The Baroness, like other great matrimonial prizes, is no novice in such matters. It may have been only gossip that a marriage between her and the Duke of Wellington was once arranged, but the rumors were general, and were never contradicted, except by the event, we believe. Some few years later the very cause of the breaking off of her engagement with the Duke's second son, Lord Charles Wellesley, was named. It was said that the provisions of her inheritance made it necessary that her husband should assume her name, and Wellesley-Coutts was an indignity which the Lord could not submit to, Coutts being a rather common name. Another story would be hard to believe had it not been told in court, and were it not a close parallel of an incident which people in this city can scarcely have yet forgotten. Something over thirty years ago an Irish barrister, Richard Dunn by name, lost his heart—and, it would seem, his head—to the wealthy spinster. He began by writing her letters, which were, of course, not noticed. Then he began following her about, and paying her obnoxious attentions in public, until she was compelled to change her residence and never stir abroad except under police guard. Several times he was arrested and bound over, but so well did he use his legal knowledge that only once was it possible to punish him; then he was sent to prison for two months. Immediately upon his release, however, he renewed his troublesome lovemaking, and finally, in January, 1847, he called at Coutts' Bank for a trifle of $500,000, his warrant being in part as follows (he was something of a poet): "Nay, I am e'en grown tender, disposed to turn lender, of cash your sweet person to see. Send to Coutts' your bill, there are lots in the till. I'll give the clerk orders to do it," etc. Subsequently he made affidavit in the Bankruptcy Court that Miss Coutts owed him the little sum named, which, it is hardly necessary to say, he did not get on the first occasion of asking. Then he was tried for perjury, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, and finally sent to a lunatic asylum, where he may yet be. Altogether, his persecution of Miss Coutts lasted some ten years. The story, even as thus hastily outlined, is a very singular one, but doubtless there are others like it in the experience of most very rich unmarried women.

More Chinese Competition.

Philadelphia Press.

American counterfeiters are being "ruined by Chinese cheap labor." The secret service recently received a trade dollar which had been neatly scooped out in the centre, leaving only a thin plate on each side, the cavity filled with solder, and the edges bound with a rim of silver, which had been skillfully milled in exact imitation of the genuine work. The most remarkable thing about it was the fact that the weight and ring of the genuine coin had been so successfully imitated that the fraud was only detected by the merest accident. As the operation involved so much painstaking work to realize a small profit, it is believed to have been done in China, where our trade dollars are common. Gold coins of $10 and $20 have been often doctored in this way by American counterfeiters, but the skill required for the work would hardly be satisfied with the small profit accruing from the manipulation of a trade dollar anywhere outside of China.

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THE NATURAL CURLY WAVELET.

This Wave can be dressed with water, and is warranted to remain in Crimp, becoming [illegible] every face.

Price, $2.50 and upwards.

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Double Hair Nets, 35 cents.

Sole Agent for the Roman [illegible]

THOME'S HAIR BAZAAR,

157 State-st., near Monroe.

Trade supplied.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The First Congressional Convention to Be Held Monday, Sept. 13.

Strenuous Objections to Holding It on So Short a Notice.

Allegations that It Is Done in the Interest of a Particular Candidate.

Mr. Washburne Warmly Indorsed by the Eighteenth Ward Club.

Strong but Useless Opposition by Mr. Washington Hesing.

An Appeal to the Friends of Mr. Washburne to Turn Out Saturday.

Willard Woodard Indorsed by the Staats-Zeitung—Col. Bennett's Position.

The Race for Office—Meeting of the Third Ward Republican Club.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL.

THE CONVENTION TO BE HELD SEPT. 13.

The Republican Committee of the First Congressional District met at the office of Abner Taylor, No. 157 Washington street, yesterday afternoon for the purpose of making arrangements for holding the Convention to nominate a Congressman. There were present Abner Taylor, Henry Bonn, E. G. Keith, J. L. Woodward, proxy for H. H. Belding; Joseph Boyd, George A. Follansbee, James B. Neill, proxy for W. P. Peirce; M. S. Ellsworth, proxy for Lewis Ellsworth; Dr. Olsen, and W. K. Patrick.

E. G. Keith was elected Chairman.

Mr. Taylor, for reasons of his own, asked that he be allowed to withdraw and put Arthur Dixon in his place. His request was refused.

Mr. W. R. Page, representing the Committee of the Second Senatorial District, said that they thought, since this was a Presidential year and the district was a large one, it was well to

HAVE THE PRIMARIES AT AS EARLY A DAY AS POSSIBLE,

in order to get them out of the way, and also for the benefit of the candidates who might receive the nomination. He suggested that the Congressional and Senatorial primaries be held on the same day; but, if this was not concurred in, the Senatorial Committee would be willing to meet the Congressional Committee in any suggestion they might make. The Senatorial Committee had passed a resolution favoring the 11th inst., but had not fixed that day.

Mr. Boyd moved that the primaries be held on the 11th (in the city, between 4 and 7 p. m.), and the Convention at noon Monday, the 13th.

Mr. Woodward thought that was too early, and moved as an amendment that the primaries be held on the 25th, and the Convention on the 27th.

Mr. Follansbee favored the 18th for the primaries and the 20th for the Convention. This would relieve the Committee of the charge of playing a snap game, and give ample time to put the candidates in the field and carry on the campaign as it should be.

Mr. Keith (Olsen in the chair) was

OPPOSED TO AN EARLY CONVENTION,

because the business men would be out of town. Heretofore it had been held in the latter part of September or the first part of October. In fairness to all concerned it should not be held before the 25th.

Mr. Bonn supported Mr. Boyd's motion, because the conventions in the two other districts would be held at the same time.

Dr. Olsen also preferred to have it on the 13th, since that day would be more convenient to the people of Du Page County.

The amendment was lost,—yeas, 4; nays, 6,—as follows:

Yeas—Taylor, Keith, Woodward, Follansbee—4.

Nays—Bonn, Boyd, Neill, Ellsworth, Olsen, and Patrick—6.

Mr. Follansbee moved as an amendment that the primaries be held on the 18th and the Convention on the 20th.

This was voted down, and the original motion was agreed to,—yeas, 7; nays, 3,—Taylor, Woodward, and Follansbee.

Mr. Woodward moved that

THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

be the Aldrich vote of 1878,—one delegate for every 150 and a fraction of 75.

Mr. Taylor favored the Governor's vote of four years ago.

Mr. Boyd moved as a substitute that South Chicago's representation be the same as in 1878,—First Ward, 8; Second, 9; Third, 10; Fourth, 15; Fifth, 6; and Sixth, 6.

Mr. Taylor also offered a substitute, but, as there was no second, withdrew it.

Dr. Olsen said the usual rule should not apply to Du Page County, and asked, in view of the Republican majority, that it be allowed twenty instead of thirteen delegates. This would do justice.

After some discussion Dr. Olsen asked for "only seventeen," and a motion allowing that number was agreed to.

Mr. Woodward said the Fourth Ward cast as large a vote as Du Page County, and was entitled to as many delegates. He therefore moved that it have as many.

There was no second.

Mr. Follansbee also put in an amendment, making 150 votes for Aldrich the basis; but it was not seconded.

The motion of Boyd was finally agreed to.

Mr. Follansbee moved that Hyde Park be allowed to send delegates in the usual way. Agreed to.

Mr. Bonn moved that the judges be named.

Mr. Keith said it would do serious injustice to the voters by naming the judges now. He was not prepared to do it. Sufficient time should be given. He could not see any reason for hasty action.

IF ANY PARTICULAR CANDIDATE EXPECTED TO MAKE ANYTHING

by the operation, he wanted to say fairly and squarely that that sort of thing wouldn't go down; and any man who proposed to take advantage of any supposed canvass of the district would find himself landed high and dry in Salt River some time. For the sake of what was right he asked that the vote fixing the date of the Convention be reconsidered. They knew the result of a snap-game played not long ago.

Mr. Bonn said he voted according to his conscience. The Convention should have been held four months ago. If the people of the Second Ward didn't like the 13th, they could make the best of it.

Mr. Keith remarked that the district was redeemed four years ago after a thirty days' canvass; and he didn't know why the time should be extended now.

Mr. Follansbee wanted everything to be fair and aboveboard. Two weeks from now wouldn't be early enough.

Mr. Woodward said it was common talk on the streets that the Committee was packed in the interest of a certain candidate, and that the Convention would be called when he wanted it. By allowing two weeks' notice no such charge could be made. Any snap-game would react upon the perpetrators.

Dr. Olsen said he was not pledged to any candidate, and was not present in the interest of any one. He voted for an early convention because nearly all the Congressmen throughout the country had already been nominated. He couldn't see why the 13th of September was any worse for the First District than the Second.

Mr. Keith remarked that the voters in the Second would have two weeks' notice.

Mr. Woodward said no hardship would result to any one by putting the Convention off a week further.

A motion to reconsider was lost,—yeas, 4; nays, 6,—as follows:

Yeas—Taylor, Keith, Woodward, and Follansbee—4.

Nays—Bonn, Boyd, Neill, Ellsworth, Olsen, and Patrick—6.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the Chairman and Secretary were directed to issue a call, and authorized to secure a hall.

The motion of Mr. Bonn as to

JUDGES

was then agreed to, but only the following were handed in, the representatives of the other wards not being prepared to give names or places:

Second Ward—Poll, No. 571 State street. Judges, H. F. Billings, William Taylor, and J. L. Lewis.

Third Ward—Poll, corner Archer and Stewart avenues. Judges, M. Schmidtz, C. S. Schoreck, and Charles Dale.

The Committee then adjourned.

The impression is that the action of the majority of the Committee was in the interest of James E. White, of the Post-Office, who has been at work for months past, and, as alleged, has set up the pins to secure the nomination. It is said that now he has shown his hand, and that the friends of the other candidates, who have not been at work so long, will push things this week, and the primaries will undoubtedly be very exciting.

A LITTLE INDIGNATION.

It was supposed that the resentment of the Republicans of the Fourth Ward against the alleged snap-game of the First District Committee would find indignant expression last evening at the meeting of the ward Club. The meeting adjourned, however, after going through with its regular business, without any "scene," though the individual expressions of opinion after the adjournment showed that the feeling existed, and that it required but a single spark to lick it into shape. J. L. Woodward and ex-Ald. Gilbert were particularly indignant at the way the alleged job had been set up and carried out. The gentlemen named based their complaints on two to them apparently good and sufficient reasons. In the first place, the Convention had been called earlier than was proper or necessary. A number of the business-men in the district had not returned from their summer vacations, and others had but lately gotten back. To these and to everybody else the Committee had decided to give but one week's notice of the approaching primaries, while in the Second and Third Districts the people had had two and four weeks respectively. The time was ridiculously short, especially in the cases of those who had but lately returned to the city, or those who would probably do so during the coming week, for the voters to make up their minds whom they desired to send to Congress, and, as a piece of snap-judgment, it could only be compared to that of the County Central Committee last spring in giving but three days' notice of the approaching primaries.

But, in addition to all this, the majority of the Committee had committed the rank and partisan injustice of increasing the representation of Du Page County to seventeen, when its vote for Aldrich at the last Congressional election was but 1,698, and the vote of the Fourth Ward—which now gets no increased representation—2,094. For this crowning outrage there was no excuse. The object, of course, was to them fully apparent. A certain candidate, having captured the county, proceeded to further set up the pins by having his friends on the Committee rush through the proposition to give its delegation this year not only more votes than it had ever had before, but more than it should have in accordance with the county's total vote at the last election.

The indignation which Messrs. Woodward and Gilbert expressed was merely a sample of that to which others gave vent as they stood around in little knots discussing the alleged sharp practice of the Committee. What this indignation will amount to remains to be seen, but it is very evident that it will open the eyes of the Fourth-Warders at least, and that somebody will be "left."

CAPT. WHITE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The Republicans of the First District will be called upon soon to make a choice of candidates for Congress, and it seems of the highest importance that they should wisely choose some man of experience and ability for such position; but from many rumors afloat it is feared that, through modes best known to wire-pullers and machine-politicians, the sense of the district will be overridden, and a man with but little if any reputation outside of a certain sphere may be nominated. I refer to Capt. White, who has for more than six months, under cover of a service to Uncle Sam in connection with the mail service, been plying industriously the men who set up primaries for this responsible position. The business-men of the district will naturally inquire who this Capt. White is, what are his qualifications, and whether a sense of propriety should not suggest to this Federal official that he had better wait until some responsible and known interests in the district invite him to thus assume to be a Representative of a district second to none in its need of a man of brains, experience, and business ability of any in the Northwest.

My desire in this is simply to invite the attention of business-men and solid Republicans to the fact that we stand in great danger of having a man of unknown powers foisted upon us, and thus inviting certain defeat in a heretofore splendid Republican district. REPUBLICAN.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL.

THE "STAATS-ZEITUNG" INDORSES WILLARD WOODARD.

The *Staats-Zeitung* of Saturday has the following in regard to the Congressional nomination in the Second District:

By the withdrawal of Gen. Martin Beem, the number of candidates for the Republican Congressional nomination in the Second District is lessened by one, and the prospects of those candidates who are not personally seeking the office, but whom a large number would gladly see filling it, are correspondingly enhanced. Among those candidates who are not seeking the office, but whom a number of our best and truest Republicans and citizens, desiring the welfare of the city, are wishing to see nominated, is Mr. Willard Woodard. The reason why there was not long ago a more open expression of the desire that a Republican Convention of the Second District might select him as its candidate is, as we are informed, that some of his American friends feared he would lose the support of the German voters, since in 1873 he was opposed to the People's party. If any feeling of ill-will against Mr. Woodard has survived from that time we do not know it, and there appears to be no reason why there should be any such feeling. We remember no act in Mr. Woodard's public career, whether as Alderman, then as State Senator, and later as Park Commissioner, which should diminish the confidence which he is entitled to claim on account of his general knowledge, his admitted administrative ability, and his unquestioned integrity. Although Mr. Woodard personally abstains from the use of spirituous liquors, still he is not a "temperenzler,"—that is, a man who wishes to force others to abstain from beer and wine since he don't relish them. On the contrary, he is a liberal man, who acknowledges and respects differing opinions and ideas regarding life and the way of enjoying it, precisely as he entertains in religious matters very liberal ideas, or at least belongs to the most liberal of American sects. He has proven that he would not lay an obstacle in the way of the German method of Sunday enjoyment, for, as Park Commissioner and as President, the West Side Park Board has, under his guidance, made special efforts to facilitate the use of the parks on Sunday by those classes of the people whose occupations do not allow them to visit them on week days. His integrity is sufficiently proven by the fact that he declined to accept a salary of $4,000 as Park President, which was offered him.

If Mr. Willard Woodard's friends are serious about his candidacy, and push it earnestly, we believe that, so far as the Germans at least are concerned, no obstacles will be put in his way, and that, on the other hand, many of them will take a warm interest in him, and if he gets the nomination, we do not doubt that the Germans will work zealously for his election.

COL. J. W. BENNETT.

The principal feature of political discussion yesterday was the rumored withdrawal of Col. J. W. Bennett from the Congressional race on the West Side. A reporter for THE TRIBUNE saw him yesterday afternoon at his office at No. 156 Fifth avenue. Mr. Bennett stated that, as he had never formally entered the canvass, he could not formally withdraw. He said that, while he was not "in the hands of his friends," he would be governed by their action. He did not propose to make any personal canvass for the position, and at the same time he would not refuse the nomination if it should be offered to him. On the whole, his conversation led to the belief that he stood exactly as he stood a week ago,—not in search of the office, but willing to take it if offered.

HE FAVORS WOODARD.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Now that Gen. Beem has left us, his constituents, in the lurch, suspended as it were in mid air with nothing on which to cling, let us unite our forces and join in the Woodard campaign. Although always a supporter of Martin Beem, I have never failed to appreciate the virtues of Willard Woodard. I have always been sharp enough not to attack where nothing was vulnerable. Let us take advantage of this circumstance to fill the Congressional seat as it never has been filled by our district, either physically or mentally. Let us take the Congress by storm, show what Chicago can do when she does her level best, and send a volcano emitting good deeds and noble actions. We don't want the chair which is kept for our Representative held down simply. It is not so ethereal that it will take to itself wings if allowed to be vacant while our member is propounding sapience. Pope has said: "Be silent, if you doubt your sense," and I think we are all likely to doubt the ability of a man who has no words to say or suggestions to make when measures of great importance are under discussion. When has Mr. Woodard ever been silent at such a time, and we have never had occasion to doubt his sense. Now that the beam (Beem) is out of our eye let us put forward the man without beams or flaws, in whom is no guile. Let merit receive just reward.

And let us work. I noticed while the canvass was going on in '78 that although many men were willing to acknowledge that Mr. Woodard was the best man, that his qualifications exceeded those of any other aspirant, still if his friends had shown themselves more enthusiastically his supporters and done more efficient service, it would have told. He has done hard campaign work for many a man. Now is the time for them to remember it.

Wake up, wake up, dormant friends, wake up, and let us see what can be accomplished by sturdy devoted display of energies. Every man has a duty, and let him perform it not for vain glory, but for the good of his country. It is an investment that will pay. We are all stockholders in Congress, and the advancement of the interest of one will be for the benefit of all.

AN EX-BEEM-ITE.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL.

MR. WASHBURNE'S FRIENDS IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The Eighteenth Ward Republican Club held a large and exciting meeting last evening at the North Side Turner Hall, Mr. A. H. Burling in the chair. The Chairman read a letter from Mr. Hempstead, Washburne, Secretary of the Club, in which the gentlemen resigned his position, because his business was of such a character as not to allow him to devote any time to politics until Oct. 1 or later. The resignation was accepted, and Mr. H. Mann was elected to act until the next regular election.

The Hon. Isaac N. Arnold then took the stand and said it was gratifying to him, and it was no doubt gratifying to the people of the Third Congressional District, that the Hon. E. B. Washburne had consented to run for the office of member of Congress for the Third District, if nominated. Therefore he would introduce the following resolutions, which he hoped would be adopted:

WHEREAS, The control of the House of Representatives is of the utmost importance to the Republican party, scarcely, if any, less important than the election of President; and

WHEREAS, Our friend and neighbor, the Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, has expressed a willingness to accept the nomination from this district; and

WHEREAS, His long experience, tried integrity, and National reputation would render him especially useful in that position; and

WHEREAS, We believe he could do more than any other man to carry through Congress a bill for the deepening and enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal; therefore

Resolved, That without disparagement to others, we recommend Mr. Washburne as the ablest, strongest, and best man that can be nominated that in our judgment he will strengthen the ticket from President down, and that we believe no man could be nominated who would be so useful to the Republican party, to this city, and to the Nation.

MR. ARNOLD, IN SUPPORT OF HIS RESOLUTIONS,

said that he introduced them for the reason that he believed Mr. Washburne the best man for the position. When he was a member of Congress he found Mr. Washburne one of the most influential men there. Mr. Washburne was one of the leading members of Congress when Blaine and other statesmen of the present day entered the House. They all willingly followed his lead, and he never led them astray. Garfield would, no doubt, be gratified to have the able support of Mr. Washburne in Congress. He had nothing against other candidates. There was Mr. Barber, an excellent young man; but when a man like Mr. Washburne was willing to accept the position Mr. Barber would no doubt be willing to stand aside for the great statesman. Mr. Farwell ought not to stand in the way of a man like Mr. Washburne, for, experienced as he was, he certainly was not the equal of Mr. Washburne in such a position. The watch-dog of the Treasury, who had guarded the country against corruption, who had stood by the people at all times and on all occasions, was the man to represent this city in Congress. He knew of no better man for the place than Elihu B. Washburne. No man had been more energetic in Congress to bring about the enlargement of the canal, and whatever had been done was done through the influence of Mr. Washburne. If others of the Illinois delegation had been as energetic, the canal would have been enlarged before this, and our nostrils would no longer be offended by that cesspool running through our city, and Chicago and New Orleans would to-day be united by steamboat communication. Mr. Washburne had been identified with that measure from the beginning, and if he had been a member from Chicago he could not have done more. He would not question the zeal and honesty of others; but here was a man of National reputation who could carry through a measure of that kind better than any other man. Was there a man in the district as well known; was there a man of such National reputation? These were the reasons why he should be nominated. There was no other man who could carry the district as easily as he could. Looking to success they had better take the strongest man they could find. It was not prudent in a Presidential contest to take any risk. If they sent Washburne to Congress they would send a man whose voice would be heard there, and who would be a tower of strength to the Republican side. The Democrats admitted that if Washburne was nominated there would be no use for them to make a nomination. If they wanted a strong man they had better nominate the statesman and patriot Elihu B. Washburne. [Enthusiastic and long-continued applause.]

MR. WASHINGTON HESING

was then given the floor, and made an impassioned speech against the resolutions. He began by saying that, in the words of the eminent Senator from New York, "There is objection." With due deference to Mr. Arnold and to Mr. Washburne, for whom he had voted thirty-three times in the National Convention, until he found it was a forlorn vote, he would say that, however well the resolutions appeared, he must enter his objections. After what had transpired during the last six months, Mr. Washburne could no longer claim the support of his friends. It was nonsense to talk of his availability and strength. Any good Republican nominated in this strong Republican district could be easily elected. There seemed to be a great diversity of opinion whether Mr. Washburne was really a candidate or not. The morning before Mr. Washburne left for Europe he called upon him and was informed by him that he was not a candidate. Afterwards he met Mr. Washburne in THE TRIBUNE Building and he again stated that he was not a candidate. A TRIBUNE editor afterwards told him (Hesing) that Mr. Washburne had stated he would accept the nomination.

Considerable confusion here arose on account of certain parties trying to interrupt the speaker. They were squelched, however, by the Chairman.

Mr. Hesing said that he was not in the least afraid to express his opinion. He defied his opponents and had no fear that this would prove a nail in his coffin. Mr. Washburne came to him in reference to a notice in a morning paper that he (Washburne) was a candidate, requesting him to state in the *Staats-Zeitung* that the report was not true. Mr. Washburne lost his standing on account of his constantly trying to carry water on both shoulders.

Here Mr. Arnold asked the speaker if he would support Mr. Washburne if a dispatch was received from him before next Saturday, announcing his willingness to accept the nomination.

Mr. Hesing replied that he would not. He was not in favor of Washburne's nomination under any circumstances.

Mr. Arnold regretted that Hesing should take such a course against the wishes of Washburne's German friends.

Mr. Hesing, continuing his speech, said Mr. Washburne had always done all he could to

UPSET THE AIMS OF HIS FRIENDS.

While his friends were working hard for him for the Presidency, he did all in his power to aid the third-term principle. Had he (Hesing) known what he knows now he would never have voted for him. There were present at this meeting about one-fifteenth of the voters of the ward. Was it just that this small fraction should declare that the ward was in favor of Washburne? He was confident the ward was not for Washburne. This whole affair had been cut-and-dried, and notices of this meeting had been sent to the friends of Washburne only. He had the evidence in his possession that Democrats even had been invited. But the true Republicans were neglected or forgotten. Mr. Washburne demanded the nomination. Mr. Farwell made no effort to secure it, had never gone out of his office to aid in his nomination. The resolutions were prepared at a caucus of a few would-be dictators, to be rushed through this meeting. He criticised these parties in severe terms, and said they were alienating the vote of the

POORER CLASSES LIVING WEST OF WELLS STREET.

A gentleman remarked that the report that Mr. Kadish had said that no respectable Republicans lived west of Wells street was untrue, and Mr. Kadish had denied it over his own signature.

Mr. Hesing said it was true, because one of his reporters had heard the remark made, and so reported it, and he called upon the reporter, who was present to verify the statement, which request was readily complied with.

Mr. Floto said that the report was not true, and the reporter rose to reply, but the Chairman would not allow him to speak, as he was not a member of the Club.

After this episode, Mr. Hesing again went on with his speech. He said he was in favor of no one man, but wanted a fair chance given to all. They were all there for one common cause and working towards one common end. If a delegation were selected, let them give each candidate an equal share. He opposed to have it go on record that the Eighteenth Ward was solid for Washburne, and he hoped the resolutions would be voted down; if they were not, no one could tell what the consequences would be.

MR. E. F. CRAGIN,

in replying to Mr. Hesing, said he did not rise to say that if such and such a man was not nominated he would bolt the ticket, as Mr. Hesing had done. He would vote for any man the Republicans nominated.

Mr. Hesing said he never said he would not support the nominee.

Mr. Cragin went on to say that he remembered when Hesing was doing all he could to help elect the Democratic ticket, when he (Cragin) worked all he could for the Republican ticket. He considered it the hight of impertinence for a new convert to impugn the Republicanism of old and tried war-horses of the party. He thought the people of the ward would be only too glad to indorse Mr. Washburne, who lived in their midst. The ward could not do otherwise than indorse the candidate living in the ward. This was a renewal of the old fight; the fight of bummerism, the fight of men who wanted to get something. The ward wanted a man elected who would represent it best. He would not have spoken a word if Mr. Washburne had not been so shamefully attacked. And why did that man make the attack? Because he was ordered to do so by his employer. Did the man think the people had forgotten all the rascality of the past? They had done everything to overthrow these corruptionists whom they were now trying to get into power again. If Mr. Hesing's candidate had changed his tactics and was coming forward as a penitent, people might consider his claims. But he had not. Every whisky thief, every corruptionist, and all the worst elements were working to secure his nomination. In the name of decency and honesty he would ask the meeting to pass the resolutions and send a unanimous Washbure delegation.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The resolutions were then put, and adopted by a vote of 62 against 41. The announcement of the result was greeted with cheers and immense applause.

On motion of Mr. Cragin, it was resolved to appoint a committee of three to thoroughly canvass the ward and prepare against illegal voting.

Mr. J. H. Dixon stated that he was one of a committee of three from the North Side Veteran Republican Club delegated to ask this meeting to allow his Club the selection of four of the delegates of this ward. They had no particular candidate, and were working solely for the Republican party. He moved that the request of his Club be granted.

Mr. Willing moved as a substitute that the request be declined, but that the North Side Veteran Club be requested to meet with this Club Thursday evening and take part in the selection of delegates.

After a short debate, Mr. Willing's resolution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

The meeting then adjourned until Thursday evening, when delegates for the Congressional Convention will be nominated.

E. B. WASHBURNE.

The following appeal to the Republican voters of the Third Congressional District was issued and widely circulated yesterday. The names signed to it will be recognized by all citizens of Chicago:

If you believe that the Hon. E. B. Washburne, as a patriot, a legislator, and statesman, can represent the people better, carry the district by a larger majority, and add more strength to the National and local tickets than any other man, organize at once in every town and ward.

The time is short.

See that delegates favorable to him are voted for at the primaries, and sent to the Congressional Convention.

In Lake County the primaries are held Friday, Sept. 10, from 4 to 7 p. m.

In Cook County they are held on Saturday, Sept. 11, from 4 to 7 p. m.

With Washburne victory is certain; without him, doubtful.

If nominated, he will accept and make an active canvass; if elected he will represent the district with dignity and honor.

The Republicans of the district can, if they will, nominate Mr. Washburne; but professional and mercenary politicians are now actively at work, and if the nomination is left to them, as usual, somebody else will be chosen.

Remember, the polls are open only for a few hours.

The first comers are sure to have their votes counted.

Abijah Keith,	A. L. Chetlain,
H. J. Willing,	Edward F. Cragin,
William Floto,	C. R. Corbin,
J. B. Hobbs,	H. N. Mann,
George E. Adams,	James H. Dale,
H. T. Rogers,	A. A. Munger,
L. W. McConnell,	R. S. Critchell,
William Dickson,	J. P. Truesdell,
S. E. Barrett,	W. H. Crocker,
C. H. Mulliken,	L. D. Norton,
W. T. Johnson,	George D. Rumsey,
M. N. Kimball,	C. M. Howe,
Thomas S. Wallin,	Thomas S. Phillips,
John N. Hills,	H. A. Towner,
H. Bausher, Jr.,	J. C. Schaffer,
P. W. Dater,	George Webster,
D. R. Baxter,	Newton Goodwin,
B. W. Underwood,	George H. Fergus,
Isaac N. Arnold,	J. W. Brooks,
Charles Randolph,	James L. Ward,
Richard Michaelis,	C. H. Stead,
Charles E. Culver,	C. H. Chapin,
Albert M. Day,	John McLunberg,
A. Bauer,	L. G. Holley.
Julian S. Rumsey,	

THE CANDIDATES.

THE DAY IS DRAWING NIGH.

The days of agony for the Republican candidates for the various offices to be filled at the November election are rapidly drawing to a close. The First and Third Congressional District Conventions are called for Monday week. The Second District will hold its Convention Saturday. No dates have yet been assigned for the holding of the various Senatorial District Conventions the Seventh excepted, which has been held, and resulted in the nomination for members of the lower House of the old incumbents, L. C. Collins and George Struckmann. It is possible that simultaneously with the holding of the Congressional Convention there will be gatherings of delegates to nominate candidates for the Legislature so as to remove all possible complications from the County Convention, and give the candidates for county offices a chance to set up the pins without the necessity of being handicapped with declarations in favor of Congressional or Legislative aspirants. It is not likely that the County Convention will be held before the fourth week of this month.

The Democracy have no hopes of carrying this city or county for their Presidential candidate, and for this reason they are holding back with the idea that bad nominations on the part of the Republicans for county and Legislative honors may enable them to run in a "ringer" or two, on the grounds of personal popularity. Hence their Conventions will not be called until after the Republicans have gotten through.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Last Sunday's TRIBUNE published a full list of the candidates, Republican and Democratic, as far as then known. During the week there have been some changes, mostly by way of addition. Gen. Beem has withdrawn from the race as a candidate for Congress from the Second District. This leaves the race between Davis, Woodward, Bennett, and Mason.

The action of the First Congressional Committee in calling the Convention for the 13th is in many circles regarded as a coalition between Taylor and White as against Aldrich, in which the first named hopes to get the best of the deal by means of a still-hunt. It would astonish the three if Kirk Hawes were made the nominee after a dead heat.

The fight in the Third District is centered on C. B. Farwell, E. B. Washburne, and Hiram Barber, and the dispute promises to be a very lively one.

SENATORIAL.

The First Senatorial District presents no new candidates. It is altogether likely that two of the old members, W. H. Thompson, Republican, and Moses Wentworth, Democrat, will be unanimously nominated. For the other Republican nominee there will be a scramble between Messrs. Harris and Carter. Mr. Enfield Moore is not a candidate.

The Second District is reinforced by a new candidate for Senator, Calvin De Wolf. It is understood that Sol Hopkins has concluded to run for the House. The other candidates for Senator are L. D. Condee, Village Attorney of Hyde Park, who has made an enviable record in that position, and D. N. Bash, the present incumbent. The additional candidates for the Lower House are O. S. Cook and W. L. Fawcette.

J. B. Taylor, who has enjoyed two terms as a member of the Lower House from the Third District, declines a renomination. This leaves the field open to Messrs. G. W. Kroll, C. W. Woodman, John Raber, M. Wooderson, and Cyrus Mann. The additional Democratic candidate is Tom Halpine, of blessed memory.

The Fourth District, which has been and is blessed with a baker's dozen of candidates for Senate and Legislature, presents no new names. As the boy said, "The woods are full of them," and the independent voter can take his choice.

The Fifth Senatorial District begins to loom up. Dalton's manifesto, declaring a Senatorial vacancy, which was sent a week ago to the Governor and the County Clerk, has been referred to the legal authorities, and is likely to stay there. J. L. Bennett, a very clever shorthand reporter, who has had much experience in reporting law cases, is understood to be a candidate for the Lower House.

T. E. Stacey, at present Deputy Sheriff, has announced himself as a candidate for Coroner. Neither Maj. Waite nor O. L. Mann has any hankering after the office.

P. H. O'Toole, a descendant of the Irish Kings, and at present Assistant Secretary of the Fire Department, is a candidate for the Clerkship of the Circuit Court. How he expects to get it is beyond the ken of the average politician. Even Frank Cunningham is not sanguine.

THE THIRD WARD.

TRANSACTING GENERAL BUSINESS.

The Third Ward Republican Club met at Martine's Hall last evening, President Shorey in the chair, and about seventy-five members present.

In calling the meeting to order, Mr. Shorey made a few remarks, saying that this was the most important campaign since 1860, and that it was the duty of all Republicans to take an interest in it, work until election-day, and then turn out and do all in their power for the success of Garfield and Arthur and the State and local Republican ticket. [Applause.]

Mr. William S. Everett followed, addressing himself particularly to State-rights.

On motion of Mr. Custer, the following were appointed to report officers for the next three months: J. R. Custer, J. L. Barnum, J. H. Bissell, D. V. Purington, and P. B. Smith.

While they were out

MR. ALDRICH

was called on. He said he had not come to talk, but to see the Republicans of the ward, and was glad he had done so. Referring to the two parties, he remarked that there was no comparison between them. The Republican party was always ahead, and the Democratic party creeping along in the rear. The Democratic nominee for Governor of Illinois, he understood, claimed that he was standing on the Republican platform of twenty years ago. Measures that they had denounced as unwise, unjust, and wrong when proposed by the Republicans were taken up by the Democrats and claimed as their own. He referred to their opposition to the greenbacks, which they called "Lincoln's rags," and of their fight against resumption. The cause of the Republicans was grand, and their ticket was a grand one. He saw no reason for discouragement, but every reason for encouragement. They should be proud of their nominees for President and Vice-President, and every Republican should do his part toward electing them and the local nominees of the party. [Applause.]

A communication was received from the Central Garfield and Arthur Club, requesting the Club to send one delegate to represent it in the organization. After some talk it was decided to do so, and John L. Clough was chosen, but he declined, and C. C. Greeley was substituted.

The Secretary, W. H. Gleason, read the call for the National Club Convention at Indianapolis, and, on motion of Mr. Clough, D. L. Shorey was appointed the Club's delegate, with William S. Everett as alternate.

OFFICERS.

Mr. D. V. Purington, from the Committee named above, made the following report:

President—J. W. Waughop.

Vice-Presidents—Murry Nelson, D. V. Purington, W. C. Grant, Loren Matheson, Isaac Howland, F. P. Fisher, R. H. White, C. C. Greeley, Ira W. Buell, B. E. Gallup, D. A. Jones, Jacob Strader, Lazarus Silverman, Louis Wampold, Peter Bieson.

Secretary—W. H. Gleason.

Treasurer—H. M. Sherwood.

Executive Committee—Kirk Hawes, E. G. Keith, W. S. Everett, D. E. Hall.

Finance Committee—John H. Clough, J. L. Barnum, and D. H. Gile.

All were elected without opposition.

Mr. Shorey retired, and Mr. Waughop took the chair, and made a neat little speech of thanks, and supplemented it with some counsel as to what the Club should do in the campaign.

Mr. Purington moved that a committee of five be appointed to suggest names from which to select delegates to the Congressional and Senatorial Conventions.

Mr. Clough opposed the motion, favoring the relegation of the matter to the primaries and letting the voters select the delegates.

The motion, however, was agreed to, and the Chair named Messrs. Purington, White, Keith, Bissell, and Clough.

Mr. Greeley moved that all the members of the Auxiliary Club who belonged to the present Club be invited to take part in the selection of delegates.

Mr. White wanted all the rules set aside on the occasion, and all the members of both clubs put on an equal footing as to voting.

Mr. Greeley withdrew his motion.

About a dozen new members were elected, among them ex-Ald. McGennis, who has not taken any active interest in politics for several years.

Mr. Clough moved that a committee be appointed to make a thorough canvass of the ward. Agreed to.

The names will be announced at the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Shorey, the Finance Committee was instructed to submit at the next meeting an estimate of the probable expense of the campaign in the ward, in order that steps could be taken to raise the funds.

Mr. D. H. Gile moved that the members of the Auxiliary Club be cordially invited to join the parent organization. Agreed to.

The Club then adjourned until Friday evening.

The action of the Club with reference to the election of delegates for the Congressional Convention, subject to the primaries, is regarded as unfavorable to Mr. James E. White, of the Post-Office.

WARD CLUBS.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CONGRESSIONAL CLUB

of the Second District met last evening at No. 221 West Madison street, President J. L. Manning in the chair. As nearly all the ward clubs were in session, there was rather a meagre attendance.

There were thirteen new members elected. Favorable reports were received from the various wards, especially from the Ninth, which is making great progress in uniforming a company of the Boys in Blue, and in canvassing the Republican vote.

Mr. H. W. Lewis, President of the Welsh Republican Club, read a poem for the benefit of the Club.

Ald. Swift made a few remarks.

Col. L. H. Whitney was the opening speaker, and was followed by Mr. William E. Mason.

Following came D. C. Jones, of the Twelfth Ward. Mr. Jones favored holding public meetings in which Republican and Democratic sentiments should be argued by speakers from both factions. He said that this would crowd the meetings, awake enthusiasm and competition, and be productive of good.

A gentleman thought it would be better at first to work among the party, encouraging and instructing the men, so they might go to work intelligently and not be confused in argument. In this manner a large number of workers could be drilled in a short time. When this corps of sharpshooters was duly armed, equipped, and deployed, the big guns could open. It was the small arms, however, that filled hospital and trench.

The President concurred in this view, and exhorted the Club at length upon it. He advised members to distribute leading and influential editorials and speeches among the men, that they might use them.

Col. Bennett acknowledged the Chair's introduction to the Club as a candidate for Congress from the Twelfth Ward. Then, pleading that he had been speaking for two hours already, he promised he would come up Saturday evening, boiling over with fervor and eloquence.

The Club then adjourned until Saturday evening.

THE FOURTH WARD

Republican Club held its regular weekly meeting last evening at Armory Hall, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-ninth street, President O. S. Cook in the chair. The attendance was gratifyingly large, and included a number of candidates for county offices, together with several of the workers who are pushing the claims of one of the candidates for Congress.

A committee appointed at the previous meeting made a report recommending the organization of the "Fourth-Ward Garfield and Arthur Mounted Guards," the ward to be organized into a regiment of twelve companies, two from each precinct, and the Club to select suitable men in each precinct to recruit and organize companies. The Committee further recommended that, after the companies had been recruited, the line or company officers elect the Colonel to command the regiment, and other field-officers, and that the staff-officers be selected and appointed by the commanding officer of the regiment. The report finally recommended the adoption of the following list of recruiting officers: George Harrison, H. L. Wheeler, M. W. Powell, W. K. Morris, C. S. Squires, Matt Benner, E. P. Hall, T. C. Clarke, A. Newhaus, James Durham, L. L. Wilson, F. P. Marshall, Maj. S. W. Scott. The report was adopted.

Mr. A. B. Farwell spoke briefly of the importance of instructing the young men in regard to the merits of the two parties, and stated that the young Republicans of the ward would be addressed by Luther Laflin Mills next Friday evening.

Senator Bast referred to the proposed National Club Convention at Indianapolis on the 15th, and suggested the propriety of the Club's taking action in the matter.

On motion of Capt. M. J. McGrath, Senator Bast himself was selected to represent the organization at Indianapolis.

County Commissioner Stewart referred to the current talk on the subject of increasing the number of polling-places, and hoped the Club would give an expression of opinion in regard to the matter, in order that he might carry out their wishes in the County Board. A great many Republicans and Democrats were alike anxious for the increase, but there were arguments for and against it, his own idea being that the increase would be a very proper thing.

Mr. Farwell alluded to Gen. Grant's late utterance in regard to having every vote cast and counted. With that utterance he was in thorough sympathy, and he accordingly hoped the movement would succeed.

Mr. Frank Drake moved, as the sense of the meeting, that the number of polling-places be increased from six to eight.

Mr. J. L. Woodward moved as an amendment that they be increased to nine.

Ex-Ald. Gilbert feared that an increase in the number of polling-places would be very liable to give an impetus to fraudulent voting in Democratic wards, where there was quite enough of that sort of thing at present.

The amendment prevailed, however, and, after some capital singing by John Hubbard, of the Post-Office, the Club adjourned for one week.

FIFTH WARD.

The Republicans of the Fifth Ward held a rousing meeting last evening at No. 135 Archer avenue. Mr. John Raber, President of the Ward Club, presided. A committee of eighteen was appointed, with instructions to select from its number six names as delegates to the Congressional Convention, subject to the indorsement of the Club. Mr. Joseph Boyd was selected to represent the Club in the meetings of the Central Garfield and Arthur Club. A general discussion as to the importance of thorough organization and effective work in the ward resulted in the selection of a committee of seven—one from each precinct—to recommend proper persons to act as judges of election.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The original Republican Club of the Thirteenth Ward held its first meeting during the present campaign at No. 698 West Lake street last evening. There was a large attendance, and Mr. W. A. Phelps called the meeting to order. Dr. Gray reported for the Committee on Permanent Quarters to the effect that the hall at No. 698 West Lake street had been rented for the campaign by the three Republican Clubs of the ward. A large number of new members were elected. The semi-annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, William H. Dobson; Vice-Presidents, F. J. Smith and D. D. Tompkins; Secretary, Charles F. Foerster; Treasurer, A. C. Knopf; Executive Committee, James Frake, B. Quirk, David McGowan, S. E. Cleveland, and William Williams. Considerable time was consumed by the election, and there was no time left for speeches. The Secretary read a communication from the Central Garfield and Arthur Club, asking that a delegate be elected by the Club to serve as a member of the Campaign Committee. Mr. William Williams was elected as such delegate. It was announced that the Congressional primary would be held Friday, from 4 to 8 p. m., at 698 West Lake street. Before adjourning the Club adopted a resolution indorsing William E. Mason for Congress in the Second District.

EVANSTON.

The Republican caucus for the selection of five delegates to the Congressional Convention which is to meet in Chicago Sept. 13 will be held in the Town-Hall Saturday from 4 to 7 p. m.

At a meeting of the Republican Club held Friday, Mr. W. H. Crocker was appointed to act as representative of the Club at the meeting of Club Presidents to be held in Indianapolis to consult as to the best way of conducting the campaign.

IN BRIEF.

The First Ward Republican Club held a meeting last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Abner Taylor in the chair. Speeches were made by F. A. Brokoski, J. Q. Ball, L. W. Perce, and George P. Houser. Messrs. Brokoski, Jacobs, Healy, Hauser, and King were appointed a committee to organize a marching battalion in the ward. R. B. Bawn was elected a delegate to the convention of ward clubs to be held at Indianapolis Oct. 15. The Club then adjourned for one week.

The Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club of the Fifteenth Ward met at Folz's Hall last evening, Peter Buschwah in the chair. No business of importance was done beyond appointing W. S. Young, Jr., to represent the Club in the Campaign Committee of the Central organization. H. O. McDaid made a speech, and a resolution was adopted calling upon the regular Club of the ward to hold a meeting at the same place Thursday evening, to nominate a delegate ticket to the Congressional Convention.

The Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward held a rally last evening at the corner of Blackhawk and Mohawk streets, H. F. Mingel in the chair. The meeting was under the auspices of the Marching Club of the ward, and was quite enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Col. Stimming, Gen. O. L. Mann, Adolph Miller, and Peter Hand, and Frank Gebhard was elected to represent the Club on the Campaign Committee of the Central Garfield and Arthur Club. Another meeting will be held a week hence at the same place.

A Scandinavian Garfield and Arthur Club was organized last evening in the Sixth Ward at the hall corner of Blue Island avenue and Wood street. The following officers were elected: J. A. Carlstrom, President; O. L. Olsen, Vice-President; O. F. Ohlin, Secretary; Charles Tunelius, Treasurer; and Lee Boreil, delegate to the Central Garfield and Arthur Club. A rousing Republican speech was made by Mr. H. P. Brusewitz. A meeting of the Republicans of the Sixth Ward was held last evening at the corner of Hinman and Lincoln streets. Charles Tripp was appointed delegate to the Central Garfield and Arthur Club. Messrs. Tripp, Fred Lodding, and John Vanderpool were appointed to attend the Congressional Convention.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A COLORED MAN'S CHOICE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—I solicit enough space in your paper to present the views of a colored citizen of Chicago on the politics of our country, and especially in reference to the position taken by the Democratic leaders in the South. There has been considerable notice taken by the public press of a speech made by Wade Hampton at Staunton, Va., on July 26, 1880, and as the speech has been so generally published in full, and also in abstract, I hope it has not failed to make an everlasting impression upon all colored voters, both North and South. We who have been freed from slavery dare not be idle or waver if we love our liberty and our country, when we seriously consider a quotation of Mr. Hampton's speech, which is as follows:

"Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. These are the same principles for which they fought for four years. Remember the men who poured forth their life's blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket."

At last the true principles of the Democratic party have been exposed by a Southern leader, and unintentionally as usual, for he seems inclined to deny or modify some of his most outrageous and traitorous statements, when he realizes the strong impression they have made upon all men who have any love for our Nation. We as freemen do remember what Lee and Jackson fought for. We remember that they fought to keep four millions of colored souls in bondage. We remember that they fought to destroy the grandest Republic that ever existed upon the face of the earth; and last, but not least, we will always remember the numberless dead who fell on the field of battle to make us a free people and to save our country, which was imperiled by a disloyal South, aided and abetted by the Democrats of the North. They ask us to remember these things, and we will do so as long as we have life and possess our reason. I write this article in obedience to a self-conscious duty to my race, as I am very sorry to say that some of our people have allowed themselves to be misled by Democratic rhetoric and promises which are as false as their principles are to the safety of our Nation. I am also very sorry to acknowledge that some colored men have been enveloped in clouds of Democracy so long that when they are given light they act like criminals who, having been confined for an age in a dungeon, ask in a vacant stare, "What has the Republican party done for us that compels us to recognize and support it?" For the benefit of the doubting, I, in my humble way, will inform them as best I can. The Republican party fought on the field of battle and in the Congress of the United States for four hard and stormy years. Mark the result. It saved our country and made us a free people. It conceived and maintained the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments. The results of that awful struggle are easily summed up. We have our people in public life from the Senate of the United States to the lowest round of the ladder, filling offices of public trust with honor and ability; and in private life all over this broad land we find homes filled with happy families and governed by men of education and property. I hope my people will remember who fought against these principles and got beaten at every turn. It was the Democratic party, the men who are trying by every trick that they can invent to capture the Ship of State, which has sailed for sixteen long years on a broad and calm sea, protected by the Republican party and guided by a Republican Captain. If any of us have personal grievances we must rise above them. We should love our country and people better than self. The grand old ship must be kept on the Republican sea. James A. Garfield is to be our next Captain. Vote for him one and all of you, and in so doing we will be as prosperous in the future as we are now. He will surely be elected if we are faithful and true.

WILLIAM C. CHANCEY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Kirk Hawes will speak at Peoria Wednesday, not Monday, as stated yesterday.

A. M. Jones, Chairman of the State Central Committee, left yesterday afternoon for Turner Junction, where he was to speak last night.

The Greenbackers expect to hold their County Convention the 13th, but there is some doubt as to the advisability of putting up Greenback candidates, as there is a rumored coalition with the Democrats which is liable to defeat the straight-out soft-money men and force them back to their Republican allegiance. It seems to be generally understood that the ticket in Cook County will have no weight, and but a small Greenback vote will be polled, as the Greenback-Socialist alliance does not hold good on county politics.

CAPT. PAYNE.

He Is Lionized by the People of Wichita, Kas., and a Sympathetic Orator Harangues the Crowd.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WICHITA, Sept. 4.—The reception given to Capt. D. L. Payne to-night by the citizens of Wichita was grand and imposing. The military company, the Garfield & Arthur and Hancock & English Clubs, and a large concourse of citizens, headed by the brass bands of the city, met the Captain at the depot and escorted him to Eagle Block, where he was welcomed by the Mayor in a neat speech, to which the Captain responded in good style, giving a brief history of his trip to Fort Smith and return, after which George M. Jackson, of St. Louis, being called for, responded in a happy style, saying, amongst other things:

You may go on now with your Oklahoma boom, as you call it, with every hope of success in the near future. You have been under the impression that President Hayes has been against you in this movement; but, gentlemen, whatever he may have been at one time, he is now a convert to the theory upon which we propose to settle this immense and beautiful public domain by education and civilization. Allow me to read an extract from his speech delivered at Canton, O., on the 1st inst., at a grand reunion of soldiers. Referring to the Indian question, he said: "In the Territories of the United States it is estimated that there are over 200,000 Indians, almost all of whom are uncivilized. They have heretofore been hunters and warriors, but no one who observes the rapid progress of railroad and settlements in the West can fail to see that the game and fish on which the Indians have hitherto subsisted are about to disappear. The solution of the Indian question will speedily be either the extinction of the Indians or their absorption into American citizenship by means of the civilizing influences of education. With the disappearance of game there can no longer remain Indian hunters or warriors. The days of Indian wars are drawing to a close. There will soon be no room for question as to the department to which the Indian will belong in a few years. All must agree that he should belong, like every other citizen, only to himself. The time is not distant when he should be carefully cared for by the civilizing department of the Government,—the Bureau of Education."

Now, is not this the most complete indorsement of our ideas of the Indian question? We go to Oklahoma with schools, newspapers, and every appliance of civilization and education, and we will say to every Indian: Our schools are open and free to you. Come in and drink from the fountain of knowledge. Our lands are free; come and take your homestead, and be one of us, and in the language of the President the solution will be the extinction of the Indians or their absorption into American citizenship. Heed my word for it. From the sly glances I saw Capt. Payne and his comrades cast upon the beautiful Indian maidens at Fort Smith, they will be both extinguished and absorbed into American citizenship, and in coming years the only remaining traces will be seen in the faces of the citizens of Oklahoma; it will slightly tinge their cheeks with brown or deck the brows of the fair maiden with tresses that would shame the plumage of the raven's wing. Ours is the practical view of the President's theory. I now propose that President Hayes, being in accord with our object, be elected an honorary member of our colony, and that the Secretary be instructed to forward him a certificate of membership.

RAILROAD ASSESSMENTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 4.—The tables prepared for the State Board of Equalization for the assessment of railroad property show totals of railroad tracks in the State as follows: Main track, 6,833 miles; second main, 307 miles; side-tracks, 1,101 miles; total, 8,241 miles. The railroad tracks in Cook County are: Main track, 320 miles; second main track, 95 miles; side-tracks, 255 miles. Two or three companies having failed to report will be assessed on statements prepared by the Auditor, but their tracks will not greatly increase these figures.

LOCAL CRIME.

YOUTHFUL HIGHWAYMEN.

Two highwaymen of the dime-novel pattern were arrested last evening by Detectives Shea, Kipley, and Costello, together with Sheriff R. J. Holcomb, of Sycamore, De Kalb County. Their names are Herbert Hurd and James Morgan. The former used to live at Sycamore, but recently worked for a dealer named Everett, at the Stock-Yards. Thinking to better himself, he started forth with Morgan, who is a youth of 18 years, through the country towns. Like all young and inexperienced people, they soon found themselves broke, and they made up their mind to "raise the wind" in the easiest way possible. Making their way to Sycamore, young Hurd singled out a wealthy old farmer named Northup, whose place is a short distance out of the town, and whom he knew to have a very valuable watch. The old farmer knew him, however, and, in order to baffle him, both blacked their faces, and made up with old linen coats as nearly like negro tramps as they possibly could. Then, making their way to the farm, they were seen by the farmer's wife, who suspected that they meant mischief. She warned the old gentleman, who was at work near a hay-stack. They followed her, and, upon coming up to their intended victim, coolly ordered Mrs. Northup into the house, and proceeded to rob their man. Northup, who is 73 years of age, offered no resistance whatsoever, and, in fact, fell down himself in preference to being knocked down. The boys divested him of a valuable gold watch and some 75 or 80 cents in change, and hastily made their way back to town. They were mistaken badly in one thing; their disguises were easily seen through, and Hurd was recognized by the farmer, who, old and all as he is, is reputed one of the sharpest men in De Kalb. The Sheriff was informed of the robbery, and after locating them here came on to find them. He and his party ran across the two men on the street last evening, but only captured one, the other escaping by dodging through the crowd. The one captured told all he knew at once, and directed the officers to their room, at the corner of State and Taylor streets, and upon going there the police were surprised at finding the second man in the room. The stories told separately by the young men corresponded exactly, and upon information given by them the party proceeded to the pawnshop of the notorious Andre Andrews, No. 322 State street, and demanded the stolen watch. Andrews denied having purchased any such watch, and stuck to it even when confronted by the prisoners. He was thereupon arrested, and taken first to Central Station and thence to the Armory. He is the fellow whose license was revoked some years ago, and who was compelled to do without a license for nearly five years, until the late Superintendent Seavey gave it back to him on promise of doing better. His behavior did not improve, nevertheless. The two robbers are mild, meek youths, and so very green that when they were relating their stories to a TRIBUNE reporter it made tears run down the faces of a couple of professionals in an adjoining cell, who were laughing like to split their sides at the way the boys planned and worked the robbery. And, truly enough, it was ridiculous. Sheriff Holcomb is of the opinion that the boys will not be dealt very harshly with, but he is hot after Chicago's crookedest pawnbroker.

AN OLD CASE.

Capt. Hatheway is on the black list at Central Station, and is therefore compelled almost daily to submit reports, which are given out for publication, concerning criminal occurrences in his district, which are stale, flat, and unprofitable, inasmuch as they datesome time back, and have all undergone the process of police suppression. The report of yesterday states that Charles Schmidt, of Fort Scott, Kas., arrived in town Aug. 4, and after getting drunk with some companions in a concert saloon at No. 61 North Clark street, was knocked down in an alley and robbed of about $164 cash, an Appleton and Tracy watch worth $125, a gold chain valued at $25, and a coat worth $12, together with papers and memoranda of great value to himself only. In concluding a long report of this robbery, Capt. Hatheway says: "I am satisfied that this report was made out at that time and delivered at your office promptly." The Captain is right, too, and he should not permit himself to be annoyed by these eccentricities of the people at Central. The report was promptly submitted, but instead of being given to the press, as was this last report, was filed in a book labeled "private reports," and was suppressed for the good of the service.

SNEAK-THIEVING.

Friday morning about 9:30 o'clock a sneak-thief went into the passenger depot of the Illinois Central Railroad at the foot of Van Buren street, and got away with thirty-five short ride tickets from the depot to Thirtieth street. The tickets number from 1513 to 1549. The thief is described as of about 30 years of age, slim built, thin face, dark complexion, and was very shabbily dressed, in an old dark frock-coat and pantaloons, black hat, and shoes without stockings.

THE JUSTICES.

Joseph Werner was before Justice Kaufmann yesterday upon a charge of bastardy preferred by Emma Darro. He was held in $1,000 bonds and given ten days to make up his mind to obtain a marriage license.

Yesterday afternoon Jay B. Spencer, one of the parties who appeared before Justice Meech Monday to answer to a charge preferred by Lewis D. Many of an attempt to extort money, swore out a warrant for the arrest of Many on a charge of perjury. The warrant was issued by Justice P. L. Hawkinson.

Last Monday a stranger went to the livery-stable of Judd & Hayes, Nos. 186 and 188 North Sangamon street, and hired a horse and buggy. He failed to return the rig, and the case was reported at Central Station. Detective James Morgan soon got trace of it, and found that at Washington Heights the thief had traded horses, getting $25 to boot, and had then started for the Stock-Yards. A full description was telegraphed to Sergt. Gahan, and by him the arrest was made. Yesterday the prisoner, who proved to be Charles Peters, one of the oldest horse-thieves in the State, was arraigned before Justice Thomas, and was held in $1,500 to the Criminal Court. Peters is now in a fair way of going to Joliet a third time.

The West Chicago Avenue police yesterday made a descent upon a hovel of a tenement house at No. 27 Will street, and there arrested William Dennison, Delia Connelley, and Annie Sweeney. Dennison is a blind man, and earns a living by begging. He is also the father of a girl with only one leg, who is also a mendicant. For years past the old man has been living a life of the most outlandish disreputability, and the stories told of him and the woman Connelley by their Will street neighbors would disgust the denizens of a Meridian street bagnio. Justice Walsh fined the trio $80 each, in default of which they went to the House of Correction. In the same house was found a woman named Catherine Lawler, 38 years of age, who was living in a portion of the house in a state of squalor and wretchedness. Three months ago, in chasing a boy who had struck one of her children, she fell and broke her leg, and by reason of her dissipated life, together with the lack of proper surgical attendance, the injury has never healed. Her husband deserted her some time ago, and is at present in the House of Correction. She was totally incapable of helping herself or her four children, the youngest of which is only 8 months old. She and her infant were taken to the County Hospital, and Officer Rudolph Sanders took the others before Justice Walsh and had them sent to the Home for the Friendless. Their names are Maggie Lawlor, aged 4 years; Delia, aged 6, and Mollie, aged 9 years. Jennie Connelly, 4 years of age, was also sent to the same institution.

ARRESTS.

John Roper, wanted for an assault with intent to commit murder, passed through this city in charge of Sheriff Charles F. Morley, of Willoughby, O. The prisoner was at the Armory a few hours yesterday afternoon while the Sheriff was waiting for a train.

John Barry lives at No. 415 Blue Island avenue, and because his wife objected to him coming home drunk day after day, yesterday struck her over the head with a heavy butcher-knife, causing a severe but not dangerous scalp-wound. He was arrested and locked up at the Hinman Street Station.

While patroling his post at 5 o'clock yesterday Officer Ben Williams noticed three boys in an alley in the rear of No. 116 Clinton street, and at his approach the boys dropped several parcels which they were carrying and ran. The officer pursued and captured one of the trio, Frank Hobart, 12 years of age. The other two escaped, but as they are known their capture is only a question of time. The parcels were found to contain a lot of foot-wear, which later in the day was identified by C. Wadsworth, a boot and shoe dealer at No. 642 West Van Buren street. Young Hobart has confessed all, and told the police exactly how the burglary was committed.

John Henry and John Adams are the names given by two depraved youngsters, aged 13 and 14 years respectively, who were arrested yesterday afternoon by Lieut. Barbee and Officer Lavin at No. 16 Clinton street, while they were attempting to dispose of a lady's open-faced gold watch, Swiss movement, to which an English silver shilling is attached by a cord. When searched at the station there were found upon them a case-knife, such as is used by burglars for throwing off window-catches, a large supply of chewing tobacco, and 60 cents in change. The youngsters say they live near the corner of Twelfth and Throop streets, but refuse to tell exactly where.

WHISKY THE CAUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 4.—Stephen Wolf, 50 years old, dropped dead to-day, caused by excessive drinking.

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ATTENTION, KNIGHTS OF APOLLO, CHICAGO, AND ST. BERNARD COMMANDERIES.—The members of Apollo, Chicago, and St. Bernard Commanderies are hereby notified to attend at the Armory of Apollo Commandery on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 7:30 p. m., sharp, to hear the final report of the Triennial Committee. Every Sir Knight is expected to be present.
NORMAN T. GASSETTE, E. Commander of Apollo, No. 1.
JOHN H. WHITBECK, E. Commander of Chicago, No. 19.
JOHN D. M. CARR, E. Commander of St. Bernard, No. 35.

I. O. O. F.—EXCELSIOR (UNIFORMED ENCAMPMENT, No. 108, tent corner Clark and Washington streets, will meet next Friday evening. All Patriarchs are requested to be present, as final arrangements for their pilgrimage to Toronto, Ont., Thursday, Sept. 9, will be made. Visiting Patriarchs are cordially invited. By order. L. R. BAIN, C. P.
E. D. REINERS, Scribe.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION, U. S. A.—Union Defenders, No. 14, Loyal Orange Lodge—128 Clark-st. Regular meeting to-morrow evening, Sept. 6, at 8 o'clock. All members are expected to be present. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
B. P. REYNOLDS, W. M.
W. H. STAFFORD, Secretary.

PATRIARCHS ATTENTION—All Patriarchs of Excelsior Encampment, and all Patriarchs of other Encampments that intend going to Toronto, Ont., Sept. 13, are requested to meet at the Hall, 194 Washington street, next Thursday evening, Sept. 9, in fatigue dress for drill. By order
L. R. BAIN, C. P.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Stated Conclave Tuesday evening, Sept. 7, 1880, at 8 o'clock. Business of importance will come before the Commandery. It is important that all members should be present. By order of the Eminent Commander. H. S. TIFFANY, Recorder.

MIRIAM CHAPTER, NO. 1, O. E. S.—A special meeting will be held Saturday evening, Sept. 11, 1880. As business of importance will be brought before the Chapter, all members are earnestly requested to be present. By order of the W. M.
J. S. HODGSON, Secretary.

GOLDEN RULE LODGE, NO. 726, F. & A. M.—Stated Communication Tuesday evening, Sept. 7, at 8 o'clock sharp, for "business and work." Visitors always welcome. By order of
THOMAS G. NEWMAN, W. M.
D. GOODMAN, Secretary.

CLEVELAND LODGE, NO. 211, A. F. & A. M.—A Special Communication will be held at their hall on Thursday evening, Sept. 9, for the purpose of work. A full attendance desired. Visiting brethren cordially invited. R. L. TATHAM, W. M.
S. R. REED, Secretary.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Friday evening, Sept. 10, at 7:30 o'clock, for work on the Royal Arch Degree. Visiting companions cordially invited. By order of the H. P. CHAS. R. WRIGHT, Secretary.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, K. T.—Stated Conclave Monday evening, Sept. 6, 1880, at 7:30 o'clock. Business of importance. Visiting Sir Knights welcome. By order of the Eminent Commander.
H. T. JACOBS, Recorder.

BUTLER CHAPTER will give a complimentary party to the members and friends of the Order next Wednesday evening. Music and dancing. Corner of Madison and Robey-sts.
MAGGIE F. GASKILL, Secretary.

FAIRVIEW CHAPTER, NO. 161, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation Thursday evening, Sept. 9, 1880, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance of the members is desired.
H. S. TIFFANY, M. E. H. P.
MYRON HARRIS, Secretary.

LADY WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 28, O. E. S.—Business of importance Tuesday evening, Sept. 7. Members earnestly requested to be present. By order of W. M. PHILLIP KASTLER, Secretary.

CHICAGO CHAPTER, NO. 127, R. A. M.—Regular meeting Monday, Sept. 6, at 8 o'clock. Visiting companions cordially invited. Per order M. E. H. P.
ELI SMITH, Secretary.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 308, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting Tuesday evening, Sept. 6, for business and work. The fraternity cordially invited.
C. H. CRANE, Secretary.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1880.

THERE were ninety-six persons in all killed by the breaking of the bridge over the River Ebro in Spain. As an instance of poetic justice, it should be mentioned that the Lieutenant of Engineers who devised the structure was one of the victims.

HANLAN, the Canadian oarsman, sailed from New York yesterday for England, where he will row against Trickett, the Australian. Hanlan is reported to be in excellent condition and spirits, and very confident of his ability to perform ahead of the Australian on the Father Thames. We hope so.

YELLOW-FEVER has become epidemic in some of the Cuban villages. The Creoles, who have hitherto enjoyed a singular immunity from the disease, have been attacked during the past few days. There were twenty-eight deaths from the disease at Havana during the last week. The number of fatal cases of small-pox in that city was reduced to one.

CHICAGO is not the only place in the country which has suffered from oppressive heat and a moisture-clogged atmosphere during the past week. It is reported from New York that, although the thermometer did not range as high as at other times during the summer, the presence of a large quantity of moisture in the atmosphere made the weather almost unbearable.

ALBANIAN affairs are in as muddled a condition as they have been at any time for the past six months. The Turkish officials are either incapable or supine, while the Albanian leaders are aggressive and defiant. They now threaten to invade Servia and Montenegro should the European naval fleet bombard any of their towns. In any case they will give considerable trouble for a long time to come.

THE Lords took Mr. Forster's hint, although Lord Granville went to the unnecessary trouble of telling them that the hot-tempered Quaker gave expression to his individual opinion only. They passed the Hares and Rabbits bill in its original form last night. The business of both Houses is now in such shape that the prorogation of Parliament on Tuesday is rendered certain.

THE Philadelphia District Court Judge has become convinced that Dr. Buchanan, of bogus medical-certificate notoriety, has not committed suicide, but is alive and active, though not within the jurisdiction of the Court. The Judge yesterday ordered that the bail given for his appearance be forfeited, which will probably convince the Doctor's bondsmen that he is not a safe person to trust.

GEN. ROBERTS' victory over Ayoob Khan seems to have been complete, although it was purchased at considerable loss to the British force, particularly among the Sepoy regiments. The Afghans were evidently surprised, and their force was utterly demoralized. Ayoob has retreated toward Herat, but whether Gen. Roberts will follow him up is not yet clear from the dispatches to hand. One of the most cowardly and treacherous incidents of this Afghan campaign was the murder of Lieut. McLain in Ayoob Khan's tent. The young officer had been captured at Kushk-i-Nakud, had been held as prisoner by the Afghans, and was evidently put to death by Ayoob Khan when defeat seemed certain. The brutality of the act, violating as it does all rules of honorable warfare and soldierly generosity, will detract much from the sympathy hitherto bestowed on the Afghans.

A THOUSAND-TON floating tank of kerosene which was being towed on the River Volga towards Baku exploded recently and caused the death of thirty men. A boatman brought a light in too close proximity to the tank and caused the disaster.

TWO STAGE-COACHES, one from Cave City, Ky., to the Mammoth Cave and the other from the Cave to the city, were stopped Friday night by a band of highway robbers, and the passengers and coaches were rifled of all their valuables. To compensate their victims for the losses sustained, or, mayhap, to cheer their drooping spirits, the highwaymen treated them all, temperance men and topers alike, to some excellent Kentucky whisky.

MR. GLADSTONE entered the House of Commons last evening for the first time since his recent illness, and was received with tremendous cheering. He has been sadly missed during some of the recent debates, and it may be that his followers appreciate him more on that account. But however the members of Parliament may regard him, it is certain that Englishmen admire and love Mr. Gladstone above all his contemporaries.

STRIKING miners are causing considerable trouble in Jackson and Perry County, Ohio. At the former place a detachment of State militia were stoned by the strikers, and at the latter a body of them sought to drive some colored miners from their work. The end is not yet, as the strikers are becoming dangerously offensive; so much so that the troops may at any time open fire on them. Should the troops be withdrawn, the men now at work will have to put up with considerable annoyance or leave the place.

SOME Mexican newspapers recently created a great sensation by publishing the details of a supposed conspiracy between Gen. Ord and his Mexican son-in-law, Gen. Trevino, the object of which was to establish an independent Republic consisting of several Mexican provinces, and after, as was done in the case of Texas, to negotiate for the annexation of the territory to the United States. The conspiracy had its existence only in the imagination of the ever-plotting Mexican editors.

A FIRE broke out in the Dudley House, at Salamanca, N. Y., early yesterday morning, and spread with astonishing rapidity. The two fire organizations of the place were utterly unable to cope with the flames, and it was not until the arrival of an engine and hose company from Bradford that the fire was got under control. There were destroyed in all some twenty-two buildings, valued at $157,000. The insurance will hardly equal half that sum. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a kerosene-lamp.

A MEXICAN Roman Catholic priest recently incited a Greaser mob to attack a party of Protestants engaged in the dedicatory services at a place of worship in Guadalajara. Several of the unoffending Protestants were assassinated and the surpliced scoundrel had the inhumanity and fiendishness to tauntingly offer the victims of his fanatical followers the sacraments of the Church which he had disgraced. It is too much to expect of Mexican justice that this clerical fiend may be hanged.

A PARTY named Reeve, who is said to be the husband of an adopted daughter of Postmaster-General Maynard, is reported to have made an affidavit which he intended to file yesterday, but which he did not, charging Assistant-Postmaster Brady with corrupt transactions in connection with a star mail-route contract. The affidavit also sets forth that Reeve overheard some lobbyists say they had bribed fifteen Congressmen and a number of newspaper correspondents. It is believed that Reeve will not now file his information, but why has not been definitly stated.

A PARTY of commercial travelers from Indiana, accompanied by their wives and sweethearts, visited Gen. Garfield at his home at Mentor yesterday, and after an exceedingly appropriate address by the Chairman, Mr. G. C. Webster, and as appropriate a response by Gen. Garfield, the members of the party were introduced to the General, his wife, and mother. They were then invited to partake of the hospitalities of his home, and, after a stroll through his farm and orchard, took leave well pleased with their visit. The festive drummers improvised a glee club on the grounds and serenaded the General and his family before leaving.

THE Russian Nihilists seem to be as active as ever, but their schemes appear to be doomed to failure. The railroad over which the Russian Emperor passed Friday and yesterday on his way to Livadia is reported to have been ruined in two places, but owing to the diligence of Gen. Melikoff the plot was discovered in time to save the Czar some rapid transit in an upward direction. In one of the mines was found 168 pounds of dynamite packed in two cases. This quantity if properly applied would blow up all the Czars who ever tyrannized over Russian serfs. The cable reports last night state that his Majesty arrived in safety at Livadia.

MR. PHILIP CALLAN, the Irish member of Parliament who was temporarily excluded from the House of Commons in the small hours of yesterday morning, is a somewhat notorious character. He owed his election to his wife's speeches as much as to the fact that his opponent is the leader of the Irish Temperance party. The saloonkeepers of Mr. Callan's constituency subscribed liberally to defray his election expenses, and, notwithstanding the active opposition of Mr. Parnell, he was elected by a small majority by whisky and beer filled voters. Callan is known among his associates by the appropriate name of "Fill Gallon."

RECENT intelligence from the Florida coast indicates that about a dozen persons who were on board the ill-fated Vera Cruz have escaped. Seven of the survivors, consisting of one passenger, an engineer, an oiler, and four seamen, arrived at Savannah, Ga., yesterday. Their account of the disaster does not differ materially from the accounts given in the telegraphic columns of THE TRIBUNE yesterday. About 5:30 p. m. on Sunday a heavy sea struck the Vera Cruz, putting out the lights and fires, and sweeping away the boats and rafts. The steamer sank the same night. The Captain was washed overboard long before the vessel went down.

MRS. GRIFFIN, the wife of a prominent lawyer and politician of Detroit, filed a bill in the Superior Court of that city asking for a divorce from her husband on the ground that he refuses to live with her any longer or even to furnish her with sufficient money to support herself. Mr. Griffin has filed a cross-bill in which he denies some of the statements made, and asserts that he will be able to prove certain facts against Mrs. Griffin which will justify his course. What the facts are he does not state, but the curiosity of the Detroit people is excited, and they are anxiously awaiting the developments of the case. A spicy chapter of scandal is anticipated.

MR. HENRY GRIER, of Newberry County, South Carolina, went to a river hard by his residence yesterday morning to indulge in his favorit pastime of fishing. He baited his hook and waited some time for a bite, but as he got none he proceeded to examine the water to ascertain if it was clear enough for fishing. His feelings may be imagined when he discovered lying in the stream the dead body of his son. A little farther down one of Mr. Grier's companions discovered another body, which turned out to be that of his second son. Both were perforated with bullet-wounds, and it is evident that the young men were victims of foul play. The old gentleman has been overcome by grief at his horrifying discovery.

THE London *Times* feels scandalized at the bold language used by Mr. Forster and Mr. Bright in the House of Commons Friday night in reference to the House of Lords, and rejoices that the near approach of the end of the session precludes the possibility of such language being repeated in Parliament. The Liberal papers, on the contrary, indorse the language of the two Quaker Liberals as timely and necessary, and point to the fact that the Peers yielded several points Friday night as a justification of the language used. The *Times* is also much annoyed at the obstructive tactics pursued by Parnell, Dillon, and O'Connor, and still more so at the many concessions which the Ministers made to these gentlemen. There is no doubt that the incidents of Friday night inaugurate a new and radical departure in British politics. When Mr. Bright referred a few years ago to the "childish tinkering" of the House of Lords, his words were scarcely noticed. Now there is an active and aggressive public opinion behind the utterers of like sentiments. The conflict is not far off.

THE primaries for the First Congressional District Convention have been called for next Saturday. The notice is unprecedentedly short. The primaries of the Second and Third Districts are to be held on the same day. But the Third District Committee fixed the date eleven days ago, and the Second District Committee five days ago. There was much dissatisfaction at the short notice given in the Second District. But the action of the Committee in that district was irreproachable in comparison with that of the First District Committee. The people in Du Page County and the country towns cannot be informed of the call before Tuesday, and there will then be but four days for preparation. It is understood that a snap judgment is sought to be taken in the First District in the interest of a certain candidate. He is not the most desirable candidate; but it might be said, if he obtained the nomination in a fair and honorable way, that he was entitled to the support of every good Republican. Whether this shall be said or not after the Convention, it is certain that he will not command the full party vote if nominated by a trick. It is altogether improbable that he will benefit, as he expects to do, by the sharp practice of his friends. The people do not like snap primaries. This was demonstrated only a few months ago. The person in whose interest such measures are taken is the one who most conspicuously deserves to be beaten in the Convention. There is time yet for the people of the First District to defeat the schemes of the pestilent political clique whose candidate this man is. Quick and thorough organization will do it. Attendance upon the primaries will do it. But useless lamenting and recrimination will not do it. The Republican party cannot afford to take the great risks which the nomination of an improper candidate would involve. Good Republicans in the First District must give some time to their country between this and Saturday.

THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The First Congressional District, composed in the main of the South Division of this city, is perhaps the most important district represented in Congress. It comprises the great bulk of the wealth of Chicago. All the principal banks, storehouses, mercantile and manufacturing establishments and trade centres for the immense commerce of the great Northwest are located in this district. In it centre all the trunk lines of railroad that connect the seaboard with the West. It constitutes, in fact, what is known as Chicago to the outside world. Hence every consideration of local pride suggests that one of the best types of Chicago's citizenship should be sent to Congress from this district. The time is approaching when selections must be made for this distinguished representation, and the political status of the district is such that the party which presents the best material to the people will win the victory.

There is one point on which both parties should agree in the case of the First District, and that is to send no obscure or negative person to Congress. Whoever shall be selected should be a representative of the great business interests of this city, or a prominent professional man, or a citizen who has already achieved some distinction in public life. The district cannot be fitly represented by a "nobody." According to advices that have come to THE TRIBUNE, one gentleman is making an effort to secure the Republican nomination who does not answer in any respect to the description we have given of the obvious requirements for the place. We refer to Capt. White, who is connected in some way with the railway-mail service. Capt. White may be, for aught we know, a very estimable person and a competent Post-Office employé. But the people of the First District have absolutely no information as to his claims for Congressional honors. The majority of voters will be obliged to inquire diligently who Capt. White is, and it will puzzle them to ascertain any warrant for raising him to the highest Congressional distinction by calling him to represent the most important district in the country. In fact, the people who are to be represented would never have dreamed of calling Capt. White away from his Post-Office work if he had not obtruded himself upon public notice. His pretensions to the Republican nomination seem to be based solely upon the assumption that he can command the support of a certain number of Government stipendiaries. This is not a sufficient recommendation for the place. In fact, if it be true, as is reported, that the Post-Office force is now being employed to manage the primaries and run the Convention in the interests of Capt. White, that circumstance alone should be a sufficient reason why the coveted nomination should be withheld from him, and it will go far towards defeating him if he be nominated. The people of the First District will insist upon the privilege of selecting their own representative in Congress without the interference of the Post-Office crowd, and they will not go among the obscure men to find their material, nor submit to any process of manipulation through quasi-Government and railway influences. The sooner the Post-Office employés understand this and withdraw their impertinent interference, the better it will be for them and for the interests of the First District.

The names of three gentlemen have been mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination, any one of whom will probably be acceptable to the people. We refer to Kirk Hawes, Emery A. Storrs, and Mr. Aldrich, the present member. Mr. Hawes is not anxious to go to Congress, but he has made his impress upon the whole country as a man of rare ability. The same is true of Mr. Storrs. Mr. Aldrich has had a Congressional experience which renders him better fitted to-day than ever before for Congressional service. All these gentlemen, each in his own way, are representative men, but they are not using any special personal efforts to secure the nomination; indeed, Mr. Hawes refuses to lift his hand or raise his voice to advance his claims, but would probably accept the nomination, and would surely be elected if he were to run. There are others whose nomination would be creditable and who would be available candidates, but the selection must be confined to men of prominence, character, and capacity. There are reasons to believe that the Democrats will be governed by these considerations this year; the Republicans *must* defer to them in that case in order to win.

CHICAGO HORSE-RAILWAYS.

The general advantage and convenience of horse-railways are not more conspicuous in any city in the country than they are in Chicago. They have become a public necessity. This necessity is shown by the fact that, though the lines are already numerous, they are still too few for present purposes, and that the increase of routes must continue for many years to come. The man who supposes that all the routes needed for horse-cars have been taken up greatly mistakes the present and future wants of the city. The time is rapidly coming when the number of lines must be quadrupled, or there must be some other means of transportation supplied.

The steam transportation on the lake-shore roads may furnish for a time a means of reaching that part of the South Division near the lake. But an elevated railway on a line nearer State street is as much needed at this time as was the first horse-railway when constructed on State street in 1859.

The South Side, however, is but a small portion of the city. It contains but a fraction over one-fourth of the whole population. The great spread of population is in the West and North Divisions. Between the central part of the city and these divisions the river interposes an insuperable barrier to the construction of elevated railways. Such improvements, when constructed, as they undoubtedly will be, must have their down-town termini at Canal or Kinzie street. An elevated railway with branches may yet, and within a short time, become indispensable to furnish the rapidly-increasing population now living in that part of the city west of Canal street. This district, ten years hence, if it be furnished with the means of rapid communication with the other parts of the city, may contain a half million inhabitants, and the greater their number the greater will be the necessity for speedier transit than can be furnished by horse-railways. In like manner the North section of the city will need something faster and something capable of moving more people than the horse-cars; and La Salle or Franklin street may yet become the route of an elevated railway extending even into the suburban villages, and rendering Lake View in point of time as near the river as is Chicago avenue at present.

But, however remote may be the day for lines of elevated roads to meet the pressing wants of city travel, nothing is so much calculated to make them an immediate necessity as an insufficient supply of horse-railways. However numerous may be the cars now employed, their insufficiency on the North and West Sides is shown whenever travel is interrupted by the opening of a bridge. In a few years, to accommodate the travel on Clark street and on Madison and Randolph streets, there will have to be continuous double processions of cars occupying those streets exclusively by day and by night. There must be more lines of travel opened for horse-cars, or living west of Halsted street and north of Chicago avenue will become intolerable to persons doing business in the southern part of the city. To open these additional streets for horse-railway travel would be a simple thing were it not for the necessity of crossing the river. The cars now so crowd the bridges that they greatly incommode all other vehicles. All the bridges crossing the main river, except that at Rush street, are now used by horse-cars. To the west, Randolph, Madison, and Van Buren street bridges are used by horse-railways, and there are now pending applications by several companies to establish a line on Lake street; and we do not see why lines may not be also put on Adams street, Harrison street, and Twelfth street. The additional lines are all needed, and the want of them is positively a great inconvenience.

Just here it is probably the time to suggest that, while the city has been heretofore most liberal in its dealings with horse-railways, the City Government should remember that the general public have some rights and interests which might now be as well asserted. The horse-railways are not struggling for existence; they are all able to maintain themselves, and to declare dividends that are large, no matter to what proportions their capital stock may be increased. Without saying anything as regards the past, and without raising any question as to disturbing vested rights, would it not be well for the Council to withhold any further franchises unless there be some compensatory consideration made to the city? There is not a dray, a truck, an express-wagon, or a hack, or any other vehicle, used in this city for hire or gain which does not pay into the City Treasury a license-fee. We except the cars of the horse-railways. The bridges used by the horse-cars are occupied one-half the time by the cars, which in like manner have the right of way, to the exclusion of other vehicles, on both bridges and streets. Has not the time now arrived when the City Government, before extending these privileges and these franchises, or granting them to new lines, should stipulate (1) that the horse-railway companies using any bridge shall be compelled to keep the same in repair, and when thereto required shall build a new bridge in place of the old one; or (2), that the company shall be allowed to use its additional privileges upon condition of paying an annual license-fee for each car run by it in the city; or (3), in lieu of these considerations, that the company shall pay monthly into the City Treasury one cent, or one-half cent, or even a quarter cent, for each passenger carried by it during said month, not only on the newly-authorized lines or routes, but on all the lines operated by said company within the city?

It is possible that within the next few years there will be as many miles of new horse-railway opened in the city as there are now operated. Such additional service has or will become a public necessity; and it is for the City Government now, and before it enlarges existing or grants new franchises, to consider that if these franchises are worth granting at all they are worth paying for, and that now is the time to make them contribute to the City Treasury and to the benefit of the general public. We submit this suggestion to Mayor Harrison, to the City Controller, to the Railway Committee of the Council, as well as to the City Council generally, and to the public.

OUR SCHOOLS.

To-morrow the public schools of Chicago will open under the most favorable auspices, the brightest promises of usefulness, and the most kindly influences. The election of Mr. Howland last June put an end to the supposed rule of the mischief-making pot-house politicians and petty intrigants over the public schools of our city, and put an end, too, to all suspicion of official espionage, pompous emptiness, and cumbrous nonsense which obtained in them for the past three years,—a system which was irritating to the teachers, detrimental to the pupils, and degrading to the schools. With the incumbency of Mr. Howland, and through his tact, energy, and scholarship, there is abundant promise that the schools will attain to the high rank which they held and the splendid reputation to which they attained under Mr. Pickard.

Already there are many evidences of a better state of affairs. In the few weeks which have elapsed since his election Mr. Howland has not been idle. He has advised changes which are as desirable as they promise to be productive of good results. The establishment of three High Schools,—one in each division of the city,—instead of the so-called Division High Schools, places within the reach of every enterprising and ambitious Chicago boy and girl the means of obtaining a first-class business or academic education. The staff of the old High School has been judiciously distributed among these three schools, and the Principalships are held by three excellent men. Mr. G. P. Welles, the new Principal of the largest and most important of them, through his quiet dignity, broad scholarship, and stalwart manliness, has had not a little to do in molding the character of some of the brightest young men and some of the best women of Chicago who were his pupils in the senior class of the Central High School. The course of instruction has been rearranged, and is now as thorough, practical, and symmetrical as might be expected of the work of so experienced and thoughtful a teacher as Mr. Howland. It may not be out of the way to add that this remodification of our High-School system will save the taxpayers about $10,000 annually.

The return to the clearly-defined distinction between grammar and primary schools is also a commendable move. The prospect of promotion to the Grammar School stimulates the primary pupils to far greater energy than any mere class promotion possibly could; besides, taken in connection with the readjustment of boundaries which the Superintendent has in contemplation, the change will enable him to use every sitting in the schools for the accommodation of pupils, and there will be no such anomalous and ridiculous state of affairs as existed during the last term of the last school year, when there were at least three vacant rooms in the Skinner Building, while the Dore and other surrounding schools were uncomfortably crowded, and while there were hundreds of pupils in various parts of the city who could not gain admission for want of room, as it was represented to them. Mr. Howland has set to reforming these abuses in real earnest, and he promises to economize every school sitting so as to accommodate as many pupils as possible.

The new Superintendent has done enough already to prove the wisdom of the Board of Education in electing him, but much more may be expected. He has a most efficient corps of assistants, and will have their cordial support, as well as the support and advice of some of the best School Principals in the country,—men of the robust good sense and intellectual vigor of Mr. Hannan, Mr. Babcock, and Mr. Heywood, and women (and here it may be remarked the women Principals are all good) of the keen educational insight and unflagging industry of Mrs. Young and Miss Curtis. Besides he has in the fullest degree the confidence of the Board of Education, of the pupils as far as they know, and of the entire people of Chicago. His long residence here, his affable manners, his genial good nature have endeared him to all, while his varied and comprehensive scholarship and manly dignity have won universal respect. Under the circumstances we feel justified in saying that never before did the schools of Chicago open under happier auspices or with brighter prospects. The teachers will return to work to-morrow with brighter faces and in better humor than they have at any September for a long time. Their cheerfulness cannot fail to have its effect on a large percentage of the 50,000 or 60,000 pupils under their charge. There is harmony all round,—among Superintendent, Principals, teachers, pupils, and parents. To use the words of the brightest educational man of Chicago or the Northwest, the Golden Age of the schools has returned,—returned, it is to be hoped, to stay.

EXIT THE MAN AT THE CRIB.

The absolute existence of the Man at the Crib is proven by his resignation, and the cause of his resignation proves that he has the same pecuniary aspirations as any man on shore. There have been base slanders to the effect that there was no such thing as a Man at the Crib,—in other words, that he was a myth, like Pocahontas and William Tell. There have been other stories that the Man at the Crib was a sort of ne'er-do-well, who spent his time with his legs dangling over the edge of the Crib, fishing for perch. All sorts of popular myths and legends have been associated about this man without a country, none of which have done him justice. Now that the Man at the Crib revisits terra firma and becomes Mr. Charles Kahlstrom, we find him to have been a hard-working, faithful public servant, who has voluntarily exiled himself to a waste of waters for the public good, and for a miserable pittance. If he had proved one-half as lazy as the majority of the city's servants who fatten at the public crib, any cold winter night he might have plunged the whole City of Chicago into direful confusion and extreme distress by cutting off the water supply. No one can tell the suffering he could have entailed upon this community had he not kept his eagle eye upon the well and prevented the accumulation of ice in it which would have choked up the great conduits leading to the shore. But he was not that kind of a man. Any night had he failed to kindle his warning light some ship or steamer might have run into his home and gone to the bottom in consequence. But he was not that kind of a man either. He has always been vigilant and alert in the discharge of his duties. He has always realized his responsibilities, and been zealous in meeting them. The city has always had its supply of water. His beacon-light has never failed to blaze out upon the lake, showing the incoming mariner that the Man on the Crib was at his post. In the wild storms of spring and fall that have pounded against his home, amid the furious waves that have sought to overwhelm him, in the freezing blasts of winter that have shrouded his habitation with ice, he has never failed day or night to perform his duties, regardless of personal suffering or inconvenience. He had become as storm-proof and hard and tough as the Crib itself, and the whole city, whose fate reposed in his hands, never once questioned its security, never once dreamed that he might get washed overboard or become sick. People came to rely upon him as they did upon Old Probabilities. There were very few persons who were not overwhelmed with surprise when they learned that Old Probabilities was dead, for they had come to look upon him as one of the country's institutions, or one of the foundation principles of republicanism which are supposed to last forever,—an idea, a plan, a system, rather than a child of mortality. Very much the same impression has obtained as to the Man at the Crib. Most people have classed him in the same category with our Carter's eagle, the canal improvements, the Sewerage Fund, the system of public education, the building of the City-Hall, and other things that go on forever. But now he suddenly turns up as an entity instead of an abstract idea,—a man with human needs, who must have bread and butter, and cannot live upon air and water alone, which are about the only advantages that he can enjoy at the Crib. It appears that this faithful man has been working for only $1,000 per annum, while plenty of able-bodied barnacles are standing round the City-Hall and getting twice and three times that amount for not doing so much hard work in a month as he did in a day. He modestly asked for an increase of $500 per annum, whereupon he is notified he can quit; and the best Mayor Chicago has ever had is engaged in the picayunish business of trying to find some one who will fill his place at the present salary.

It is to be presumed he will find some difficulty in filling the place with a good and competent man. It is not a very desirable location for any one who feels the ties of sympathy connecting him with his fellow-beings, or who likes to have some one to speak to now and then. The Man at the Crib has air, but almost always too much of it. He has plenty of water, but no beer near by, and water is the last thing in the world any of Carter Harrison's constituents want, even by the glassful, much less by the lake full. He has a house, but its basement is full of water, and he can never make an affidavit at night that it will be there in the morning. If he wants to sublet, he can't do it. He has no sewerage, no gas, no sidewalks, no shade-trees, no police to watch his premises, no doctor for a neighbor to whom he can send in the night when his wife or children are sick. He cannot go to the theatre or opera or down-town to see the boys. He is compelled to be at home all the time and nobody with him to keep him company. If his house gets afire there is no steamer to put it out. If he is a religious man he can't go to church; if he is an irreligious man he can't go to a beer-garden. The only thing he can do is what he don't want to do. He has the wretched consolation of sitting in his doorway and looking at a great city of more than half a million of people enjoying themselves, while he vegetates like a toad in a stone, so far as entertainment, social life, and human sympathy are concerned. If he should be a vindictive misanthrope he might enjoy himself by making his half a million neighbors suffer, but apparently he has no other source of amusement. It is a bleak, barren existence, full of solitary hard work and uncongenial responsibilities. It is probable that Carter Harrison may find vagrants and bummers who will agree to go there for $1,000 per annum, but they are not the kind of men the people of Chicago want there. Men who will agree to isolate themselves from their kind and do the hardest kind of work for $20 per week are not so plenty that they can be picked up on every corner. Our Carter might get a realizing sense of the undesirability of the situation if he would take his eagle and go out there for a week this winter, when "the stormy winds do blow," and keep the ice out of the well, though it might be a calamity to Chicago.

ASTRONOMICAL.

Chicago (TRIBUNE office), north latitude 41 deg. 52m. 57s.; west longitude 42m. 18s. from Washington, and 5h. 50m. 30s. from Greenwich.

The subjoined table shows the time of setting of the moon's lower limb, and the official time for lighting the first street-lamp in each circuit in this city, during the coming week, unless ordered sooner on account of bad weather. Also the following times for extinguishing the first lamp:

Day.	*Moon sets.*	*Light.*	*Extinguish.*
Sept. 5	6:30 p. m.	6:35 p. m.	4:00 a. m.
Monday	6:56¾ p. m.	6:35 p. m.	4:00 a. m.
Tuesday	7:27 p. m.	6:35 p. m.	4:00 a. m.
Wednesday	8:01¾ p. m.	6:35 p. m.	4:00 a. m.
Thursday	8:44 p. m.	6:35 p. m.	4:00 a. m.
Friday	9:34¾ p. m.	6:35 a. m.	4:00 a. m.
Saturday	10:34¾ p. m.	8:35 p. m.	4:10 a. m.
Sept. 12	11:42½ p. m.	9:35 p. m.	4:10 a. m.

The moon was new yesterday. She will be in her first quarter at 0:34 p. m. next Saturday. She passes several degrees to the south of Venus and Mars to-night. She will be more nearly perpendicular this week than usual, as regards the line joining the two horns of light, or, as the ancient superstition had it, "will hold but little water."

The sun's upper limb will rise on Monday at 5:20¾ a. m., south at 11h. 57m. 59.9s. a. m., and set at 6:24½ p. m.

The sun's upper limb rises Friday next at 5:24½ a. m., souths at 11h. 56m. 37.9s. a. m., and sets at 6:17½ p. m.

The sidereal time Thursday mean noon will be 11:10m. 36.09s.

Mercury is now west from the sun, but rapidly nearing him. The superior conjunction will occur on the 17th. He will south to-day at 11:21 a. m. and Thursday at 11:34 a. m.

Venus is slowly moving eastward from the sun. Thursday she will south at 0:57, and Tuesday will pass only half a degree north from Mars. That planet will south Thursday at 0:52 p. m. Both are too near the sun to be recognized except under unusually favorable circumstances.

Jupiter will rise Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. and south Thursday at 1:53¼ a. m. His apparent diameter will then be 46.4 seconds of arc, and horizontal parallax 2.18 seconds. The bright spot of Jupiter will be turned directly towards us at 0:47 a. m. Tuesday, 2:25 a. m. Thursday, and 4:03 a. m. Saturday. At 11:56 to-night the second satellite will begin a transit of the planet, and will pass off at 2:22 a. m. Monday. At 4:32 a. m. Monday the first satellite will begin a transit of the planet. At 0:56 a. m. Tuesday the first will be eclipsed, and at 3:53 a. m. will reappear from occultation. At 10:58 p. m. Tuesday the first will begin a transit of the planet, and will pass off at 1:10 a. m. Wednesday. The next evening at 10:19 the first will reappear after occultation. At 9:28¾ p. m. Friday the third will be eclipsed, and will reappear at 11:57 p. m. The same satellite will pass behind the planet at 0:20 a. m. Saturday, and reappear at 2:27 a. m. The third satellite will be near his greatest eastern elongation to-night, and near his greatest western elongation Wednesday night, or rather Thursday morning. These are the most favorable times for seeing it with a small magnifying power, or none at all. The fourth satellite will be near its greatest eastern elongation Friday and Saturday evenings; far enough from the planet to be seen with the naked eye. The weather was simply "villainous" all last week in Chicago, so that there was little chance of watching for the elongations of the satellites and other phenomena noted in last Sunday's TRIBUNE.

Saturn will rise Wednesday at 8:00 p. m. and south Thursday at 2:33¾ a. m. His apparent diameter will then be 18.3 seconds; the greatest apparent diameter of his ring system, nearly 44 seconds, and least do., 11.5 seconds. The earth is 15¾ degrees south from the plane of the rings.

Uranus will south Thursday at 11:30 a. m. Hence he is near Mercury, and "out of the way" of the ordinary observer.

Neptune will south Thursday at 3:34 a. m. His right ascension at that time will be 2h. 49m. 7s.; and north declination 14 degrees 22 minutes.

THE dearest foe of St. Louis could not say anything more deadly to the hopes of that city than the *Republican* manages to crowd into one short sentence—viz.: "Gen. Walker has had a great deal to say about the 50,000 fraudulent names he claims were added to the census lists in St. Louis in 1870, but he has nothing to say about the 50,000 names which were added to the Chicago lists this year." So the allegation of fraud extend only to 50,000 names. It is an absurd and ridiculous charge. If it were true, St. Louis would be no better off than now. How would the count stand with 50,000 names knocked off the Chicago count?

Real population of Chicago	503,298
Fifty thousand deducted to soothe St. Louis	50,000
Balance to credit of Chicago	453,298
Official census of St. Louis	333,577
Admitted excess of Chicago population	119,721

It isn't a matter of much consequence whether Chicago beats St. Louis 169,721 or 119,721, but it is something to have the people of the latter city admit definitly that they are beaten more than 100,000. Now, as to fraud, if the St. Louis fogies haven't enterprise enough to prove the false counting they allege, and convict the persons guilty of it, they don't deserve a hearing. Let us have the proofs, or the probabilities.

J. H. T., OF EASTOVER, S. C., writes to the New York *Nation:*

It was a great mistake to confer the franchise upon the negroes indiscriminately. The mass of them are wholly unfit for such a trust. The presence of such a mass of hopeless ignorance as a factor must necessarily degrade our politics, especially as they can never blend with the whites as one people. As long, however, as the color line is forced upon us as the leading political issue, the whites must be expected in some way to be masters of the situation, and any *strategy* needed to effect this will be considered as justifiable as *similar strategy* between belligerents in time of war.

"Strategy" is a euphemism for false counting, intimidation, and murder. We suppose the *Nation* agrees with J. H. T. that "strategy" which overturns the constitutional amendments and defrauds the colored people of the right to vote is "justifiable."

KIRK HAWES is coy, but he will not stand too much asking. It wouldn't be safe for those who don't want him to be Congressman to nominate him and take the risk of his refusing. He would make an excellent Congressman. He is young, but not too young; not too old to learn or too stubborn to forget what he does not need to remember. He is independent, and has a conscience. He has had experience in public speaking, is a good lawyer, a clear reasoner, and a stalwart Republican. The Republicans of the First District may go farther and fare worse.

CHICAGO points a moral and adorns a tale in a recent communication of Mr. George P. Angell to the Boston *Advertiser*. The fact is sought to be established by the testimony of many chemists and dealers that seven-eighths of all the sugars and sirups sold in Chicago are adulterated with glucose, that glucose products are almost invariably contaminated with lead, and that it is difficult, if not impossible, to buy the pure articles in this market. In Boston, on the other hand, out of sixty samples of sugars recently submitted to chemical analysis, but one was found to contain glucose. Mr. Angell represents Boston as being a highly moral and pure city in the sugar trade, and Chicago as the sink of all uncleanness. It will be well to take these statements with some allowances. If they prove to be true, the Boston grocers will soon have a reward for their virtue, and the Chicago dealers a penalty to pay for their short-sighted policy. But we do not believe they are true as regards one city or the other. Pure sugar can be bought by any retailer who is willing to pay the price for it at any wholesale grocery-house in this city. The frauds are practiced by the retailers on customers, not by wholesalers on retailers; and it is the wholesale trade, after all, which chiefly concerns the business welfare of the city.

PROF. SAUVEUR, a gentleman of high character and attainments, author of a series of very successful text-books, will soon enter upon a course of French lectures and lessons in Chicago. His instruction at Harvard and Amherst Colleges and other educational institutions in the Eastern States has been approved by Presidents Eliot and Seelye, Prof. Tyler, and others. The method of instruction pursued by Prof. Sauveur is original with him. He endeavors to teach the language orally and by object-lessons. Grammar comes last, not first, in his course. In his normal schools in Massachusetts, attended by some of the best-known Professors and teachers in the country, he demonstrated that it was not only practicable but rational to teach Latin, Greek, and even Hebrew and Sanscrit in the same manner. Dr. Sauveur comes to this city with the most flattering letters of introduction to Mayor Harrison, Superintendent Howland, and private citizens. His course of lectures should receive, and will certainly deserve, the attention of all who are interested in the study of the French language and literature. He can be addressed for the present at the Pacific Hotel.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH contributes an article to the September *Dial* reviewing one of the volumes that have been written on the life of Gen. Garfield, in the course of which he quotes from a private letter recently written to him by President Hayes. The President wrote of Garfield in the following terms:

Garfield is an ideal self-made man. Nobody since Dr. Franklin is so completely the work of his own ambitious labor. Clay and Lincoln got their place by gifts direct from Heaven. But the full man, the trained man, the man equipped for achievement,—in short, the man like Garfield, is made by his own perseverance and industry. What an encouragement to the ambitious young fellows of our country!

THE person in this country who most needs a free Southern excursion is the editor of the New York *Nation*. Being a reasonably honest man, he is totally ignorant of the real condition of affairs in that section. He writes of "outrages" as if they were more likely to be invented than real. Let him spend a short time in Mississippi or Louisiana, away from the cities, paying his own bills as he goes, talking freely with men of all classes, and searching diligently for the truth. If his opinions do not undergo a radical change before he gets back, he may then with some justice sneer at the reports of political oppression in the Southern States.

THE friends of the Hon. Eugene Hale will be sorry to learn that he has broken down his health in the Maine campaign, and has been obliged to give up political speaking for the present. Mr. Blaine stands the racket better than anybody else, and is still the life and hope of the Republicans of the State. By the way, with what grim pleasure will Mr. Blaine read those long petitions asking for his services in Southern Illinois,—a part of the State which sent up almost unanimous delegations against him to the Convention at Springfield.

THE fall term of the Cook County Normal School for young politicians will open this week. Terms strictly cash in advance.

THE thirstiest patriot will have no cause to complain from this time on that the campaign languisheth.

"CANDIDATE for Congress?" "No." "For Judge?" "No." "Well, what is your profession?"

THE summer is ended and the harvest over; there'll be no breathing-spells between now and November.

PERSONALS.

Probably those inscriptions upon the obelisk will prove to be the Greek for "post no bills."

Thurlow Weed is under the weather again. As Mr. Weed is 83 years old, the odds are a trifle in favor of the weather.

An Americaine, Miss Harkness, has won the long-sawed-for first prize for excellence on the violin, at the Paris Conservatory.

A St. Louis girl who declared that she was going to make footprints on the sands of Time, was advised to let the contract for hauling the sand at once.

Nordenskjöld is going to Russia, where his name alone will secure him an enthusiastic welcome, even if the people are entirely ignorant of his merits as an explorer.

People should be on the lookout for a man named John Smith. He recently eloped from Bridgeport, Conn., with the daughter of a wealthy citizen of that place.

The Detroit papers claim there is a pianist in that city who can discount Joseffy in the rendition of classical music. Chicago is ready to believe it,—without hearing the man.

When Gambetta is speaking in public he pronounces 230 to 260 words a minute. An ordinary speaker pronounces only about 180 words in the same time. We don't know how it is in public, but in private 240 words a minute wouldn't exercise some women.

The Rev. D. M. Hughes, publisher of the *New Jersey Christian Herald*, was reported to have drowned himself from the ferry-boat between Camden and Philadelphia; but Mrs. Hughes thinks his is only a Dr. Buchanan suicide; and believes he has eloped with a Camden girl.

The Princess of Wales is a picture of modest good taste as she walks the deck of her husband's yacht. She always wears a plainly made dress of some dark color, with a sailor's hat, or a close soft hat, which is exceedingly becoming to her. Her little daughters are dressed in black serges or simple cottons, and sailors' hats always crown their long, fair hair.

SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

The *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* writes the following leader: "German Democratic papers, as, for instance, the New York *Staats-Zeitung* and the *Anzeiger des Westens*, refuse, with aristocratic nonchalance, to consider the assertion that through a Democratic victory the results of the War—i. e., the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States—would be endangered. They assure us that such an idea is not worth the breath spent in pronouncing it in words. No sane man, either in or outside of the Democratic party, could entertain the remotest intention to test the stability of these three amendments to the Constitution. But these papers are simply playing a game of bluff! They know that they hold bad hands, and therefore they hang out their most assuring countenances, in order to appear as if they had their hands full of aces and kings. They know very well that not alone the Democratic party of the South, but many of their party associates and helpmates in the North, cling with the same tenacity to the hope of seeing all the Reconstruction laws and War-legislation, including the three constitutional amendments, annulled, as the French (see Gambetta's speech at Cherbourg) are attached to the idea of recovering the Provinces of Alsatia and Lorrain. And when they deny what they know to be the fact, then they knowingly tell a falsehood. Here is the proof. On the 7th of January, 1879, Senator Edmunds, from Vermont, offered the following resolution in the Senate of the United States: '*Resolved*, As the judgment of the Senate that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States have been legally ratified, and are as valid and of the same paramount authority as any other part of the Constitution, and that it is alike the right and duty of Congress to enforce said amendments, and to protect every citizen in the exercise of all the rights thereby secured by law of the general character already passed for that purpose.' Against this resolution voted all the Democrats present—viz.: Bailey, of Tennessee; Bayard, of

Delaware; Beck, of Kentucky; Cockrell, of Missouri; Coke, of Texas; Davis, of West Virginia; Eaton, of Connecticut; Garland, of Arkansas; Gordon, of Georgia; Kernan, of New York; Lamar, of Mississippi; Morgan, of Alabama; and Voorhees, of Indiana. Not alone the Democrats of the former slave States, but also the Democratic Senators from those three Northern States (New York, Connecticut, and Indiana), with the aid of which the Democratic party hopes to elect its Hancock, declared by their votes that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution have not been legally ratified; that they do not possess the same validity in law as any of the other provisions of the Constitution; that Congress has not the power and it is not its duty to enforce them by proper legislation, and that not every citizen shall be protected in all those rights and privileges which the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments vouchsafe to him. How dare these German Democratic papers, in view of this recorded vote, demand of us to believe that these amendments would be safe and protected under the care of the Democratic party when it should come into possession of the full Federal power? They themselves do not believe it; they have lied so much to others that they finally take their own lies to be the truth. They know that the Democratic party is not alone opposed to these amendments, but that it can and will (by creating a majority in the United States Supreme Court) abrogate them altogether as soon as it adds to its majority in both Houses of Congress a Democratic President in the White House. They know that not alone can it do these things, but that it will do and enact them within five years after its full accession to power through the election of Hancock."

The Belleville (Ill.) *Zeitung* writes the following: "Why the Independents as well as the Democrats should vote the Democratic State ticket Mr. G. Koerner attempted to demonstrate in his speech delivered at the Trumbull powwow in the following manner: 'The candidates on the Republican State ticket are (1) office-seekers, (2) machine men, and (3) a common and mean set. But the Democratic candidates are all honest and good fellows.' So, so! Office-seekers are not a desirable class of people, but Democratic candidates we must not classify under that heading! Let us examine and see. The most important office on the State ticket is that of Governor. The name of the Democratic candidate for that office is Lyman Trumbull. This man secured offices as follows: (A) From the Democrats: (1) As member of the Legislature. (2) As Secretary of State. (3) As Judge of the Supreme Court. (4) Once more as Judge of the same court. (5) As member of Congress. Then came the time of Republican ascendency and power, and, presto! Mr. Trumbull swapped saddles and became a Republican. He obtained the following offices: (B) From the Republicans: (1) As Senator of the United States. (2) Again Senator of the United States. (3) Again Senator of the United States. And then came the Liberal movement in 1872, and the Republican Senator thought he might as well be President of the United States, and consequently again swapped saddles and joined (C) the Liberals, who did not nominate him as their candidate for the Presidency. He again swapped saddles, returned to his vomit, and desires now to be elected Governor of the State of Illinois by (D) the Democrats. Koerner designates Cullom as an office-seeker, but Trumbull is no office-seeker! Oh, no! Never! The best paying office on the State ticket is that of State Auditor. The name of the Democratic candidate is L. C. Starkel, doctor, utriusque, etc. This doctor, etc., obtained the appointment (1) As Deputy County Clerk. (2) The election as County Clerk. (3) Again as County Clerk. (4) Should now be obliged to the people for the election as State Auditor for four years. This doctor is not an office-seeker! Oh, no! Certainly not! Poor Swigart, however, a cripple in consequence of wounds received during the War, whom his fellow-citizens gave an office because he otherwise could not support his family,—such a man Mr. Koerner designates as an office-seeker, but the bodily-sound Democratic doctor? With this sort of logic Mr. Koerner appeals to the Independents. We, however, believe that the Independents, who in 1872 followed the alluring songs of Mr. Koerner, will not again be deceived by such arguments."

The Cincinnati *Freie Presse* writes editorially in relation to the so-often-repeated lie that Garfield pocketed the salary-grab, as follows: "Fools will never die, nor scoundrels either. There are still some lying Democratic papers which persist in chewing over and over again the accusation that Garfield is a salary-grabber, although it has been proven from official sources that the charge is without any foundation in fact. In order to lay these charges before the right doors, where they properly belong, these Democratic would-be defamers of the character of an honest man should hold an inspection in the ranks of their own party and their own Congressmen. They would find there a sufficient number of salary-grabbers, who up to this very day have kept the money in their pockets, and who on all occasions have defended the steal. They would then have good occasion to empty themselves of their moral disgust without running the risk of injuring the reputation of an innocent person. Out of the whole number of noble and self-sacrificing Democratic thieves, we will only mention a few of the most prominent honorables, who so far have acted as the representatives of Democratic virtue and reform, and who, on all occasions, would raise their voices with uplifted eyes over the corruption and degradation of the Republican party. There first we find Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, whom the Democrats of that State have selected as their candidate for Governor. He is joined by Fernando Wood, of New York, the leader of the Democrats in the Lower House of Congress. Next we have Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, the Speaker of the present House of Representatives; and alongside of him towers the "tall Sycamore of the Wabash," the Honorable United States Senator D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, one of the most coppery and poison-blown adders of Northern Copperheads. And last, but not least, there is that immaculate Ben Butler, the newest of the acquisitions to the Democratic ranks, the man who, before the War, voted in the Democratic National Convention held at Charleston, S. C., sixty-seven times, more or less, for Jeff Davis as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. He always was a defender of Democratic virtue and reform, with the exception when he served in the Union armies a General, and was bottled up in 'Dutch Gap.' At New Orleans the Democrats baptized him with the name of 'Beast Butler.' They accused him not alone of stealing silver spoons, but also the silver lining edging the dark clouds that surrounded the Confederacy. Now he is even cheek by jowl with the New York *Staats-Zeitung* and the *Waechter am Erie*, which, before he became a Democratic renegade again, could not discover an honest hair in his head. All of these worthies (not to mention the lesser Democratic lights) did draw the money, which they voted themselves, and have kept it until this very moment. All these honest, upright souls are the loudest in defaming the character of Mr. Garfield, whom they are not worthy, as far as honesty, integrity, intelligence, and love of country is concerned, to fasten his shoestrings. *Par nobile fratrum!*"

The *New Jersey Freie Zeitung* says, editorially: "Hats off, before such laboring-men's agitation as at present is carried on at Trenton! They do not swing the bloody shirt, they do not wash any soiled linen, nor do they shoot off any cannon loaded with campaign mud; but they are considering there the purely economic questions involved in this campaign, and they act accordingly. They organized there the Workingmen's Protective Tariff Association, under whose auspices a great mass-meeting was held a few days ago. The Association consists of members of both parties, and it counts among its members such a number of Democratic laboring men that the number of that political creed who have not joined it can be counted on one's fingers. Very natural is all this! The laborers of Trenton, the chief place of our porcelain and crockeryware manufactures, desire as much free trade as a foot-racer stands in need of a fur cloak during a contest with his opponent. What would become of that branch of our industries if the protective tariff on these industries should be abrogated? The speakers at that meeting exhausted that question thoroughly, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Mr. Martin said in his speech: 'There are nineteen potteries and manufactories of crockery and chinaware in the City of Trenton, which pay together $25,000 per week to their laborers, equivalent to $1,500,000 per year. The material used per week is worth $15,000. The manufactured wares represent a value of $2,500,000 per year. A reduction of the tariff on that branch of our industries would end in ruin to the business and hunger-wages to the laborers engaged therein.' For such and other reasons the speaker recommended the workingmen present to vote the Republican ticket. The enthusiasm which prevailed, and the applause with which every telling point of the speaker was greeted, demonstrated clearly that the laboring men of Trenton are on the right track. A laborer who votes for Hancock and free-trade simply designates by such vote that the wages paid him now are too high, and that he desires to compete with the factory-slaves of Europe!"

CHAMPION FIRE COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 4.—Steam Fire-Engine Company, No. 1, arrived home this morning from the Monmouth tournament, and again emphasized their claims to retain the buckhorns that were won by them in Chicago, held in a wrestle at Peoria, and retained in the struggle at Monmouth, which settles the championship. They were received at the depot by a band of music, and the whole Fire Department were banqueted at the Fitch House this evening by the citizens.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Arrived, Helvetia, from Antwerp; Utopia, from London; Celtic and Egypt, from Liverpool.

PRESIDENTIAL.

North Carolina Democrats Find that Bulldozing Does Not Pay.

Republicans Will Be Allowed to Vote and Democrats Do the Counting.

Maine Republicans Inspired by the Utmost Enthusiasm.

Gen. Devens Delivered a Telling Speech at Indianapolis Yesterday.

Some of Senator Conkling's Speaking Appointments in the West.

NORTH CAROLINA.

DEMOCRATS TO DO THE COUNTING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—Mr. Swales, of North Carolina, the colored Republican who two years ago was driven from Williamsburg County, in that State, after an attempt had been made upon his life because he was a Republican, and because he attempted to organize a campaign, returned to-day from what he thought might be a perilous trip. He has just visited North Carolina to attend a Republican County Convention in Williamsburg County. It was not known what the policy of the Democrats would be, but there were some indications that in that county, and in all other counties except what are known as the back counties, they had decided not to resort to bulldozing, but to make sure that the count was thorough. The County Convention in Williamsburg was intended as an experiment to discover what the tactics of the Democrats would be. The Convention was not disturbed, and Swales is convinced that, through fear of the effect of bulldozing methods upon the Northern vote, it will be possible for the Republicans to hold meetings during the campaign, but that there is not the slightest chance for the Republicans to have their vote honestly counted.

SENATOR BRUCE.

HE THINKS THE CARRYING OF INDIANA BY THE REPUBLICANS WOULD HAVE THE EFFECT TO LIBERALIZE THE SOUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Senator Bruce, Mrs. Bruce, and Roscoe Conkling Bruce, the latter aged 1 year, are stopping at the Hoffman House, in this city, to-day. Senator Bruce leaves for the State of Maine on Monday, where he will make some speeches. After the Maine elections he will spend several weeks in Indiana, and will then go to Ohio. After the October elections, if he sees there is any chance to elect a few Republican Congressmen in Mississippi, he will go there. Senator Bruce said to-day that of the result in Maine and Ohio he had no doubt. If the Republicans could carry Indiana he thought that it would have great effect in

LIBERALIZING THE SOLID SOUTH.

They would then see that their efforts at unification would be of no use to them, and they would to a certain extent lose interest in the campaign. The material prosperity of the freedmen of the South, he thought, was much greater than was generally supposed. Many colored men now owned plantations, which they were working and making money from. The disposition to acquire land was greater than ever before, and the idle vagabond class of blacks, he thought, was growing less and less every year. What they most needed in the South now were

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The State was unable to sustain an adequate school system, and he thought the power which emancipated the black man should educate him. He states that he will make a speech at the next session of Congress in support of a bill similar to the one introduced by Senator Hoar during the last session for the education of the colored people by the Federal Government. His theory is more school-houses and fewer jails.

GEN. DEVENS.

TREMENDOUS OUTPOURING AT INDIANAPOLIS TO HEAR HIM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 4.—When the time arrived for the meeting to-night, the Wigwam was densely packed, every seat filled, and hundreds standing. At nearly half-past 8 neither Gen. Devens nor Mr. Douglas had arrived, as they were delayed by the escort of clubs, and what to do with them when they should arrive was a problem. The audience growing tired, Gen. Chapman suggested that Ben Harrison be made Chairman, which was agreed to with a will, and he proceeded to hold the audience until the speakers should come. Gen. Harrison alluded to his week's work in the Fort Wayne District, saying that nowhere in the State was a more intelligent and effective canvass being made than there, and there was good hope of carrying that Gibraltar of Democracy. As he was talking most eloquently of the work of the Republican party in the matter of financial legislation, claiming that they had worked on parallel lines with the Lord in bringing about

THE PROSPERITY WHICH NOW SMILED OVER THE LAND,

the speakers and escort arrived, and the General closed abruptly. Great difficulty was experienced in accommodating the audience, and it was nearly a quarter of 9 before Gen. Devens opened his speech. He plunged at once into the Democratic cry of "fraud," giving a history of the Electoral contest in brief, asserting that the Republican party exercised its powers by as high warrant as any Administration in the history of National affairs. He was particularly strong in his exposure of the antecedent frauds and intimidations which carried Louisiana and other Southern States for Tilden in 1876 on the face of the returns, and had not the Returning Board exercised its authority by State law and thrown out the intimidated parishes the inauguration of a President so elected would have been the colossal fraud of the century. Gen. Devens then passed to the consideration of questions growing out of the financial and industrial condition of the country. He asked whether the administration of financial affairs by the Republican party had not been such as to

COMMEND ITSELF TO THE JUDGMENT OF THE COUNTRY,

and whether, in view of it, the country would do well to make a change. He asked the workingmen and manufacturers whether it would be wise to change from the Republican party, which had proven to be the friend of American labor and production. In concluding his speech, Gen. Devens strongly pictured the danger of the Solid South, illustrating its solidity by giving facts of the recent Alabama election, warning the people against the sectionalism which the Democratic party would inaugurate, and repeating the argument of Mr. Porter with reference to the danger of reorganization of the Supreme Court and the overthrowal of all War legislation, including the constitutional amendments. His last words were a glowing pangyric of Gen. Garfield. Although he spoke for two hours, the crowd remained, hundreds upon hundreds standing throughout. There was but little time for Mr. Douglas, but he was received very warmly, and spoke briefly. The crowd was so large that an overflow meeting was held outside.

NOTES.

REPUBLICANS ENTHUSIASTIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—An official who has just returned from New England says that the enthusiasm of the Republicans in the country districts reminds him of the excitement of the War. He met an old gentleman 80 years of age, who has not risen from his couch for months. This gentleman said that he should live long enough to vote, and intended to vote the Republican ticket, as he was afraid to run the risk of restoring the Southern Democrats to power.

The latest news from Virginia makes it certain that there is no compromise possible in the Funder and Readjuster fight.

REPRESENTATIVE HUBBELL,

of Michigan, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, left this morning for the West on campaign business.

SENATOR CONKLING.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The statement has now been authoritatively made that Senator Conkling will speak first in New York in the Academy of Music, and will then go West by way of Pittsburg. He will speak twice in Ohio and Indiana, and then return to New York. Speeches on the return trip are now contemplated at Pittsburg and Philadelphia, but this is subject to circumstances.

REPUBLICAN RALLY AT JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 4.—The largest meeting yet held by the Garfield Club in this city was in the public park here this evening. A very able and enjoyable address was made by the eloquent President of Eureka College, the Rev. H. W. Everest. It was well received and recognized as brimful of convincing argument, presented in a gentlemanly manner. The Republicans of Central Illinois are daily becoming more enthusiastic and confident of victory.

FIRE RECORD.

AT SALAMANCA, N. Y.

BRADFORD, Pa., Sept. 4.—About 1 o'clock this morning the Dudley House, the largest hotel in Salamanca, was discovered on fire. A moment after the flames broke through the roof and the entire building was enveloped. The building was located in the solid portion of Main street, and the fire spread rapidly up and down the street on both sides. There are two fire organizations in the place, but they were powerless to cope with the conflagration. A steamer and hose company from Bradford and a hose company from Olean were summoned by telegraph, and, arriving soon, checked the fire. The principal losers are as follows: Hevenor Bros., $50,000; insurance, $38,000; Barse & Culver, $20,000; insurance, $10,000; Dudley House (Dudley, of Buffalo, owner), $10,000; insurance, $3,000. Those mentioned were the heaviest sufferers. There are twenty-two buildings in all consumed, and the total loss is estimated at $157,000, with the insurance about $60,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a lamp explosion.

NEAR TOLEDO, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 4.—A fire broke out early this morning in the barn and outbuildings of Valentine Barge, near this city, and before it could be got under control the buildings were destroyed, together with a large quantity of wheat, oats, hay, and livestock. Loss about $4,000, on which there was no insurance. The buildings are supposed to have been set on fire.

CHICAGO.

Officer Con Murphy yesterday extinguished an incipient fire in the basement of a two-story frame house at No. 169 Van Buren street, owned by Mrs. Mary Kennedy. Cause, a kerosene lamp placed too near a wooden ceiling. The fire was put out with a few pails of water.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Marshall & Bros' sheet-iron rolling-mill burned this morning. Loss, $50,000; insured.

GEN. GARFIELD.

Our President to Be Welcomes a Party of Commercial Men to His Home.

MENTOR, O., Sept. 4.—At half-past 12 o'clock to-day a party of commercial travelers from Indiana, with their wives, numbering in all ninety-five persons, came on special cars to Mentor, and called at Gen. Garfield's house to pay their respects. It was a very intelligent company, representing every leading branch of commercial business. They assembled on the lawn in front of the house, when the General appeared at the door, and Mr. G. C. Webster was introduced, and delivered on behalf of his associates the following address:

GEN. GARFIELD: I have been delegated by these friends, who have journeyed so far to see you, to say a word in explanation of our presence here. Let me express the hope that you will not consider us trespassers. We do not come here as the followers of any particular political party, nor do we come to testify to your services to the country we call our own, as that would be both presumptuous and needless, for we believe that not only the living nations but the nations yet unborn will testify to these things; but we come as commercial men, representing many business interests in the State of Indiana. Many of us are yet young men, having but fairly began the great battle of life, and we are here to-day to pay our respects to you as one who by his own efforts has raised himself from the poor and lowly boy to the proudest position in the land; and one in the history of whose life we recognize many grand lessons for ourselves, and a constant source of encouragement to the thousands of young men in the land who, beset by adverse circumstances, are struggling against those circumstances up out of the depths of poverty towards a better manhood. As Americans we do not believe the Almighty creates one man better or greater than another; but we do believe and know that men are born who take their destiny in the hollow of their own hands, and, with God's aid, pursue the right, and shape that destiny to great ends; and as such a one we greet you to-day. And now, with your permission, I will introduce the commercial travelers of Indianapolis, their wives, and their sweethearts.

GARFIELD'S REPLY.

Gen. Garfield responded as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: I can hardly say that you have taken me by surprise, for I was informed some days ago that a party of commercial gentlemen from Indiana would call upon me to-day, but I am very pleasantly surprised at the large number of ladies and gentlemen who have honored me by this visit. I have listened with deep interest to the address of your Chairman, and I give you, one and all, my thanks for the compliment which this visit implies. Your Chairman informs me that you represent nearly all the leading branches of commercial industry in the State of Indiana and some of the neighboring States. Few of our people understand how vast are the enterprises represented by our internal trade. Almost every form of human labor contributes its products to the trade that fills our thoroughfares, and supplies our communities with the necessities of life, and all are moved by the great mainspring of labor. Permit me to illustrate its magical powers: Eighty-four years ago a company of forty-two surveyors landed at the mouth of Conneaut Creek, a little stream that marks the boundary between Pennsylvania and Ohio. They landed on the 4th day of July, 1796, and commenced their work by celebrating our National Independence. There are many now living who were boys in their teens when this company began their work at that time. From the Pennsylvania line to Detroit hardly a smoke ascended from a white man's cabin. The Western Reserve was an unbroken wilderness. Three millions of acres had just been purchased from the State of Connecticut for 40 cents an acre. To-day the Western Reserve furnishes happy and comfortable homes to more than three-fourths of a million of intelligent people. Excepting a few French settlements, the State of Indiana was itself an unbroken wilderness, but is now a great and prosperous community. Thousands of miles beyond you prairies, wildernesses, and mountain slopes smile with peace, prosperity, and the attendant blessings of civilization. What has wrought this wonderful transformation? The magical power of human labor,—through manifold struggles and dangers, through sufferings and blood, these blessings have been secured to us, and I trust will be continued to our children's children. [Applause.] I venture to notice another fact. Every stroke of the ax, every blow of the hammer, every turn of a wheel, every purchase and every sale, in short, every effort of labor is measured by the standard of value fixed and declared by National law.

I congratulate you as commercial men that your Government has at last restored to its people the ancient standard of value, and has made it possible for our people everywhere to secure the blessing which bountiful harvests and prosperous times have brought them by placing our National finances on the solid basis of specie values. This fact forms no inconsiderable part of the security with which the great business transactions of the Nation are carried on; and you, its representatives, as well as all the laborers of the land, are sharers of these benefits and this security. [Applause.] Ladies and gentlemen, accept my thanks for your visit. I welcome you to my home and to the kind greeting of my family. [Applause.]

The company was then introduced to the General and to his wife and mother. They were cordially and pleasantly received. They strolled through the orchards and grounds, and before taking their leave a glee club, which they had extemporized on the way, sang several patriotic songs. At half past 1 they took leave and went down to the farm-lane to the railroad, where they took the train and returned to the West.

SUICIDE AT GRAND HAVEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Sept. 4.—The body of Jacob Deboe was found floating in Grand River above the city this afternoon. He had been missing about ten days, and his family and many of our citizens had become alarmed about him. He was about 40 years old, well educated, and had held the office of Register of Deeds one term. He has been drinking heavily for a year past, and has been out of employment for several months. It is said that he has had trouble with his wife. It seems to be a clear case of suicide.

THE RAILROADS.

ST. PAUL & SIOUX CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Sept. 4.—A business man of this city has been officially notified that the St. Paul & Sioux City Road will have forty miles of track west of Sioux Falls within thirty days. Track-laying is now in progress eighteen miles west of Sioux Falls.

APPOINTMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 4.—J. M. Chesbrough has been appointed Assistant-General Passenger and ticket Agent of the Vandalia Road. The appointment was announced by President McKeen to-day.

OBITUARY.

MRS. MINERVA BISHOP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., Sept. 4.—This morning at 5 o'clock Mrs. Minerva Bishop, a most estimable lady, who has resided in Clinton about twenty-five years, and the wife of Mr. John Bishop, and a sister of the Hon. C. H. Moore, a wealthy gentleman of this city, died of typhoid dysentery, after an illness of some eight weeks.

A. C. NOYES.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., Sept. 4.—Ex-State Treasurer A. C. Noyes died at West Point last night from a paralytic stroke.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

A Flattering Reception at Cheyenne Yesterday.

CHEYENNE, Wyo. T., Sept. 4.—President Hayes and party arrived at 10:45 on a special train. A National salute of thirty-eight guns was fired. Over half the population was present at the depot, and greeted the party with deafening cheers. Mayor Adams tendered the President the hospitality of the city. In a few remarks the President responded, thanking the people for the hearty reception. He said he had determined upon a transcontinental trip eighteen months ago, Gen. Sherman having shown him he could make the trip in sixty days; but the extra session of Congress interfered. They determined to accomplish the journey this year. So three months ago they caused the fact to be advertised that they would take such a trip to draw the fire of criticism, if any could be made. The result, he said, was that not a single newspaper, nor a single man, uttered a word of adverse criticism. He said that he was open for information about the Great West, and would learn by observation and inquiry the needs of the West that would lead him to assist if possible in its further development. He said he had learned valuable facts in connection with the business of cattle-raising. He paid a glowing tribute to the people who had the hardihood and enterprise to populate the wild waste of dreary plains and create wealth apparently out of nothing.

Secretary-of-War Ramsay and Gen. Sherman also made happy speeches.

Mrs. Hayes was called out by the vast crowd, and bowed her acknowledgments. Mrs. Sherman was also called for, and, she not being present, Gen. Sherman introduced his daughter Rachel, amid cheers.

The party then drove out to Fort Russell, and held a reception at the residence of Maj. Wham. On the return to the depot the President and wife held another reception, and the citizens called en masse. Mrs. Hayes won the hearts of the people by her kindly courtesy and demeanor, and was given three special cheers while the train pulled out of the depot for the West. The next reception of the party will be at Evanston, Wyo.

Cheyenne was profusely decorated with flags and bunting. At the depot a large platform was erected, on which the speakers stood. The reception was arranged by the citizens, assisted by the military stationed at Fort Russell and Camp Carlin.

CANADA.

Frightful Reports of the Ravages of Small-Pox Among the Indians Along the Upper Gatineau River—Dominion Revenue Returns.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 4.—Reports from the Upper Gatineau state that the Indians at the desert are still in a deplorable condition and dying in large numbers from small-pox. The Tete Boutes have been hovering about the wilderness ever since they left the village last week, traveling in small parties. One by one they fall a victim to the terrible disease, and are immediately abandoned by the rest of the party and left to die of starvation, if not of disease. The trails of these parties can easily be followed, the dead bodies lying exposed at short distances along the line. Father Simonette, who contracted the disease whilst administering to the spiritual wants of the sufferers, is reported in a very precarious condition. Some days ago a relief party went in pursuit of the panic-stricken Indians. They were well supplied with medicine and other things calculated to ameliorate the condition of the sufferers, the Department having, as soon as the matter was reported, instructed their agent to use all possible measures to check the spread of the infectious disease. The Agent up to yesterday morning had received no news from the party, and some uneasiness is felt as to the success of their mission. It was reported yesterday on the Gatineau that the party had not proceeded many miles before several of them contracted the disease, and were now in a critical condition. This, however, lacks confirmation.

The Dominion revenue returns for August amount to $2,569,629, an increase of $569,541 over the same month last year. The increase in July over the same month in 1879 was $837,799, showing a total increase in the Dominion revenues in two months of $1,437,340.

OHIO STATE FAIR.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 4.—The receipts of the Ohio State Fair this year will reach about $22,000. There was about $4,000 left from last year's fair, after all debts had been paid, and it is estimated that the surplus fund from this year, with last year's surplus, will foot up $12,000. The Board contemplate using considerable of this fund in enlarging their work, and to add new features to next year's exhibition.

SECRETARY SCHURZ.

KEOGH, M. T., Sept. 3.—Secretary Schurz and party have arrived here and had several councils with the Crows on the reservation, who express a desire to go to farming and become permanently settled. The Secretary is here in consultation with Gen. Miles and Inspector Pollock concerning the disposition to be made of the Sitting Bull Sioux. They will return by the next steamer down stream.

FINANCIAL.

BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—E. Hirschfield & Co., wholesale clothiers, made an assignment to-day to Hiram Exstein. Liabilities about $100,000; assets supposed to be large.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

Last midnight Officer McMahon, No. 1, arrested at the corner of Canal and Maxwell streets a somewhat notorious character, named Charles Cagney. He refused to go, and a young man named Thomas Hogan interfered in his behalf. A man whom the officer did not know also interfered, and knocked the officer down by striking him on the left temple with some blunt instrument. Cagney made good his escape. The stranger also ran away, and the officer fired two shots at him, one of which, he thinks, took effect. Hogan was the only one of the trio arrested.

Early this morning Officer P. Byrne found on the street a young woman dressed in male attire, and who, foolishly enough, thought she was perfectly disguised. The officer detected her at a glance, and quietly asked her to escort him to the Armory. She did so, and there the full attire was inspected article by article. Removing the hat, her scanty hair was seen fastened in a little knob on the crown of the head. The coat, vest, and pantaloons were all different, the shirt was old and badly laundried, and the collar and cuffs did not belong to it. One could tell at a glance that she was not what her attire made her. Tightly grasped in her left hand she carried a pair of solitaire diamond earrings worth about $600 and about $1.50 cash. She gave her name as Clara Harrington, and says she came here only three months ago from Memphis, and lives with her sister on Michigan avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth street. The family is very respectable, and she begged piteously to be permitted to go home before daylight, so that she might be spared the disgrace of her folks knowing that she had been guilty of such an act. It was done, she professes, out of pure "devilment," and without any wrong intentions. Another young lady and herself had nothing else to do, and they planned to see a little of life after dark in the streets without any one knowing it. Her companion became frightened and went home early. It is faintly whispered by the police that the two spent the evening in various saloons and had a high old time, and they ought to know what they are talking about.

EDUCATIONAL.

A recent issue of THE TRIBUNE contained mention of a few of our private institutions of learning. As private schools have come to be recognized as a most important and efficient factor in our educational system, it is suggested that a further reference to them will interest.

THE CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY

ranks among our very best institutions of higher learning. The Principal, Miss Gregg, has been long and widely known in educational circles as one of the most thoroughly experienced and eminently successful teachers in our country. She is assisted by an able and full corps of teachers and professors. A most enviable reputation has been made by the Seminary from its very beginning. Ladies educated there are noticeable for a certain delicacy and refinement of manners, for practical ideas, and for substantial intellectual attainments. Much emphasis is laid upon the collegiate course, while provision is made for special studies, and when needed individual instruction is given. From the Kindergarten to the completion of the classical course thorough study and solid drill is the rule. In the art and musical departments also first-class talent is employed. For the coming year we notice the additional names of Prof. A. Jahn in the art department, and Messrs. S. G. Pratt and C. H. Clark in the musical department. With the school-building proper, which is a large and beautiful addition to Nos. 15 and 17 Sheldon street, there are spacious study-halls, class-rooms, and boarding accommodations more ample and elegant than is often found in the private schools of a city.

SOUDER'S CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE,

278 and 280 West Madison street, has very fine rooms, a high grade of teachers, a thorough and practical course of instruction, a most elegantly fitted-up business exchange department, and has a great many more applications for students for positions in business houses than can be filled. The rates of tuition are only $45 for six months, $70 per year, with correspondingly low rates for evening studies. We would advise all desiring a business education to examine the facilities of this old and reliable institution.

MISS HOWELL'S AND MRS. LORING'S YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

The new house is a spacious building, in a large lot, with accommodations for a large number of pupils, both in the day-school and family. Only a limited number of resident pupils are received, who have individual attention. French is spoken in the family. The instruction is thorough, young ladies being prepared for the Harvard examinations in the classical and English courses. A class preparatory for European travel is a feature of this school.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE.

Of the music schools we would mention this old and reliable institution. It is under the able management of Dr. F. Ziegfeld, and the school is in the most flourishing condition. The fall term begins Monday, Sept. 6. The elegant rooms of the college are in the Central Music-Hall building, corner State and Randolph streets, with a West Side branch at 44 Loomis street.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 2210 WABASH AVE.

This well-known school will open Sept. 13 with a full corps of competent and experienced teachers, and will, as usual, afford facilities for a first-class education.

GLEASON ACADEMY, 339 WEST ADAMS STREET,

has elementary, commercial, and classical departments of the highest grade. The Principal's long, practical experience and intelligent, earnest efforts have secured for his school a deservedly liberal patronage. Pupils of all ages are admitted.

HEIMSTREET'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,

420 Wabash avenue, has in connection a select school for boys and girls. Pupils can enter at any time. Spanish, French, and German by native teachers.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY.

This well-known school opens Tuesday, the 7th. The number of cadets already entered is unusually large. Early application is necessary to secure admission.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF ACTIVE USEFULNESS.

H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College and English Training School will begin its fall term to-morrow, Sept. 6, 1880. With this term it will complete the twenty-fifth year of its work in this city, during all of which time it has labored earnestly and faithfully to give the Chicago youth that sound business knowledge and those sterling principles of honor and integrity so necessary to success in commercial life. Its efforts have resulted in sending forth to the active world of trade a vast army of bookkeepers, cashiers, clerks, and various office assistants, among whom are numbered many of the now prominent bankers, merchants, and leading business men, to whose disciplined work and active efforts are due so much of Chicago's wonderful enterprise and progress. The many hundreds of graduates annually turned out have no trouble in securing employment, for their worth is known, and business houses come directly to the college office whenever they need good material in their counting-rooms. This can generally be furnished on short notice. Profiting by its long and varied experience, this institution will open its fall term with a course of business training that is practical and complete in every respect. This is a thorough, active school, and is now one of the solid establishments of the city. It must be seen to be thoroughly appreciated. The classes are already rapidly filling up, and Chicago, always liberal in its patronage, will this year furnish the largest attendance ever known.

THE PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE.

The increasing popularity of the Putnam Clothing House is due to the fact that the Manager, Mr. W. H. Furlong, is one of the most deservedly popular and efficient clothing men in the West, whose contact with the public always results in the most favorable and agreeable impressions. Under his able management the Putnam has marched rapidly to the front, until to-day, for versatility, magnitude of stock, style, etc., it ranks second to no select clothing house in the country. The best evidence of its increased trade is found in the fact that its present fall stock is more than double that of any previous season. The proprietors of the Putnam, Messrs. Miner, Beal & Hackett, have achieved a wide-spread fame by reason of their high rank among the largest and leading manufacturers of ready-made clothing. Their facilities are simply unsurpassed. Messrs. Miner, Beal & Hackett are to be congratulated on having secured for a manager of their Chicago house a man so eminently fitted for the position as Mr. Furlong, under whose management the Putnam can but enjoy a bright and prosperous future.

HOW'S THIS FOR ONE WEEK'S SALES?

The First National Bank of Michigan City, Ind., Walter Vail, Cashier; German Bank, Dubuque, Ia., P. J. Lee, Cashier; Peddecord, Burrows & Co., Decatur, Ill., have all ordered from three to four ton burglar-proof safes, with time-lock attachments, from John W. Norris, Vice-President Diebold Safe & Lock Company, during the past week, and we saw besides on their files orders for six smaller bank outfits, taken in the same time.

MRS. G. L. BROWN,

who is to open an elegant millinery establishment at 171 Wabash avenue, Palmer House, has been the past month in Paris selecting latest designs in millinery. Mrs. Brown sailed on the Celtic 28th of August, and arrives in Chicago to-morrow. The ladies are invited to call at her establishment and see her importations.

CINCINNATI EXCURSION.

Only $6 to Cincinnati and return. The Kankakee Line and Cincinnati Air Line will sell excursion tickets good going on morning and evening trains of Wednesday, Sept. 15, and good to return until Sunday, Sept. 19, inclusive, at the above low rate.

On a Buoy.

A party of young people were sailing near Nantucket last week when one of the young ladies expressed a desire to touch the bell buoy, and the boat was accordingly run alongside. It was then suggested that she step upon the buoy, which she did, when the wash of the sea carried the boat out of her reach, and it drifted off to leeward, leaving her standing upon the sloping roof of the hollow tub, which bobbed up and down on the waves and careened from side to side in a most uncomfortable manner. Before she could be taken on board, it was necessary to make two tacks, when the boat was worked up near enough to throw a line, which was caught and made fast by the trembling hands of the young lady, who was soon taken off, seasick and exhausted, after remaining on the buoy about fifteen minutes.

OAKWOODS CEMETERY SUNDAY TRAINS

on Illinois Central Railroad leave the Central Depot, Lake street, at 9 a. m., 12:45 p. m., 2:15 p. m., 3 p. m., and 4:30 p. m., returning at 1:40 p. m., 3:18 p. m., 4:34 p. m., 5:30 p. m., and 6:30 p. m., affording visitors, etc., ample time to view the grounds.

A Mean Reb.

Detroit Free Press.

At the second battle of Bull Run a Michigan regiment, in making a change of position, came upon Confederate soldier sitting astride of a Federal who was lying on his back. Each had a firm hold of the other, and neither could break the hold. As the troops came up the Reb was taken in, and as the Yank rose he was asked how he came to be in such a fix.

"Why, I captured the blamed Johnny," he replied.

"Then how did he come to be on top?"

"That's what makes me so infernal mad!" shouted the bluecoat. "He captured me the same time I did him, and then he wouldn't toss up to see who had the bulge! He's no gentleman—no, sir, he ain't!"

Beautiful solid silver lunch sets and tête-a-têtes at N. Matson & Co.'s.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For constipation, biliousness, indigestion, headache, take Arend's Vegetable Bowel Regulator. It acts like a charm. Results: Pure blood, healthy complexion, clear head. Price 50 cents. Depot, northeast corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Hay-Fever and Asthma relieved at once and absolutely cured by Electro-Medication. An entire new treatment, with entirely new results. Dr. Clesson Pratt, 243 State, corner Jackson.

Hay Fever cured by Jeffers' French Catarrh Cure. Office 124 Dearborn street.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Cuticura

BLOOD AND SKIN REMEDIES.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: I have suffered over thirteen years with skin disease in my hands and limbs, causing constant irritation, depriving me of rest and attention to business. I sought many remedies here and elsewhere, also use of sulphur baths, without permanent cure. Last May a physician called my disease Eczema Rodent; spots appeared on my hands, head, and face, eyes became much inflamed and granulated, causing at length impaired sight. Internal and external remedies were prescribed by a leading physician for six months, was then introduced to another, and a consultation of several leading physicians was had, when a definite plan was decided upon, but all to no purpose. After following advice for four months without any permanent cure, I bought two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, two bottles of Cuticura, and some Soap, and can testify with great pleasure to the effect they have had in my case, in eight days being nearly cured. The physicians pronounced my case the most aggravated one that has ever come under their experience and practice. I recommend and highly indorse the Cuticura Remedies. Yours truly,

F. H. DRAKE.

Clifford-st. and Woodward-av., Detroit, Mich., Jan. 24, 1879.

SKIN HUMOR

For Twenty Years Entirely Cured.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: I have suffered from a Skin Humor for twenty years, without finding any remedy or treatment that would cure it, until I began the use of Cuticura Remedies, which, in a short time and at a small expense, have entirely eradicated every trace of the disease, so that now I am entirely free from it. I therefore believe they will do all you advertise them to do. Respectfully yours,

JOS. W. EASTABROOK.

Boston, July 2, 1879.

SCALD HEAD

For Four Years Cured.

Mrs. A. Swift, Everett, Mass., writes: "The Cuticura Remedies cured my child of Scald Head, covering the scalp and lower part of the neck, of four years' duration, and which had resisted all the usual remedies."

THE CUTICURA SYSTEM

Of Treating Humors of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with Loss of Hair,

Is first the purification of the blood, through an energetic action of the bowels, liver, kidneys and skin, the natural purifiers of the body. Next to heal every external evidence of disease, and restore the beauty, whiteness, and freshness of the Skin and quantity and quality of the Hair. Cuticura Resolvent is cathartic, diuretic, resolvent, and absorbent. It purifies the blood, liver, kidneys, and skin of every trace of blood poisons, invigorates the brain and nervous forces, and throws off disease. Cuticura, a Medicinal Jelly, arrests external disease, removes lifeless flesh and skin, renders healthy ulcers, sores, and discharging wounds, allays inflammation, itching, and irritation, and heals. It is the sweetest, cleanest, and best Hair Restorer and Beautifier in the world. Cuticura Soap, for cleansing, restoring, and beautifying the skin, and for the toilet, bath, and nursery, is unrivaled. It and the Cuticura Shaving Soap, the first and only medicinal soap prepared expressly for shaving, are prepared from Cuticura.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

For Blood, Skin, and Scalp Humors,

Are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington-st., Boston, 21 Front-st., Toronto, Ont., and 8 Snow Hill, London, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1; Resolvent, $1 per bottle; Cuticura Medicinal Toilet Soap, 25 cents; Cuticura Medicinal Shaving Soap, 15 cents; in bars for Barbers and large consumers, 50 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

Instantly relieve Pain, Soreness, and Weakness.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. TO NEWSPAPER MEN.

A first-class Chambers' Folding Machine, with the Kahler Attachment. Will fold a sheet 36x50 or 24x36. In good order, at a very low price. Apply at this office.

SILKS.

PARDRIDGES

Received on Saturday, and will place on sale Monday, a full line of

Black Silks, Black Satin de Lyons, Black Satin Brocades,

In the most reliable FOREIGN and AMERICAN makes, which they will offer at the lowest prices ever made on this class of goods in the history of the Dry-Goods trade of Chicago.

150 pcs. of Black American Improved Silk at $1.00 per yard which have never before been offered for less than $1.35.

100 pcs. of Black Satin de Lyon at $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, and $4.00, elegantly finished, and undoubtedly the best value ever offered.

Colored Silk Brocades, Satin Brocades, Satin de Lux, and Satin Surah Damasse,

In the newest combinations, at $1.50 and $1.90 per yard.

SATINS.

500 pcs. of Black and Colored Satins, beautiful qualities, which we will offer at $1.00 per yard.

N. B.—Examination of these goods solicited.

PARDRIDGES' Main Store, 114 and 116 State-st.

MALT BITTERS.

MALT

UNFERMENTED

MALT BITTERS

TRADE MARK

Malt Bitters Company

MALT AND HOPS

BITTERS

CONSUMPTION.—To prevent night sweats, to ease the cough, and arrest emaciation and decline, no other form of malt or medicine can possibly equal MALT BITTERS. This Nutrient and Tonic is rich in nourishment and strength. It tides the patient over the most critical stages of the disease, digests and assimilates food, enriches and purifies the blood. It builds up the system by stimulating into new life the entire process of digestion, by which new blood is made and the progress of disease and debility arrested.

MALT BITTERS are prepared without fermentation from Canadian BARLEY MALT and HOPS, and commend themselves to Consumptives and those of Consumptive Tendency, to Delicate Females and Sickly Children, to the Aged and to the Nervous, and to the Mentally and Physically Prostrated, as the purest, safest, and most powerful Restorative yet discovered in medicine.

Ask for MALT BITTERS prepared by the MALT BITTERS COMPANY, and see that every bottle bears the TRADE MARK LABEL, duly signed and inclosed in wave lines, as seen in cut.

MALT BITTERS are for sale by all Druggists.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Cavalry Horses.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 28, 1880.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock noon, on the 13th day of September, 1880, at which place and time they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery at St. Paul, Minn.,

Ninety-Seven (97) Cavalry Horses.

Proposals for a less number will be received.

A Bond in the penal sum of $500 must accompany each proposal, and a copy of this advertisement, and of the specifications, should be attached to the proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank Proposals, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

Proposals for Harbor Improvements.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, 35 HONORE BUILDING, CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 4, 1880.

Sealed Proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, September 28, 1880, for dredging at Chicago Harbor, Illinois. The total amount of work to be done is, approximately, 300,000 cubic yards, towards which it is proposed to apply the sum of $45,000 during the present fiscal year, under the contract contemplated by this advertisement.

For specifications, blanks for proposals, and all information, apply at this office.

Parties applying for blanks must satisfy the undersigned that they are bona fide independent bidders, with proper facilities for doing the work.

G. J. LYDECKER, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

FINANCIAL.

DAY & FIELD,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, 130 LaSalle-st.

Members of New York Stock Exchange.

ALBERT M. DAY. C. W. FIELD, JR. CYRUS W. FIELD, Special.

The Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Co.

Transact a General Banking Business.
Buy and Sell first-class Investment Securities.
U. S. Bonds, County and City Bonds, Railway Bonds.
Exchange on London and Paris.
European Circular Letters of Credit furnished for Travelers.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

GLENN'S

SULPHUR SOAP

CAUTION!—See that you get the above bearing both the name and design on the packet which encloses each cake, as this famous remedy has been counterfeited.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop., N.Y.

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THE TURF.

Exposure of the Crooked Practices at Brighton Beach.

Some Inside Facts Regarding the Disposition of St. Julien's Shoes.

How Joe Harker Gave Vanderbilt a Four-Year Old Colt and Became Rich.

The Program of the Lexington Fall Meeting—The Chicago Stallion Stake—Notes and News.

A NEEDED EXPOSE.

The admirers of the running turf have always maintained with noisy vehemence that, while trotting races were sometimes not conducted with that purity of purpose and regard for the feelings of outsiders that should characterize all sports, contests between runners were always noted for being strictly on the square, and the "gentlemen" who owned runners would sooner sacrifice their money, and even their lives, than that one of the noble animals in which they took such pride should be pulled even for a heat, much less a race.

In this section of the country the people, until a comparatively recent date, were unable to either coincide with or refute these statements, their acquaintance with the noble running-horse and his high-born and recherché owners having been of such a limited character as to preclude the possibility of an unbiased judgment concerning the capacity of the animals or the honesty of those who controlled them. During the past two years, however, Chicago has been the scene of running meetings at which the best and most noted thoroughbreds in the country were present and took part in the various events, and they are now ready to express an opinion. So far as can be ascertained, that opinion is that for cold-blooded and barefaced fraud the running turf is so far ahead of a bunko game that were the two to be brought into opposition bunko would appear as harmless as croquet, or that wild and riotous pastime, lawn tennis. There is no need now to recount the jobs that were put up and carried through at Chicago, but it may be some satisfaction to the swindled ones to know that one of the chief instruments of the robbers—a jockey named Kelso—has been caught at his old tricks again and expelled. That he will long remain absent from the running turf no one at all acquainted with the needs of that peculiar institution will for a moment suppose. The latest exploit of this exponent of the running turf is of such a character that the following account of it from the *Spirit of the Times* will be read with interest, especially as the writer refers casually to the class of "gentlemen" whose presence adorns one of the principal Eastern running tracks:

Brighton Beach possesses advantages as a racing point that no other association or club can lay claim to in this country. Chief among these is its peculiar situation, where thousands and tens of thousands of people, in search of pleasure and amusement, assemble daily, and from these its patronage is not only regular, but immense. It is a lamentable, but undeniable fact that, day by day, these advantages are abused and squandered, and its resources and strength prostituted to the worst management that ever befell a race-course. It could scarcely be worse than it is, and every day debauches the place, defiles its good name,—if, indeed, it has any left,—brings it into contempt, the severe contempt, of all good people.

Any one who visits Brighton Beach races will soon find the character of the company that he keeps. It is a rendezvous for all the expelled turfmen in the country, and detectives declare that it is the resort of pickpockets, all manner of criminals, and petty thieves. As a rule, the great majority about the betting grounds and quarterstretch are immoderately hard visaged. They are a free-spoken people. They call the judges thieves, charge that the starter is bought up, and speak of owners in terms not more complimentary, and they do all this publicly. It is a fearful, terrible mob, and yet the officers stand by and inflict no punishment, or even offer to do so. At Brighton Beach order and discipline are absent on a long visit, and promise never to return. There is no intelligent mind to conceive the right, no strong will to enforce it. There is not one man at the head of its affairs who has the slightest conception of the history, landmarks, usages, laws, and customs of the turf.

Tuesday, Aug. 24, one of the most disgraceful occurrences transpired at this place that was ever witnessed by an intelligent people. There was a race—a contest for a purse—at one mile and a quarter, for which Mr. W. A. Engeman's (the proprietor and manager of the course) filly Claudia, Mr. J. H. Davis' filly Minnie Lewis, and Mr. W. McMahon's colt Skylark came to the post. Mr. Engeman notified the judges that he feared all was not right, and to look out for the wrong. Soon after Mr. McMahon informed the judges that he was afraid of his jockey, and the judges ordered Riley to dismount, and Shauer was put on Skylark. Monroe Kelso, an old offender, well versed in turf crimes, was to ride Mr. Engeman's filly Claudia. Mr. Cadwalader started the three, and Kelso pulled Claudia from start to finish. It was a palpable and blatant pull from end to end. Kelso never did let the filly have her head. She tried hard to get away from him on the backstretch, but he took his whip, placed it in his mouth, and then made a double effort to hold her, and he succeeded. She came home full of run on a tight rein pulled double, and the whip was still between Kelso's teeth. Skylark won. The judges took the case into consideration, and finally gave the purse to Skylark, but declared all bets, except place bets, off, and expelled Kelso. It has not been a twelvemonth since he was reinstated by the Nashville Blood-Horse Association. The mob sneered and hissed the judges, while the better people applauded them. The betting men were furious, and denounced the judges in unmeasured terms. They said that the rule, as the stakes go so go the bets, applied. This was plausible enough. They defied any one to show a precedent for such a decision, and the judges could not point to one. They never heard of the Emma C.-Bill Bass case at Lexington, which was on all fours with this case, except that in that case all bets were declared off, and properly so; or the Bob Shelton case at Nashville, which was a counterpart of the Lexington case. We can name a dozen others quite as strong, both in this country and England, which fully sustain the decision except as hereafter pointed out. The rule that bets follow the stakes applies in the absence of fraud, but fraud vitiates every contract, whether embraced by a promissory note or covered by a wager.

Think of it, a horse, belonging to and run by and in the name of the proprietor and manger of the course, is pulled in a race—openly pulled—in the presence of 1,000 people! How does this sound? Can a place ever succeed in attracting respectable and right-minded people in the face of such a precedent? It is alleged, too, that these judges will not again be honored by an invitation to the judges' stand, and that others will be put in who will reinstate Kelso. Likely as not. It would be strictly in keeping with the general management at that place.

In the past we have overlooked the shortcomings of Brighton Beach; in the future we will call attention to what is done there. If it be good, we shall say so; if otherwise, then we shall tell an unvarnished story.

ST. JULIEN'S SHOES.

The number of shoes worn by St. Julien when he trotted a mile in 2:11¼ at Hartford is simply astonishing. It is generally supposed that four shoes are all that a horse can wear at one time with comfort to himself, but from the evidence in the St. Julien case it is plain that he was adorned with no less than fifteen at Hartford, since that number of persons possess one. It is customary whenever a horse performs an extraordinary feat for curiosity-hunters to besiege the driver of the animal for the purpose of obtaining one of the shoes that adorned the creature's feet at the time of the performance. Hence when St. Julien jogged back to the wire at Hartford after accomplishing a mile in 2:11¼ his driver, Orrin Hickok, was at once surrounded by an eager mob of admirers, all intent upon securing a shoe. But Hickok had anticipated this and was ready. To each one he said that the shoes would not be removed from the horse for a week or so, but that when they were one should be sent to the anxious party in search of curiosities. The next day St. Julien was shipped to Chicago, and upon reaching here the work of carrying out the promises made at Hartford and elsewhere was begun. St. Julien's groom was sent to the nearest blacksmith-shop with instructions to secure a dozen or so of rather light shoes,—old ones that had been taken off and thrown in a corner of the shop. Placing these in a basket, Hickok started from the Palmer House Wednesday morning and meandered slowly up State street until he spied a shop where gilding and bronzing was done. After looking carefully in all directions to be sure that he was not followed, he hastily entered the place and soon completed a bargain with the proprietor for bronzing the fifteen horseshoes which he produced from the basket. That afternoon they were returned to him at the Palmer House, and again did the driver of St. Julien take his basket and start down State street. This time he was in search of a picture-frame establishment. One was soon found, and in a short time each one of the fifteen shoes was imbedded in a velvet cushion and surrounded by a handsome frame. They were then conveyed to the hotel again, and in the seclusion of his room Hickok wrote fifteen notes as follows:

CHICAGO, Sept. 1, 1880.—MY DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, and as a slight testimonial of my esteem, permit me to hand you herewith one of the shoes worn by St. Julien when he made a mile in the unprecedented time of 2:11¼. Very truly yours, ORRIN HICKOK.

These letters and the fifteen shoes were sent to Secretary Vail, of the National Association; President Harbison, of the Hartford track; D. L. Hall, manager of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club; S. K. Dow, Vice-President of the National Association; Col. John W. Conley; Robert Bonner; E. A. Buck, editor of the *Spirit of the Times*; J. H. Haverly; Joe Oliver, of Milwaukee; William Humphrey, of New York; B. B. Bruce, Lexington, Ky.; Capt. George N. Stone, Cincinnati; Budd Doble; William Sargent, former driver of St. Julien; and John E. Turner. When this had been accomplished, Hickok felt easier, and started for a stroll around town. It was not long before he met a friend, who at once asked what he had done with the shoes worn by St. Julien when he trotted at Hartford.

"Now, here," said Hickok, "I wouldn't like you to say anything about it; but those four shoes are to be divided between myself, Mr. Morrow, who owns half of the horse, the boy who rubs him, and Mr. Burnham, a particular friend of mine."

The gentleman promised to keep the secret, and started down the street. Before going far he was stopped by Mr. Hall, the Jockey Club manager, who cordially invited him to "come around to the office and see one of St. Julien's shoes that Hickok sent me."

"What kind of a shoe is it?" said the gentleman.

"Oh, one of those he wore at Hartford when he trotted in 2:11¼," responded genial Hall, as he moved on.

Pretty soon he met another friend, who remarked:

"Been to Dow's office?"

"No; what would I go there for?"

"Why, Dow has got one of the shoes that St. Julien wore when he trotted in 2:11¼ at Hartford."

"Ah, has he?" said the gentleman, beginning to think that St. Julien shoes were becoming common.

Stepping into Haverly's he was accosted by the genial Bliss Whittaker, who took him mysteriously into the office of the theatre, and, pointing proudly to a frame that stood on a desk, remarked:

"See that?"

"Yes; it's a horseshoe, isn't it?"

"I should smile. That is one of the shoes that St. Julien wore at Hartford when he trotted in 2:11¼. Hickok sent it around to Mr. Haverly this morning."

By this time the gentleman was prepared for almost anything, so that when Col. Conley met him shortly after and said: "Hickok has sent me——" he simply said: "Yes, I know he sent you one of the shoes that St. Julien wore at Hartford when he trotted a mile in 2:11¼."

"Exactly," responded the Colonel, "and do you know I wouldn't take $300 for that shoe?"

The gentleman said he did not, but would try to believe it, and started for home. Fortunately he did not meet any more gentlemen who had one of the shoes that St. Julien wore at Hartford when he trotted a mile in 2:11¼, but his faith in mankind was sadly shaken.

It is the same in every prominent city, however. Budd Doble will have his shoe behind the Baldwin House bar in San Francisco; Humphrey's will adorn a jeweler's window in New York; and the other nine will be exposed in various conspicuous positions all over the country. In the meantime three of the shoes that St. Julien really wore when he trotted in 2:11¼ at Hartford are in Hickok's trunk, while the other is in Mr. Burnham's possession.

JOE HARKER'S START.

"Who knows anything about the reported sale of St. Julien to Joe Harker and Charlie Green?" said one of a party of horsemen who were sitting in the Jockey Club rooms the other day.

Nobody seemed to possess any information on the subject, and one person doubted whether Harker would feel like putting $50,000 of his own money into a trotter, although he owns several for which he paid from $10,000 to $20,000.

"He ought to be willing to do it," said a gentleman, "for every dollar he has is the result of owning a trotter."

Being asked for an explanation, the gentleman proceeded as follows:

"Way back in the time when Pacific Mail was in its glory, Joe Harker was clerk in a broker's office on New street, New York. Even then he loved a trotter, and while on an excursion to Orange County picked up for a small price a 4-year-old colt that had wonderful speed. Not long after bringing him to New York, Harker drove out to the road house where Commodore Vanderbilt always stopped when out for a ride, and soon after his arrival the old man drove up and sat down for his afternoon smoke. When he had finished, and was ready to start for the city again, Harker had his colt brought out and jogged along down the road behind the Commodore, and when the old man's team was going a pretty good clip pulled out and went by him. Once in front, he pulled up, and the Commodore was soon on even terms with him. The railroad king's eye had detected the ease with which the young man had passed him, and no sooner was he near him again than he asked whose horse that was.

"'It's mine,' said Harker.

"'What is it?' from the Commodore.

"'Only a 4-year-old that I bought up in Orange County.'

"'Is he for sale?'

"'No.'

"'Now, young man, I want that horse, and if you will send him around to my stable I'll buy him.'

"'Can't sell.'

"'Well,' said the Commodore, getting rather interested, 'isn't there any price you will put on the horse?'

"'No.'

"'No way I can get him?'

"'Yes: if you will give me a pointer on Pacific Mail I'll send the horse around.'

"The Commodore looked at the young man in admiration of his intense cheek. He was getting angry as well as interested, and said rather gruffly that he would pay a good price for the horse.

"'That won't buy him,' was Harker's rejoinder.

"So they jogged along in silence all the way down-town, the Commodore noting the easy gait of the colt, and feeling more and more that he must have him. Finally he told Harker to send him around, and the horse reached the stable that evening. The Commodore drove him single and double for a couple of weeks, and finally sent for Harker. The young man was promptly on hand at the appointed time.

"'I want to pay you for that horse,' said Vanderbilt, taking up a check-book.

"'He can't be paid for that way,' was Harker's reply; 'you know what I said.'

"Vanderbilt looked at him steadily for a moment, and then said: 'When I want you I will send for you,' and Harker left and went about his business.

"It was nearly three months before he heard from Vanderbilt, but one day word came for him to call at the office. He went, and found the old man there.

"'Now,' said the Commodore, 'I suppose that if I told you anything forty men on Wall street would know it inside of an hour?'

"'No they wouldn't,' replied Harker. 'That isn't my way of doing business.'

"'Well, you buy 1,000 shares of Pacific Mail,' and the Commodore resumed his writing.

"Looking up in a few minutes he found Harker still sitting there.

"'Why don't you go and attend to that? I told you to buy 1,000 shares, didn't I?'

"'Yes,' said Harker, 'but you might as well have told me to buy the New York Central.'

"'Haven't you got any money?'

"'No, sir.'

"'Then what were you driving such a fast horse for?'

"'I got him cheap.'

"'Can't you get a friend to buy the stock for you?'

"'Yes, I suppose I could get forty of them if I could prove that you told me to buy the stock; but that isn't my style.'

"This reply struck the Commodore forcibly, and, when telling the story afterwards, he would allude to it with great unction. The result of the talk was that he sent an order to one of his brokers to buy 1,000 shares of Pacific Mail for Harker, and he (Vanderbilt) would be responsible for it. When there was a clean profit of $100,000 in the deal, Vanderbilt told Harker to sell, which he lost no time in doing. The young man's secretiveness had so impressed the Commodore that he took Harker into his employ, gave him a desk in his private office, and it is doubtful if any man enjoyed Vanderbilt's confidence to the extent that Joe Harker did from that time until the old man died."

THE LEXINGTON MEETING.

The fall meeting of the well-known Kentucky Association will be held at Lexington next week, commencing Monday, and continuing six days. Although the fields do not promise to be as large as in past years, the racing will be of a high character, as in all of the fixed events several noted flyers are named to start. The program and list of entries for those races to which the nominations have already closed are as follows:

MONDAY.

Purse, $150; for all ages; one mile.

The Viley Stakes, for 3-year-olds, one and one-half miles: Elias Lawrence, Wargentine, Secret, Billy Walker, Wave o' Light, Aurora's Baby, Kinkead, Bowling Green, Fonso, Wellington, Nimrod, Stranger, Warbler, Pat Farrell, Hinkston, Faustus, Rambera, Melvor, Apothecary, Miser, Carthage, Dictum, Tac, Ham, Irmintrude.

The Filly Stakes, for 2-year-olds; three-quarters of a mile: Mabille, Minnie C., Alice Coulter, Valleria Ems, Cachuca, Lucy May, Irish Queen, Serenade, Heglary, Jennie Thompson, Harper's bay filly by Longfellow, Grinstead's chestnut filly by War Dance, G. D. Wilson & Co.'s b. f. by King Alfonso, Thesis, Bosque Belle, Pride, and Gratz's bay filly by Longfellow.

TUESDAY.

A selling sweepstakes for all ages; mile and a half: Garland Hall, 4 years ($500), Apothecary, 3 years ($700), Blanche, 4 years ($1,000), May-Day, 4 years ($500), Miss Nailer, 4 years ($500).

Purse $200, for all ages, one mile and an eighth.

The Colt Stakes, for 2-year-olds; three-quarters of a mile: Golden Era, Bullington, Hapsburg, Bend Or, Barometer, Lelex, Farragut, Setback, Apx, Sarsfield, Little Phil, Getaway, and Macco.

WEDNESDAY.

Purse $200, for 2-year-olds; three-quarters of a mile.

A sweepstakes for 3-year-olds that have never won a race; mile heats: Apothecary, Roquefort, Virgil, Lear, Wolf, Nomad, Gov. Garcelon, Annie G., Dictum.

THURSDAY.

Handicap Purse, $300; mile heats.

Selling race—Purse $250; one mile and a quarter.

FRIDAY.

Handicap Purse, $125; three-quarters of a mile.

The Elkhorn Stakes, for 3-year-olds; one and three-quarter miles: Elias Lawrence, Quito, Felix, Virginia, Wellington, Oscar G., Hinkston, Rainbeau, Sir Joseph Hawley, Apothecary, Miser, Talisman, Dictum, Tac, Ham, Irmintrude, and Victory.

The Colt and Filly Stakes, for 2-year-olds; one mile: Mabille, Minnie C., Valleria, Hapsburg, Irish Queen, Serenade, Barometer, Lelex, Heglary, Farragut, Sarsfield, Falconbridge, Little Phil, Pride, Gratz's bay filly by Longfellow.

SATURDAY.

Consolation Purse, $250; mile heats.

Purse $150, for 2-year-olds; five-eighths of a mile.

Purse $250, for all ages; one mile and a half.

CONEY ISLAND.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The autumn meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club was begun to-day in the presence of a large and fashionable company of spectators. The heat was delightfully tempered by breezes from the ocean. Brambaletta was the favorit and victor in the five-furlong dash for all ages; Ripple second, Emily F. third. Time, 1:02¼.

The mile-and-a-quarter race, weight for age, was won by Warfield, New York Weekly second, Una third. Time, 2:12½.

The bouquet stakes, three-quarters of a mile, for 2-year-olds:

Spinaway	1
Barrett	2
Lady Roseberry	3

Time—1:16¼.

In the Great Challenge Stakes race, all ages, mile and a half, Elias Laurence did not start. The other horses passed the winning post in the following order: Luke Blackburn, Monitor, Uncas, One Dime. Time, 2:38.

A steeple-chase over the full course, about three miles, brought the opening day of the meeting to a close. Bertha won; Dandy second, Disturbance third. Time, 6:09¾. Dandy threw Delaney, his rider, near the finish, but the jockey, remounting, secured second place. Disturbance was away off, owing to his refusing two jumps, which he was finally forced to take. Ten thousand people were present.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 4.—Forty-eight entries so far have been made for the different races at the fall meeting of the St. Louis Trotting Club. All the trotting celebrities in the country are among the number. The entries are as follows:

The 2:30 class: Lady Thorne, Calimus, Headlight, Centella, Commodore Sweetzer, Cincinnati Boy, Mary Miller.

Pacing class: Mattie Hunter, Sorrel Dan, B. Hamilton, Rowdy Boy, Lucy.

The 2:18 class: Proteine, Monroe Chief, Bonesetter, Hannis, Kitty Bates.

The 2:22 class are: Alexander, Pilot, Piedmont, Silvester, Hambletonian Bashaw, Convoy.

The 2:25 class are: Lady Thorne, Dream, William H., Minnie R., Abdallah Boy, Centella, Robert McGregor.

The free-for-all are: Hopeful, Charley Ford, Hannis, Proteine.

The 2:48 class are: Hardle, Kate Sprague, Joyce, Donald, Joe Bunker, Tom Keno, Alta, Mattie Graham, Porter, Leonard, Edie G., Rigolett, Cincinnati Boy, Myrtle.

The 2:20 class failed to fill, and something else will be substituted. St. Julien will also be here and make an attempt to lower his record for a purse of $2,500. Besides this amount, purses for $8,400 will be hung up. Some time during the meeting there will be a match between two 3-year-old colts sired by the stallion Merchant for $1,000 a side. Horsemen predict that the coming meeting will be the most successful one ever held west of the Mississippi River.

ROCHESTER, MINN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Sept. 4.—At 2 o'clock the free-for-all race was called, and Capt. Herod, Vivandere, and George Bailie entered, and after a closely-contested three-in-five race it was given to Capt. Herod. Summary:

Capt. Herod	2	1	1	1
Vivandere	1	2	2	2
George Bailie	3	3	3	3

The continuation of the double-team race was hotly contested, and caused no little enthusiasm, eight heats being trotted to win. Summary:

Sleepy Ned and Peter Farly	2	1	1	2	3	0	2	1
Little Ned and Little Queen	1	2	2	3	1	0	3	3
Lady Hess and mate	3	3	3	1	2	0	1	2

Time—2:47½; 2:47¼; 2:47½; 2:40; 2:40; 2:40; 2:37½; 2:43.

The officers are holding a meeting at the Cook House. The premium-lists are not made out, and cannot be given until they are posted into the ledger.

COLUMBUS, O.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 4.—The 2:30 trotting race, which was uncompleted yesterday owing to the darkness, was finished to-day, Elsie Graff taking the last heat and race. Time, 2:33¼, 2:29¼, 2:35½, 2:35½, 2:33¼.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

PATRON, CHICAGO.—What is Goldsmith Maid's record? *Ans.*—2:14.

DRIVER, AKRON, O.—Did Monroe Chief ever beat Darby, and, if so, where and when? *Ans.*—Monroe Chief defeated Darby, Ashland Kate, George Judd, Chieftain, and Tearaway at Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 7, 1876, Ashland Kate winning the first heat and Darby the third. The time was 2:35, 2:35, 2:36¼, 2:36, 2:36¼.

TRACK TALK.

In no race for the past twelve months has St. Julien made a break.

Frank Van Ness has returned to this city, and will probably remain here during the winter.

Noontide will not fill any of her engagements this season, having been blistered and turned out.

In Sorrel Dan and Little Brown Jug Mr. H. V. Bemis, of this city, has the fastest pair of pacers owned by one man.

Lady Maud, record 2:18¼, after an absence of three years from the turf, appeared in the free-for-all at Boston last week, but was distanced by Darby.

The young stallion Van Arnim, that obtained a 5-year-old record of 2:22 at Louisville in June, 1879, has made a successful season at the stud in Kentucky, and will be trotted again this fall.

Santa Claus, the California stallion, with a 5-year-old record of 2:18, is being handled by his owner, Mr. Finnegan, of San Francisco, and recently trotted a mile in 2:17, the first half being done in 1:06½.

Parole will at once be put in training again, and will probably appear at some of the Eastern fall meetings. The old horse looks sleek and hearty, and appears, if anything, to have been improved by his European trip.

Orrin Hickok recently offered $12,000 for Parana, the mare that won every race in her class from Chicago to Boston this season. It is supposed that he was negotiating on behalf of ex-Gov. Stanford, of California.

During Thursday afternoon of the Springfield meeting some bold and adroit thief got away with the Treasurer's box, which contained $1,150. The box was taken out of the judges' stand while the trotting was in progress.

The special purse of $1,000, open to all stallions offered by the Chicago Trotting Club, to be trotted Thursday, Sept. 16, closes next Saturday night. Entries should be sent to D. L. Hall, Manager, No. 116 Monroe street, Chicago.

Trinket has been purchased by Mr. John Shaw, of San Francisco, but temporarily residing in Brooklyn, for $11,000. She will be left in Turner's stable until her present engagements are filled, after which she probably will be shipped to California.

It is reported that William Forbes, of Cleveland, has purchased the pacing mare Lucy, owned and driven for so many seasons by Sam Keyes. Lucy was faster this year than ever, and with proper handling would have won a number of races.

Bonnie Scotland heads the list of winning thoroughbred sires this season, purses and stakes to the amount of $54,835 having already been captured by his get. The largest sum heretofore credited to a sire is $90,570, won by the get of Lexington in 1876. Bonnie Scotland's largest winner this year is Luke Blackburn.

Splan heads the list of winning drivers thus far this season, having captured $15,740 with Charles Ford, Wedgewood, and Wilbur F.; Hickok is second, with $13,900, due to St. Julien; Turner third, with $11,825 won by Hannis, Daisydale, and Edwin Thorne; Peter V. Johnson fourth, Monroe Chief and Piedmont having won $11,250.

Steve Maxwell, who now heads the list of two-mile trotters, having cut the record at that distance down to 4:48½, was originally purchased by Henry Simons, at an auction sale of horses in Louisville, for $87. He was worked awhile on the track, and in two weeks from the time of his sale could show a mile in 2:40. At that time he was called Auction.

Sleepy Tom, the pacer that lowered the record at that way of going to 2:12¼ at Chicago last year, has probably seen his best days. Besides being blind, the old horse is now troubled with lameness in one of his fore legs, and in consequence was unable to start at Hartford. His place in the "big four" will be filled by Sorrel Dan, who is now the exclusive property of Mr. Bemis.

A telegram was received yesterday from Capt. Stone stating that he wished to work Maud S. on a mile track, and inquiring if accommodations could be furnished her here. A satisfactory reply was at once sent, and the mare will be here in a day or two. As already announced, Maud S. will give an exhibition during the Chicago meeting, and her driver expects to beat the 2:11¼ of St. Julien.

The matinée which was to have taken place on the Central Park track yesterday afternoon was postponed on account of the bad weather until next Thursday, when the trotting will begin at 1:30 o'clock,—half an hour earlier than usual. The program includes the following events: 2:40, 2:30, and free-for-all classes in harness; 2:40 pacing race in harness; 2:50 class to wagon. Entries can be made at the track Thursday.

By trotting in 2:23½ at Boston last week Edwin Thorne has added materially to the fame of his sire, Thornedale. The last-named horse is one of the few surviving sons of Alexander's Abdallah, and is a trotter himself, acquiring a record of 2:22¼ in 1876. His previous non-success in the stud has always been a surprise to horsemen, but with the advent of a few more trotters like Daisydale and Edwin Thorne his star will begin to rise.

Darby will not be trotted again this season, his owner, Mr. Thomas P. Wallace, of New York, having ordered Dustin to give the little brown gelding a complete rest until next year. Darby has beaten all the free-for-all horses this year except St. Julien, and forced Hopeful to lower his colors every time they met. He trotted a third heat at Rochester in 2:16½, which equaled his record of last season. At present Darby has a tender leg, but it is believed that rest and attention will completely overcome this difficulty.

Maud S. has been taken to Cincinnati, and will be jogged by Bair until the arrival from Europe of Mr. Vanderbilt, when she will be driven on the road by that gentleman. In conversation with a reporter Bair expressed the opinion that he could have driven Maud a mile in 2:10 at Hartford had Mr. Vanderbilt's dispatch ordering her withdrawal not come when it did. Mr. Vanderbilt and the Hartford track have not been on good terms for some time, and this fact is believed to be the reason for the gentleman's action.

Col. John W. Conley leaves for Louisville to-night to make arrangements for the trotting meeting at that place, to be given under his supervision Oct. 5, 6, 7, and 8. The program includes liberal purses for horses of the 2:40, 2:34, 2:30, 2:26, 2:23, 2:21, 2:19, and free-for-all classes, a special purse for the sensational trotters of the year, a free-for-all pacing purse, and the Galt House Stake for 3-year-olds. The entries for all except the Galt House Stake and the special purse close next Saturday night, and should be addressed to Col. Conley at the Galt House, Louisville, Ky.

During the past six weeks St. Julien has earned nearly $13,000. The truth in regard to the reported sale of this horse to Mr. Vanderbilt is as follows: Joseph Harker and Charley Green, who were supposed to be acting in Mr. Vanderbilt's interest, obtained the refusal of the horse until the close of the Hartford meeting at $45,000, paying $1,000 for the privilege. When the time for settlement came they did not produce the purchase money, and Hickok was $1,000 ahead. It is believed by those who should know that Harker and Green were not acting on behalf of Vanderbilt, but in their own interest.

After allowing the matter to go almost a year without justice being done, the President of the National Trotting Association has temporarily reinstated Mr. R. B. Conklin, formerly the owner of Rarus, who was expelled in August, 1879, by the Hartford track because Rarus was not allowed to trot after he had been purchased by Mr. Bonner. The expulsion was malicious in the extreme, there being nothing in the rules of the National Association to justify it, and was regarded by all intelligent persons as a piece of spite work on the part of the Hartford track, which was backed up in the absurd and illogical position it took by Secretary Vail. Rarus was expelled at the same time, and is still under ban, but, as his owner holds the National Association in contempt for the petty meanness done by the Hartford people, and would never stoop to ask a reversal of the judgment, it is probable that the status of the horse will not be changed.

WASHINGTON.

Announcements—A New Method of Refining Gold—A Scandal with a Hitch to It.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—Secretary Sherman writes here that he will spend all of next week campaigning in Indiana, and will return to Washington the succeeding week.

Postmaster-General Maynard announces that he will not make removals or other changes in the postal service except for cause, and that it will be useless for persons seeking employment to apply.

The Mint Bureau has now under consideration the advisability of changing the method of refining from the one at present employed, known as the nitric-acid process, to the sulphuric-acid process. The latter process is said to be simpler, to waste less of the metal, and to be more economical. The refiners of the San Francisco and Philadelphia Mints are now here in consultation upon the subject.

The Marine Hospital service, which, at the request of the Supervising Inspector of steam vessels, has been examining a large number of pilots with respect to color blindness, has found very many that were disqualified for service. The pilots in most instances make a vigorous opposition, however, to losing their business, saying that they have never had an accident, and in some cases they move from one port to another to avoid the color examination.

The latest scandal is a pretended affidavit that was to have been filed with the Postmaster General to-day relative to the old star route business, which Congress after an investigation approved. The alleged maker of the affidavit is one Reeve, who is said to have married an adopted daughter of Mr. Maynard. The following is the substance of the affidavit which was to have been filed this afternoon but was not:

Deponent says that he is cognizant of the fact that a few days since Assistant Postmaster-General Brady wrote to the head contractor, Monroe Salisbury, of the aforesaid Star Mail service, to come on at once and fix matters before Postmaster-General Maynard arrived. Deponent further declares that the following members of Congress were corruptly bribed to vote for the aforesaid Star Service bill, they receiving the amounts annexed to their names. [Here follows a list of fifteen members of Congress.] Deponent says that he did not see this money paid, but that he overheard a conversation between two lobbyists to that effect. This information was afterward confirmed by one of the lobby, who aided to pass the swindle. Deponent further declares his belief that the following newspaper correspondents in this city were bribed by Joseph McKibben, attorney for the aforesaid Star service contractors, the amounts which they received being unknown to the deponent. [Here follows the names of several correspondents.] Deponent declares that he has no ill-will against any of the parties engaged in the swindle, his sole motive being to warn the Postmaster-General of the magnitude of the swindle in the Star service, to the end that he may take such steps as will convince the country of his determination to administer the affairs of the Post-Office Department honestly.

The affidavit may relate to a genuine occurrence, or it may be a gross attempt to raise the wind. It is not expected that anything more will be heard of it. Postmaster-General Maynard has heard nothing of it.

WANTS A DIVORCE.

The Wife of a Prominent Detroit Democratic Lawyer Files a Bill for Divorce—A Decided Sensation Promised.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 4.—In the Superior Court to-day a suit for divorce was commenced which promises to create a decided sensation in high social circles in this city. Mrs. Mary C. W. Griffin, through her attorney, George V. N. Lathrop, brings suit against her husband, Levi T. Griffin, one of the leading members of the Michigan Bar and a prominent Democratic politician. Mrs. Griffin has been in Europe for nearly three years, and the first intimation of her return was the declaration in this suit. She sets forth that she was married to the defendant in October, 1867, and that in the fall of 1877 she went abroad with the consent of her husband. While there, she alleges, he refused to longer live with her or recognize her as his wife, and declined to make any provision for her support and maintenance. On her part, Mrs. Griffin claims that she has always been ready and willing to perform her duty towards her husband, and charges that he has no just cause for putting her aside. His action she characterizes as extreme cruelty; declares there is no collusion between them, and asks that the silken cord be severed. A singular feature in the case is the fact that Mr. Griffin's answer accompanies the bill. He neither admits nor denies the charge, but allows that the burden of proof rests with her to show that he had no just cause to refuse to longer treat her as his wife. His denial of cruelty is explicit, and is followed by the statement that his action in the premises was warranted by the existing facts, and based upon his best and most considerate judgment. Mr. Griffin concludes by asking for a dismissal of the bill.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 4.—A notable matrimonial event occurred at Pecatonica on Wednesday evening, at the residence of Mr. William S. Rork, the occasion being the marriage of his daughter, Miss Addie A. Rork, to Mr. Frank S. Corwin. The house and grounds were most elaborately decorated and lighted with Chinese lanterns. The guests were placed on a temporary floor spread out on a grass plot south of the house, and seats were provided for about two hundred persons. On the porch facing the south was a beautiful arch of evergreens, intertwined with garlands of flowers, under which the young couple were happily united by the Rev. Mr. McCardle, of Byron. The ceremony was very beautiful and impressive, at the conclusion of which the guests were received in the parlors. The bride was moderately but handsomely attired. The congratulations being over, the company partook of a very bountiful repast. The bride was the recipient of many useful and valuable gifts.

RECOMMENDED FOR APPOINTMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 4.—A competitive examination to determine which of seventeen applicants was best qualified for the cadetship for this district at West Point was completed late last evening. After a rigid examination the Board recommended Charles D. Randall, of Flint, and Congressman Brewer will so appoint.

Vest chains, very heavy and rich and of entirely new pattern, received yesterday at N. Matson & Co.'s.

BASE-BALL.

Chicago Successful in a Loose Game at Buffalo.

Worcester Walloped by Providence and Troy Trounced by Boston.

A Business View of the Five-Players Agreement Controversy.

Sensible Suggestions as to Uniforms—Gossip of the Game.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The play during the past week leaves Chicago twelve games in the van, and with seventeen yet to play; while Providence has obtained an apparently invincible lead for second place, being now seven games beyond Cleveland, which leads Troy but one game. As the case now stands Chicago has but to win eight out of her seventeen yet to play to secure the League pennant beyond a peradventure, as this would give sixty-two games won, or one more than Providence could get even by winning every game of the nineteen yet to play,—a thing scarcely possible. To overtake Providence Cleveland will now have to win all of its remaining nineteen games, while Providence must lose nine out of nineteen. Cleveland will now have all it can hope to do to beat Troy for third place, with the chances rather in favor of the Forest City team, as Troy will have the greater number of hard games to play. The games of this week will be as follows: Chicago, two at Buffalo and three at Cleveland; Providence, two against Worcester and three against Troy; Boston, two against Troy and three against Worcester; Buffalo, two against Chicago and three against Cincinnati; Cleveland, three against Cincinnati and three against Chicago. The state of the case as regards the League championship is now as follows:

CLUBS.	Chicago	Providence	Cleveland	Troy	Boston	Worcester	Buffalo	Cincinnati	Games won	To play
Chicago	—	9	4	10	9	10	7	5	54	17
Providence	3	—	9	2	5	3	10	10	42	19
Cleveland	2	3	—	9	7	6	4	4	35	19
Troy	2	3	3	—	2	3	11	10	34	19
Boston	3	1	5	5	—	1	9	7	31	17
Worcester	2	4	6	3	5	—	3	8	31	18
Buffalo	0	2	2	1	3	9	—	4	21	17
Cincinnati	1	1	1	1	5	3	2	—	14	22
Games lost	13	23	30	31	36	35	46	48	262	

A BUSINESS VIEW OF IT.

Let us see how the abolition of the five-players agreement, or the absence of something of a similar character, would work. Cincinnati, for example, desirous of getting a team that it thinks would win the championship, and being determined to outbid any and all other clubs in order to get the players it wants, enters the field after the 23d of October and begins the engagement of a team for 1880. The local management and the local newspaper advisers agree upon something like this for an outfit: Jones, Gore, and Kelly for the outfield, Will White and Corcoran for pitchers, John Clapp and Flint for catchers, Jim White for first base, Burdock for second base, Burns for short-stop, Williamson or Connors for third base, and Hines or Dalrymple for substitutes. This would be a tremendous batting and fielding collection, and might or might not win the championship; much would depend on management, in which respect Cincinnati is lamentably deficient. Anyhow, Cincinnati wants these players, and is going to have them at whatever rate of salaries promised,—payment being quite another affair.

But how about Chicago and Gore, Kelly, Burns, Williamson, Corcoran, and Dalrymple? Presumably Chicago wants to keep these players, and to a certainty Chicago can afford to pay them $2 for every dollar offered by Cincinnati. Boston wants to keep Burdock, Troy wants Connors, Providence wants Hines; more than that, they are going to have them, or else they are going out of the ball business, for a club cannot survive which loses the players having the strongest hold upon the favor of its patrons. Chicago, Boston, Providence, and Troy will pay these players $2,000 apiece before they will let them go. But Cincinnati will pay $2,500, and gets them—gets a team which will cost upwards of $25,000 for salaries alone, or $32,000 when traveling, hotel, and incidental expenses are added. To meet this expense the Cincinnati Club must average $400 per game for eighty games, at home and abroad,—a thing which no club ever did or ever can do. The average will be less than one-half that figure when Cincinnati shall have crippled every other club in the League by taking away their best and most popular players. Result, a net loss of $16,000, which the Cincinnati stockholders must pull out of their pockets and pay into the Club treasury. Will the Cincinnati stockholders do it? Unquestionably they will not. Then the players engaged lose one-half the salaries promised, and have played ball for considerably less than what they would have received had the five-players agreement operated to prevent this senseless competition.

We do not believe the ball-players of the country are so silly and short-sighted as to want to kill the goose that lays for them the golden egg,—said goose being the League, which has been instrumental in elevating and popularizing the game of ball, in creating a demand for players, and in guaranteeing them honest and fair treatment by the clubs employing them.

What is good for the League is good for ball-players, for the day when the League ceases to control the National game in America by wise legislation and judicious business management will see the speedy downfall and obliteration of the game as a grand popular amusement and pastime; and nothing will more surely disrupt the League and reduce base-ball to chaos than a policy which increases salaries beyond a point justified by club receipts. Salaries are already as high as they should be, and the person who advocates a plan that will inevitably increase the present expense of maintaining a club, be he officer, stockholder, player, or newspaper reporter, is no true friend of base-ball. Ball-playing talent is worth what it will bring, and it will bring, in the long run, not what indiscreet club officials are foolish enough to bid for it, but what experience has amply demonstrated the public will pay for it in the shape of patronage, and no more. In many instances this revenue from patronage has not equaled the expense of maintaining the club, and club stockholders, enthusiastic and ardent devotees of the game, have paid the deficit. They will have to do it this year in several instances, and they are willing to do it again, provided the deficit is not too large. How to keep it down to the minimum should be the study of every club management, and not how to make it larger. It was for this that the plan of reserving players was devised, and it is for this it should be continued.

CHICAGO VS. BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Buffalos and Chicagos played a very exciting game to-day, and nothing but luck brought victory to the visitors. The catchers made a poor showing, and the fielding was rather loose on both sides. In the third Richardson gave way for Crowley, and in the fifth Goldsmith, who had been pitching wildly, went to the field, Corcoran coming in. Kelly also took Flint's place. The batting of Richardson, Moynahan, Corcoran, and Kelly was very strong, but the fielding was done by Force, Rowe, Quest, and Williamson. The Buffalos began the run-getting in the first inning, two singles, a passed ball, and a wild pitch permitting them to score. In the second, two singles, a muffed third strike, a wild throw, by Richardson, a wild pitch, a passed ball, and fumble by Stearns yielded Chicago four unearned runs. Two hits, Flint's wild throw, and a wild pitch brought the Buffalos another run in the third. Kelly made the circuit of the bases in the fifth on his single, a baser by Williamson, and Anson's sacrifice. Two-basers by Moynahan and Esterbrook, together with a passed ball and wild pitch, sent two Buffalos home in the sixth. The visitors increased their score to six in the eighth on Stearns' muff, a passed ball, and Corcoran's single, and the Bisons gained their last run on Kelly's muff of a third strike, aided by a passed ball and Force's baser.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago.							
Dalrymple, l. f.	5	0	0	0	3	0	1
Kelly, r. f. and c.	4	1	2	2	3	0	1
Williamson, 3 b.	4	0	1	1	1	3	0
Anson, 1 b.	4	1	1	1	10	0	0
Burns, s. s.	4	2	0	0	1	1	1
Goldsmith, p. and c. f.	4	1	1	1	1	3	0
Corcoran, c. f. and p.	4	1	2	2	1	4	0
Flint, c. and r. f.	4	0	0	0	6	2	1
Quest, 2 b.	4	0	1	1	1	5	0
Total	37	6	8	8	27	18	4
Buffalo.							
Crowley, c. f. and c.	5	1	1	1	7	1	0
Richardson, c. and 3 b.	5	0	4	4	3	0	2
Rowe, r. f. and c. f.	5	0	0	0	3	0	0
Hornung, l. f.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Moynahan, s. s.	3	2	2	3	0	1	0
Esterbrook, 1 b.	4	1	1	2	7	1	0
Force, 2 b.	4	0	1	1	5	6	0
Galvin, p.	4	0	0	0	0	6	0
Stearns, 3 b and r. f.	4	1	1	1	0	0	2
Total	38	5	10	12	26	15	4

Williamson out for interfering with player.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6
Buffalo	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	5

Runs earned—Chicago, 1; Buffalo, 1.
Two-base hits—Moynahan, Esterbrook.
Left on bases—Moynahan, Force, Hornung, Anson, Williamson, Goldsmith.
Struck out—Rowe (2), Crowley (2), Kelly (2), Williamson, Flint, Galvin.
Bases on called balls—Moynahan.
First base on errors—Corcoran, Burns (2), Hornung, Force, Moynahan.
Wild throws—Flint, Richardson.
Fumbled grounders—Burns, Stearns.
Missed flies—Richardson, Dalrymple, Stearns, Kelly.
Passed balls—Richardson, 1; Flint, 3; Kelly, 1; Crowley, 1.
Wild pitches—Goldsmith, 5; Galvin, 1.
Balls called—Galvin, 87; Goldsmith, 66; Corcoran, 11.
Strikes called—Galvin, 43; Goldsmith, 43; Corcoran, 11.
Time of game—2:30.
Umpire—Bradley.

BOSTON VS. TROY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Bostons and Troys played a poor game to-day in the presence of 700 people, Boston winning by a score of 4 to 3. Loose fielding and poor batting characterized the contest. The Bean-Eaters tallied their runs on errors of Gillespie, Connors, Ferguson, and Keefe, and muffed flies by Trott, Burdock, and Foley enabled the Trojans to cross the home-plate.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bostons	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	4
Troys	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3

Two-base hits—Cassidy (2), Keefe, Foley.
Three-base hit—John O'Rourke.
Bases on balls—Troy, 2; Boston, 2.
Bases on errors—Troy, 6; Boston, 4.
Left on bases—Troy, 7; Boston, 5.
Struck out—Troy, 8; Boston, 2.
Double plays—Caskins-Ferguson-Tobin, James O'Rourke-Burdock-Morrill.
Wild pitches—Keefe, 1.
Balls called—Keefe, 91; Foley, 98.
Strikes called—Keefe, 39; Foley, 47.
Base hits—Troy, 5; Boston, 8.
Errors—Troy, 6; Boston, 8.
Time—2:15.
Umpire—Doescher.

PROVIDENCE VS. WORCESTER.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 4.—The game here to-day resulted as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Worcester	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Providence	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5

BALL GOSSIP.

The Bradner Smith & Co. defeated the F. P. Elliott & Co. nine yesterday 13 to 3.

The Clippers, of Oakland, defeated the Resolutes, of the Union Stock-Yards, 15 to 9.

George Wright advocates a return to straight-arm pitching. With good reason, for George ceased to be a strong batsman when underhand throwing came in vogue.

The New York idea is to fit up the polo grounds on One Hundred and Tenth street for a League club ground, and to have a ground also at Coney Island. With a good League club they hope to have an old-time revival,—the team playing part of their games in July and August at Coney Island.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* sends in this hot one: "Can the *Enquirer* find time in the interval between its spasms over the 'agreement' business to give the Cincinnati players any guarantee or assurance that the Cincinnati Club will pay them their September salaries? Or will it metamorphose and join the League again as a new club?"

W. P., Palo, Mich.: No person save the umpire and the players is allowed on the ball-field. The manager, if he be not himself a player in the nine, cannot coach the base-runners. There is no limit in the League to the number of bases a player may take on a passed ball by the catcher; ground rules are often made on non-League grounds limiting runners to one base in such a case. There is a League rule, applying only to League clubs, that forbids a player taking part in a game until twenty days after his release from the club with which he was last engaged; outside the League, or similar organizations, there is no rule on the subject, and a player may "revolve" at will, provided anybody will encourage his dishonorable conduct by hiring him. We do not answer questions by mail.

John Augustine Elliott, a young man of 15 years, was killed almost instantly while playing base-ball at a picnic near St. John, N. B. A number of the young men at the picnic had organized a match, and it was while batting in the second innings that Elliott received his death blow. The ball, which was tossed by the pitcher at a medium pace, struck him on the neck, about two inches below the right ear. He was observed to drop the bat and stagger slightly, but recovering quickly he picked up the bat and made ready to strike. Just as the pitcher was about to deliver another ball, Elliott staggered and fell to the ground. The alarmed players rushed up and carried the young man to a shady spot a few yards off, when every effort was made to resuscitate him, but without avail, and in ten minutes after he received the blow he was a corpse.

We cordially coincide with the sentiments expressed on the subject of uniforms by a correspondent signing himself "Hesperus," as follows: "I would like to make a suggestion about the proposed change in the uniform of our 'champion base-ball team' through your paper. I do not think *any* uniform would be as acceptable to a Chicago audience as the old White-Stocking uniform, which we have been used to so long and liked so well until it was mixed with other colors. Have the uniform *all* white with the exception of dark neckties, and 'Chicago' embroidered in dark letters across the front. Our city certainly need not be ashamed to have her name worn by the club of 1880. No other uniform would look as well with white stockings. And, as President Hulbert remarked at the game the other day: 'We shall have to retain the white stockings, as that is our trade-mark.'"

Our Cleveland special intimates that Jones was laid off yesterday because of poor playing the day before. We knew this would be telegraphed over the country. In justice to Jones we may state that there is another story to be told, and the true one. Some time ago he was suspended and the report started that it was for indifference. We knew at the time that it was because the Club was in arrears to him for salary as well as to other members of the team who were kicking, and we so announced it. Of course the Boston papers denied it, and the Boston Club indignantly sneered at it. This time there was no mistake. We have a private telegram from a member of the Boston team, stating that Jones yesterday demanded his back pay, which Harry Wright refused to pay him. He then quite properly refused to play and was suspended. That is the truth, and can not be honestly controverted. When Jones was so anxious to receive his release from the Bostons last spring, he had good reasons for asking it, but it was refused. There are some things about this failure to pay players which had better not be told, and will not be, unless the Club pushes the Jones affair before the League.—*Enquirer.*

The Cincinnati *Commercial* makes the following candid and truthful observations: "An entire uprooting is needed that will sever the game in this city from any special business interest, for it is this ill-suited combination that has lost the Club so many friends and been one of the causes that has dwindled the attendance down to a figure where it reaches but an average of 200 persons to the game. The Worcester Club left here last night with $76 as its gross proceeds. In other League cities Cincinnati has become a laughing-stock through its bad management. No effort has been made during the season to make the grounds a resort for ladies. The officers themselves, who should set the example, did not bring their wives or daughters, possibly for the reason that the ladies objected visiting any place where drinks were hawked around after the manner of the lowest over-the-Rhine variety shows; and, speaking on the liquor question, it will be of interest to state that the League intends, at a future meeting, to abolish this objectionable feature from all League grounds. Chicago, Cleveland, and Worcester have managed to get along without their sale, and why should it not prevail in other cities? A majority vote has already been secured for the passage of the suggested rule.

Will Cleveland have a League club next year? This is a question asked on every hand just now, and no one can answer it. There are two things upon which the matter depends,—first, the position the present Club occupies at the close of the season; and second, which is more important, the condition of the finances of the Association. Up to within a week or so ago there was neither a loss nor a gain in the money department, but the poor luck of the Club during the past week has lessened the attendance at the games somewhat, and disgusted the public. It is safe to say that the Club has now got through with its most dangerous opponents, and in the games that remain yet to be played victory may be looked for in four games out of every five. To be sure, the present Club has six games with Chicago, but, as strange as it may seem, the players have more confidence when they tackle them than at any other time. It remains with the people as much as with the clubs, and perhaps more so, to settle the question as to a nine next season. The few ardent admirers of the game who have stood the brunt of the thing for the past two years feel that they have sacrificed enough money in furnishing the Cleveland public with base-ball, and do not want to lose any more. Last year they came out short, and if they suffer again they will pull out of the business altogether. By turning out to the games and inducing their friends to do the same, thus swelling the attendance and increasing the gate receipts, the possibility of a failure in the money line can be avoided, and in that event we feel sure in saying Cleveland will be represented in the League next year by a good club. Next to Chicago Cleveland is one of the best base-ball cities in the country to-day, and it would be deplorable were it proven that a club could not exist here for want of public support.—*Herald.*

Shaker sarsaparilla, dandelion, yellow dock, mandrake, garget, black cohosh, Indian hemp, prince's pine, and the berries of juniper and cubeb united with iodide of potassium made by the Society, are the ingredients of the Shakers' Sarsaparilla.

Shaving becomes a luxury when indulged in daily with Cuticura shaving soap.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE

UNLIKE PILLS, AND THE Usual Purgatives, Is Pleasant to Take,

And will prove at once the most potent and harmless System Renovator and Cleanser that has yet been brought to public notice. For Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Piles, and kindred ailments it is incomparably the best curative extant. TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE *is sold by all druggists.*

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TEAS.

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We have now opened with a choice stock of fine NATURAL LEAF Teas from Japan, China, and India. Also a superior stock of

Coffees and Spices.

A trial purchase solicited. Get our new Japanese Price List.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Limited Partnership

This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a Limited Partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of Illinois.

First—That the firm name under which said limited partnership is to be conducted is Geo. C. Walker & Co.

Second—That the general nature of the business to be transacted is a strictly Commission and Brokerage business in Grain, Provisions, Stocks, Bonds, and other securities.

Third—That the name of the General Partner in said limited partnership is Geo. C. Walker, residing in the City of Chicago and State of Illinois, and that the names of the Special Partners are James K. Fisher, residing in the City of Chicago and State of Illinois, and Charles J. Osborn, residing in the City and State of New York.

Fourth—That the amount of Capital Stock which said Special Partners have contributed to the common stock is as follows: The said James K. Fisher has contributed One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000) in cash, and the said Charles J. Osborn has contributed One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000) in cash.

Fifth—That the period at which said limited partnership commences is the 1st day of September, A.D. 1880, and the period at which it is to terminate is the 1st day of September, A. D. 1881.

GEO. C. WALKER,
JAMES K. FISHER,
C. J. OSBORN.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE — $100 Reward.

We will pay to a charitable institution $100 in case of an Inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, patented July 9, 1878. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. PARKER, the patentee, has had 20 years' experience, the last 8 years with Marine Hospitals, Army, Navy, and Pensioners, the Government having adopted our appliance as the best in use.

Cases that can be cured we never fail to cure.

Manufacturers of the SEAMLESS-HEEL ELASTIC STOCKINGS, Patented March 26, 1878.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL, SAULT STE. MARIE, Aug. 30th, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal will close for all business at twelve o'clock noon, on the 15th day of November, 1880.

As the canal will be closed to enable the U. S. Government to prosecute some very necessary improvements, it can be definitely stated that there will be no postponement for any cause from the date above mentioned. Notice is given at this early date to enable all those having goods to order or shipments to make to arrange to have it done before that date.

JOHN SPALDING, Supt.
W. CHANDLER, Collector.

FOLDING BED.

The Burr Patent Folding Parlor Bed. Saves Rent of One Room. Best Steel Wire Spring Mattress. The handsomest, most substantial & comfortable made. Manufactured only by A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash Av., CHICAGO. Mfrs of Artistic Furniture, Wood Mantels, etc.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $25.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing twice a week to and from British Ports. Passage Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry at lowest rates. Company's Office, corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. Drafts for £1, and upwards, at lowest rates. P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l Western Agent.

BIRDS.

BIRDS — F. KAEMPFER'S MOCKING-BIRD FOOD, Wholesale and Retail, 127 South Clark-st.

CHIROPODIST.

CORNS — STEPHENS, THE CHIROPodist, 124 Dearborn-st., gives instant relief. Stephens' All-Right Salve for burns, boils, corns, cuts, bruises, etc. Druggists have it. 25c per box.

RAILROAD TICKETS.

CHEAP R. R. TICKETS At NAT. REEVES & CO.'S Ticket Brokers, 119 S. Clark-st. (in Gents' Furnishing Store). Tickets Bought, Sold, and Exchanged. Reduced rates to all parts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTRIC RING. YOUTHFUL VIGOR. Lost Energy, Nervous Debility, Lost Hopes, Indiscretions in Youth positively cured. Rubber goods 2 for $1, or $4 per doz. DR. JAMES. Send stamp for circular. 204 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

Ladies and Gentlemen wanting the most delicate attention, call or write. A book for the millions, 200 pages, only 25 cts. to pay postage. DR. JAMES.

NO CURE! NO PAY! DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally, or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

MARINE NEWS.

Sad Accident to Six Venturesome Lads at State-Street Bridge.

Tug-Owners Make a Loud Complaint Against the Management of the Bridges.

Rescue of the Schooner F. B. Gardiner from Windmill Point Reef.

The Tug Firemen and Linemen Given the Coveted Opportunity to Strike.

HOME GATHERINGS.

SAD ACCIDENT AT STATE-STREET BRIDGE.

A sad and shocking accident occurred in the draw of State-street bridge yesterday afternoon. Six little Polish lads who were enjoying a ride on the river in a small scow saw the tug Little Giant coming down stream with the schooner Isabella Sands in tow, and hastened to the centre pier for the purpose of steadying their punt against the wash of the water. While so engaged the vessel bore down upon the lads, crushed their boat, and jammed them against the pier. Four of the boys were injured, two of them shockingly. That all were not instantly killed may seem miraculous to some, but they had discovered the danger, and were in the act of clambering upon the pier when caught. Two of the largest of the lads succeeded in getting out of the way in time. A sharp turn in the river at this point, and a little unsteady steering on the part of the vessel, probably led to the sad mishap. The names of the lads, as well as the nature of their injuries, with more detailed particulars of the occurence, will be found in the local department.

A LOUD COMPLAINT.

The Chicago tug managers are unanimous and loud in their complaining against the management of our city bridges, but more particularly concerning those owned and controlled by the railroad companies. It has become a common practice on the part of railroad companies to keep their bridges closed against tugs fifteen minutes, and even half an hour, in order to switch and make up freight trains. This must be esteemed a gross outrage, as the laws giving the companies the privilege to throw bridges across the various branches stipulate expressly that the structures may be kept closed ten minutes previous to the arrival of mail and passenger trains, and in case of a failure to make their appearance these mail and passenger trains may be waited for five minutes, and only five minutes, longer. There is no stipulation in favor of freight trains and switching of any kind. Yet these regulations are violated hourly each day to the detriment of our river commerce. The managers justly assert that all floating property was built with the object of navigating such streams, and that the river channel is from time to time deepened by the city for the benefit of floating property. It is asserted further by them that unless the authorities of the city, before whom they have frequently entered complaint, regulate the evil against which they protest they will seek legal redress by suits for damages, which suits unquestionably must be brought against the city, as it lies within the power of those in authority to suppress it.

Concerning the city bridges, they complain that the men placed in charge lack judgment and brains. They have no desire, they say, to hinder street traffic; on the contrary, it is their desire to accommodate the public, and in turn be accommodated by the bridges or those in charge of them. Cases arise almost nightly where the tenders have had to be awakened by the whistling of the tugs after a stop had been made to avoid damage both to the vessels in tow and the bridge structures. In many of these instances formal complaint had been made to the properly constituted authority, but in not a single instance had the substitution of a faithful man for the delinquent, nor yet a removal of any kind, occurred. Oftentimes too, as, for instance, between Lake and Wells street bridges, where an interval of fully five squares exists, the tenders of one or the other of the bridges have kept their structures swung open and delayed the passage of hundreds of pedestrians, many of whom were on their way to early departing railway trains, because a tow passing in the same direction as the preceding one had given warning of approach, although yet nearly four squares distant. "More brains and more pay" is the remedy they propose in this matter, as good men, men possessed of brains, cannot be obtained for a miserable pittance such as the present stupids work for. "Hereafter," say these tug managers, and they are united in the resolve, "we will not pay $1 of damages that may occur to bridges or vessels through carelessness on the part of tenders. This step we have decided upon in order that a better class of men shall be placed in charge of the bridges. And, as an earnest of our purpose in the matter, you may say in THE TRIBUNE that we have already ceased paying, and stand ready to make test cases in the courts as fast as they arise." It may be added right here that the tug managers are in dead earnest, and have means to back them in anything they may resolve to do.

CARGO INSURANCE.

The local Board of Marine Underwriters have at last reached an understanding and raised cargo rates to the following figures: To Lake Huron ports 25 cents per $100; to Lake Erie ports, 35 cents per $100; to Lake Ontario ports and to Ogdensburg, 45 cents per $100; and to Montreal, 70 cents per $100. These rates are all net, and the new tariff went into effect on Friday at noon. If THE TRIBUNE reporter has not been misinformed, all season contracts made last spring contained a clause allowing the contracting parties on either hand the privilege to annul whenever they deemed the arrangement unsatisfactory. Hence all such contracts may be deemed to have been annulled by the insurance representatives who entered into the agreement. The arrangement concluded is binding until the close of the season unless some one proves unfaithful and cuts. Unquestionably another war will break out in the spring, when a desire to secure business is sure to further contracting on the sly, and the rebellion may be regarded as equally certain to last until the present season of the year. Rates may not go as low as those that have ruled this season until now. They were the lowest ever known in the history of marine insurance.

A PERILOUS RIDE.

Yesterday morning while the schooner C. Michelson lay at the lumber market discharging her cargo into canal-boats, one of the latter was moved between the vessel and the dock. At the same time a small boy mounted the foreboom and mischievously began to tamper with a guy that had been made fast to the spar to keep it from swinging inboard, as the vessel had a list in that direction. In less time than it takes to write this the urchin had innocently loosened the guy, and boy and boom began to swing toward the dock across the deck of the canal-boat, upon which stood half a dozen 'longshoremen. A shout of warning from lookerson caused the laborers to scamper and dodge, yet one of them, taller and slower than the rest, nearly had his skull cracked, the boom barely grazing his scalp. The lad meanwhile, innocent of any danger, grasped the boom lifts and maintained an upright position upon the spar. In the twinkling of an eye the boom struck the basement wall of the nearest brick building, and rebounded toward the vessel. The lad had lost his footing, but clung to the lifts unharmed. Neither did he let go until the pendulum motion of the spar could be stopped. Although several persons caught his feet and tried to persuade him to drop into their arms he hung on bravely to the last, and when assured that all was right he quietly dropped upon the deck-load of the schooner and walked to the main rigging as unconcerned as if he never experienced the slightest danger. Still, the incident was one of a thrilling nature, one that might have cost both him and a laboring man their lives.

THE ANDREW JOHNSON.

The reconstruction of the hull of the revenue cutter Andrew Johnson at Manitowoc is so nearly completed now that she can be launched almost any day. Her upper works are so far behind, however, that it is doubtful whether the Government will order her into service the present season. The contractors, Messrs. Hanson & Scove, or rather their backers, have lost money in the venture. Some put the amount as high as $9,000. Allowances for extra work to the extent of $2,000 to $2,500 will in all probability be made, of which, say, $1,200 is assigned for a new gallows frame. Still, this extra work cost the contractors for extra labor in construction, and will not relieve them materially. Their contract called for a per diem forfeit in case of failure to complete it by the 1st of June. They have escaped this forfeit, it is said, by grants of extension from the Government. It is rumored, and the rumor wears the air of reliability, that an arrangement has been made to have Congressman Bragg introduce a joint resolution at the next session of Congress granting Messrs. Hanson & Scove relief to the amount of $9,000.

SCHOONER F. B. GARDINER RESCUED.

Late yesterday afternoon H. S. Halsted, Esq., telegraphed from Buffalo as follows: "Schooner Gardiner off and in Buffalo. Pass around the cigars." As recently stated in these columns, the Gardiner ran on Windmill Point reef, near Buffalo, last fall, and a Canadian wrecking expedition failed to get her off. Mr. Halsted then obtained permission from the Canadian Government to employ American wreckers. Early this spring he contracted with a Buffalo tug-owner, who labored unsuccessfully for three months or more, and would undoubtedly still have been dragging along with the job had not Mr. Halsted written him that he need fool away no more time and money fruitlessly; that he had grown tired of the business, and would undertake the task of getting the Gardiner off himself. About ten days ago he quietly proceeded to Buffalo, where he had engaged the services of John Humble to superintend the laborious portion of the work, while he advised and possibly remained a quiet lookeron. Now he has his vessel in Buffalo, and by this time probably in dry dock for a survey. Mr. Halsted deserves credit for his pluck, and Mr. Humble for his skill as a wrecker. Derricks were used to lift the craft upon the outer reefs, and once there tugs had no difficulty in floating her with the first rise of water. This had all along been Mr. Halsted's theory, and the result proves that he was right.

THE FIREMEN AND LINEMEN'S STRIKE.

Last evening the firemen and linemen passed petitions for an advance of pay to $50 per month to the various line managers, in at least two instances, from the Union and Vessel-Owners' Associations, received answers to the effect that, if they were not satisfied, they might quit work. Unless the feeling of the boys changes there will be a general stand-out on Monday,—perhaps to-day. The managers are engaged in looking up men to fill the places of such as refuse to go to work at the old rate. They say they will not have their boats lie idle, neither will they pay the advance.

GRAIN AND COARSE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were steady yesterday. Room was reported taken for 70,000 bushels wheat and 236,000 bushels corn. Engagements: To Buffalo—Propellers Rochester and Portage, schooners Grace Murray, Bolivia, and M. J. Cummings (the two last named were reported yesterday, but erroneously), corn at 4 cents; propellers Roanoke and Newburg, wheat at 4¼ cents; propeller Fountain City, corn on through rate. To Kingston—Schooner Nellie Wilder, corn at 7 cents. To Collingwood—Propeller Simcoe, corn on through rate.

Coarse freights are weaker. The engagements made yesterday embraced the schooner Levi Grant at $2.25 on lumber from Manistee to Chicago; the schooner America at $2.25 on lumber from Cheboygan to Chicago; and the schooner E. R. Blake at $2 on lumber from Muskegon to Chicago.

DOCK NOTES.

The tugs A. A. Carpenter and Crawford were out of service yesterday, the former to be repainted and the latter to wash out her boiler.

The schooner Kelderhouse was surveyed yesterday, and found to be but slightly injured by her contact with the Graham Shoals.

While being towed away from the lumber-market last evening the yawl of the schooner C. Michelson came in contact with the iron stairway rail in the rear of Dunham's tug office, and threw it into the river. The yawl suffered no injury.

Up to last evening the tug Messenger had not put in an appearance from Pentwater. She left that port for Chicago on Thursday with a raft of 150 valuable spars, purchased by Miller Brothers, shipbuilders, subject to delivery.

The little pleasure steamer Fred Wild has been bonded by her owner.

Yesterday the schooner Donaldson had her top-sides calked.

The squall of Friday is represented by vessel Captains to have been quite heavy outside. The passage of the young tornado over this city was at a high altitude, but upon reaching Lake Michigan the wind made a sudden dip and struck the surface a few miles from the shore. The commotion was unusually severe, but most of the vessels in the track of the squall had ample notice of its approach, and they were enabled to get in all of their light canvas and thus escaped damage. Thus far no mishaps have been reported, and it is hardly probable that any will be recorded.

The new Goodrich line propeller City of Ludington, which was launched at Manitowoc yesterday afternoon, will be towed to this port to receive her boiler, and then returned to Manitowoc to be finished. She is said by competent judges to be a very fine craft, but doubts are expressed by these same parties conserning the amplitude of her motive power.

LAKE PORTS.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 4.—Up—Propellers Russia, China, Fred Kelly with Zach Chandler, Helvetia, A. Cobb and consort, H. B. Tuttle and consort, H. L. Worthington with Watertown and Henry Fitzhugh, Tempest and barges; schooners Minnie Davis, Hercules, J. B. Wilber.

Arrived—H. Dudley.

Down—Propellers Empire, Scotia No. 2, Dean Richmond, D. F. Rose and barges, Miller and barges, Passaic and barges; schooners F. W. Knapp, Carlingford, Porter, Unadilla, J. Keith.

Wind—Northwest, gentle: weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 4—10 p. m.—Passed up—Propellers Nyack, Colorado, Vanderbilt, Superior and consort, S. S. Sheldon and consort.

Down—Propellers Annie Smith and consort, Vienna and consort, Missouri and barges, William Rudolph and barges, K. J. Chaffee and barges; schooners Erie Belle, Tecumseh, Guiding Star, Florida, Jamaica, Gleniffer, Bangalore, George W. Davis; tug Moore and raft.

Wind northeast, light; weather fine.

OSWEGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSWEGO, Sept. 4.—The Oswego steamer Thompson Kingsford, bound from Detroit to Montreal with wheat, ran ashore last night near Brockville. After having unloaded 1,000 bushels of her cargo she was hauled off by the cutter Manhattan uninjured.

The Maize left to-night for Toledo with coal.

The propeller Argyle has left to load coal for Fort William, Lake Superior, and the schooners L. Seaton, Charger, Blazing Star, and Falmouth, to arrive from Kingston, are to take coal to Toledo and Detroit at higher rates than yet reported.

The schooner Kennie Mathews is loading coal for Chicago at $1.30 gross.

The schooner C. M. Johnson, which arrived with lumber from Green Bay yesterday, cleared light, and leaves to-night for Chicago.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 4.—Passed up—Propellers Russia, Colorado, Vanderbilt, Nyack; steam-barges H. B. Tuttle and consort, Superior and consort, V. Swain and consort, N. Mills and barges, Sanilac, George King and barges; schooners American, Charger, J. F. Joy, H. D. Root.

Passed down—Propellers Toledo, Buffalo, Arctic, Idaho, Dean Richmond and schooner G. S. Hazard, Juniata and consort, Scotia; steam-barges Antelope and barges, Nahant, D. F. Rose and barges, J. S. Fay and consort; schooners A. B. Norris, Maria Martin, Joseph Page, P. S. Marsh, D. G. Fort, Chris Grover, Porter, Carlingford, F. M. Knapp, Unadilla, Ida Keith.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 4.—The arrivals here to-day were confined to half a dozen coasters, nothing putting in an appearance from below in the sail line.

The schooner Polly M. Rogers left for Chicago to-night in quest of a grain cargo, and the schooner Selkirk departed for Escanaba to load ore.

The leaking schooner A. B. Moore was in dry-dock to-day, and is to be followed by the Leonard Hanna. The latter has been chartered for 4,000 bushels wheat to Buffalo at 4½ cents.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Arrived—Schooner Samana, grain, Chicago.

Cleared—Schooners G. B. Sloan and A. M. Peterson, coal, Melbourne, Chicago.

Canal freights—Dull and nominal. There is no disposition on the part of boat-owners to take the rates offered. Quoted: Wheat, 5¾ cents and corn at 5¼ cents to New York. Pine lumber, $2.50 per 1,000 feet to Albany and $3.25 to New York. Staves, to New York, $1.50 per ton.

Canal shipments—318,000 bushels.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Sept. 4.—Passed up—Propeller Ocean, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo; tug Metamora with barges Manley, Benson, and Russel, Collins Bay to Cheboygan, light.

Passed down—Nothing.

KINGSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 4.—Arrived—Schooner Grimsby, from Chicago, 23,600 bushels corn; Grantham, Chicago, 21,000 bushels corn; Clyde, Chicago, 19,400 bushels corn.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 4—Arrived—Propellers Leland, Mary Jarecki; schooners Delaware, Venus, James Platt.

Cleared—Propeller Smith Moore; schooners J. B. Kitchen, John Wesley, San Diego, Pathfinder.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 4.—Arrived—Propeller New York, Chicago; schooners L. C. Butts, ore, Escanaba; Grace Murray, Green Bay.

Cleared—Propellers New York and Commodore, Chicago; schr H. D. Foster, Chicago.

STURGEON BAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., Sept. 4.—Passed through—Yacht Greyhound, from Kenosha, with a pleasure party bound for Green Bay.

Arrived—Tug Witbree, of Menominee.

Wind—West, light. Weather clear and warm.

CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 4.—The steamship Minneapolis broke her pump off this harbor and was immediately towed in by the steamer Forest City. Her consort, the David Vance, passed down under sail.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 4.—Passed up—Steamer City of Cleveland.

Arrived—Schooners J. Bigler, Reindeer, Barbarian.

Cleared—Schooners Reindeer, Trinidad, J. Bigler.

BAY CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BAY CITY, Mich., Sept. 4.—The Russia has arrived, and is loading with salt for Chicago.

The Colorado arrives at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

ST. JOSEPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Sept. 4.—Arrived—Schooner C. A. King, Escanaba, iron ore.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Sept. 4.—Cleared—Schooner J. Searth, for Chicago, light.

DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 4.—Arrived—Propeller Empire State; schooners Charlie, Emma Maria. Departed—Propeller Winslow; steamer Manitoba; schooners M. A. Hulburt, Wells Stevens, Maple Leaf, Emma Maria; tug Favorit.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Flora, St. Joseph, excursion party.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop T. S. Faxton, South Haven, sundries.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Annie Laurie, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop V. H. Ketchum, Buffalo, light.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Sardinia, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Cape Horn, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Windsor, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Albatross, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lena Johnson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr W. I. Preston, Oswego, coal.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr York State, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. M. Beers, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ellen Spry, Erie, coal.
Schr N. Slauson, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr City of Woodstock, Cedar River, cedar posts.
Schr Phenix, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Topay, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Nabob, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Collingwood, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, Montague, lumber.
Schr Arendal, Manistee, lumber.
Schr I. Sands, Manistee, lumber.
Schr E. Day, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Transit, White Lake, bark.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Yankee Blade, Ludington, lumber.
Schr C. L. Fick, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Rockaway, Muskegon, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr Kearsarge, Pine Lake.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba.
Schr Windsor, Manistee.
Schr J. P. Merrill, Muskegon.
Schr Hungarian, Sturgeon Bay.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Grand Haven.
Schr George L. Seaver, Muskegon.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven.
Schr H. B. Moore, Muskegon.
Schr George L. Wrenn, Torch Lake.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon.
Schr Reindeer, Muskegon.
Schr Otter, Ludington.
Schr B. Boalt, Charlevoix.
Schr T. S. Skinner, Muskegon.
Schr K. Kelley, Marinette.
Schr C. Michelson, Ludington.
Schr George Steele, Cheboygan.
Schr Pulaski, Escanaba.
Schr Jo Dresden, Portage.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven.
Schr Cape Horn, Muskegon.
Schr L. Ludington, Sturgeon Bay.
Schr G. Ellen, Duck Lake.
Schr L. Johnson, Pensaukee.
Schr North Star, Pentwater.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven.
Schr Albatross, Muskegon.
Prop Hilton, Pike's Pier.
Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Muskegon.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon.
Schr Lavinda, Hamlin.
Schr M. A. Muir, Sutton's Bay.
Schr Lavinda, Hamlin.
Schr Fleetwing, Menominee.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, sundries.
Prop Jos. L. Hurd, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Waverly, Buffalo, 32,000 bu wheat, 1,625 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr T. P. Sheldon, Buffalo, 46,000 bu corn.
Prop Prussia, Montreal, 17,000 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Avon, Buffalo, 55,800 bu corn, 625 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Prop V. H. Ketchum, Buffalo, 58,000 bu corn.
Schr E. Jones, Buffalo, 32,000 bu wheat.
Schr James Couch, Buffalo, 55,000 bu corn.
Schr Bolivia, Buffalo, 25,327 bu corn.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 15,867 bu corn, 1,000 tcs lard, and sundries.
Schr Nellie Wilder, Kingston, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr C. Raab, Manistee.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon.
Schr E. Ellenwood, Montague.
Schr C. Harrison, Montague.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon.
Schr Sardinia, Montague.
Schr Cuyahoga, Manistee.
Schr L. Grant, Muskegon.
Prop Fayette, Manistee.
Schr Charles Hinckley, Buffalo.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary barometer and temperature, variable winds, mostly south to west, partly cloudy weather, and occasional local rains.

For the Lower Lake region, stationary barometer and temperature, south to west winds, partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly south to west, stationary barometer, stationary or higher temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary barometer and temperature, south to west winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.81	69	95	W.	8	*	Foggy.
7 a. m.	29.81	71	90	W.	7	......	Fair.
10:18 a. m.	29.85	73	76	N. E.	6	......	Fair.
2 p. m.	29.85	74	76	N. E.	8	......	Clear.
9 p. m.	29.89	72	76	S. E.	4	......	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.90	71	80	S.	4	......	Clear.

Maximum, 75; minimum, 68.

*Too small to measure.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Thr. 2:18 p.m.	Ther 10:18 p.m.	Wind.	R'n	W'th'r
Albany	87	76	W., light	....	Clear.
Alpena, Mich.	72	..	....	....	....
Boise City	77	69	W., light	....	Clear.
Breckinridge	79	61	S. W., gentle	....	Clear.
Buffalo	77	73	S. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Cairo	82	77	S., gentle	....	Fair.
Cheyenne	79	64	S. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Chicago	75	71	S., gentle	....	Clear.
Cincinnati	83	78	W., light	....	Fair.
Cleveland	79	73	S. W., fresh	.85	Cl'dy.
Davenport	79	73	S. W., gentle	....	Clear.
Denver	80	78	S. E., gentle	....	Clear.
Des Moines	81	74	Calm	....	Clear.
Detroit	82	73	Calm	....	Clear.
Dodge City	88	74	S. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Dubuque	81	..	....	....	....
Duluth	76	68	S. W., light	....	Clear.
Erie	79	73	S., gentle	.18	Fair.
Escanaba	75	71	S. W., fresh	....	Fair.
Fort Garry	74	57	N. W., fresh	.4	Clear.
Fort Gibson	89	68	N. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Grand Haven	73	72	S., fresh	....	Clear.
Indianapolis	80	74	Calm	....	Clear.
Keokuk	83	76	S. W., gentle	....	Clear.
La Crosse	81	73	S., gentle	....	Clear.
Leavenworth	83	78	S., gentle	....	Clear.
Louisville	84	76	N. W., light	....	Cl'dy.
Madison	78	71	S. W., gentle	....	Clear.
Marquette	74	65	S. W., gentle	....	Clear.
Memphis	81	75	E., light	.25	Fair.
Milwaukee	79	71	S. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Nashville	85	77	S. W., gentle	.07	Fair.
New Orleans	89	78	S. W., gentle	....	Clear.
North Platte	82	69	N. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Omaha	84	73	S., fresh	....	Clear.
Oswego	79	73	W., gentle	....	Clear.
Pioche	81	70	N. E., gentle	....	Clear.
Pittsburg	89	74	W., light	.01	Cl'dy.
Port Huron	82	69	N. E., light	....	Clear.
Rochester	89	74	W., fresh	....	Clear.
Sacramento	86	70	S., gentle	....	Clear.
Salt Lake City	79	69	N. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Sandusky	82	73	S., fresh	....	Clear.
San Francisco	68	57	W., gentle	....	Clear.
Shreveport	80	76	E., gentle	.15	L. rain.
Springfield	80	72	Calm	....	Clear.
St. Louis	82	76	S., gentle	....	Clear.
St. Paul	81	67	Calm	....	Clear.
Toledo	82	75	S., fresh	....	Clear.
Vicksburg	83	73	S. E., gentle	.04	Fair.
Virginia City	70	58	S. E., gentle	....	Clear.
Winnemucca	83	74	N. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Yankton	85	68	Calm	....	Clear.
Vincent	76	..	....	....	....

OHIO MINERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 4.—Letters were received to-day by the Adjutant-General from the Sheriff of Jackson County, in which a company of militia are now stationed to protect the new men who have taken the strikers' places, to the effect that everything is apparently quiet, but that twice during the week the miners had attacked the guards with stones during the night, but had been repulsed. The Sheriff adds that as soon as the troops are removed the strikers will drive out the new men unless a sufficient number are employed to be equal in numbers. The strikers have an advantage, for they can draw to their support miners from the surrounding country that are in sympathy with them. Just how long it will be necessary to hold the troops there is mere conjecture. It is believed, however, that blood will flow before the lawlessness is put to an end. Dispatches from Corning, Perry County, are very unsatisfactory. There has not been any serious disturbance, but the strikers have intimidated the new men to such an extent as to suspend all work. No troops have been sent to that point, but it is only a question of time when it will become necessary to do so.

The Reason Why.

The tonic effect of Kidney-Wort is produced by its cleansing and purifying action on the blood. Where there is a gravelly deposit in the urine, or milky, ropy urine from disordered kidneys, it cures without fail.

OUR SOCIETY.

CHICAGO.

MATRIMONIAL EVENTS.

Among the social events that occurred recently in the American Colony at Paris was the marriage of Miss Helen H. Cowles, daughter of Mr. Edwin Cowles, of Cleveland, and niece of Mr. Alfred Cowles, of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, to Mr. George T. Pomeroy, of Madison, N. J., formerly Secretary of Legation, Paris. The marriage took place in the American Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Morgan officiating. The bride was given away by Gen. Noyes, the American Minister. Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy arrived in New York Aug. 18, and are now visiting the mother of the groom at Madison.

Miss Jennie E. Elliott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Elliott, and Dr. Finley Ellingwood, of Manteno, Ill., were married Wednesday afternoon in the presence of a small gathering of friends at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 2839 South Dearborn street. The Rev. G. R. Van Horne, of the Michigan Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, officiated. Dr. and Mrs. Ellingwood left on the evening train for their future home in Manteno with the best wishes of a large circle of friends, who exhibited their good will in the presentation of a large number of useful and costly presents.

A very pleasant wedding occurred Tuesday evening at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Robert Moor, No. 166 Michigan street, the contracting parties being Miss Mary Moor and Mr. James Fanning, Clerk of the Commercial Hotel. The Rev. Dr. Thomas officiated. After the ceremony the guests partook of an elegant wedding feast. The happy couple were given the hearty good wishes of all present, and departed for a season among a few of the watering places of the Northwest.

Married—Miss Minnie von Mehren, adopted daughter of Mr. A. H. Reed, of No. 1639 Michigan avenue, and Mr. Victor H. Roberts, of Chicago. The Rev. Brooke Herford performed the ceremony in the presence of a company of relatives and intimate friends. Music was furnished by the Liesegang String Quartet, and a supper was served by Woodman. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts left for the East at 9 o'clock, and will be given a reception Oct. 6 at Mr. Reed's residence.

The marriage of Miss Augusta Olson to Mr. Henry H. Parrott occurred last Thursday at 5 p. m., at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 192 Carroll avenue, the Rev. A. Youker, of the Tabernacle Church, officiating. The bride and groom left for Mendon, Ill., where they will remain for a short time. On their return to Chicago they will reside at No. 58 Warren avenue.

Married, Monday, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, Miss Mary Robinson Atkinson, daughter of the late Isaac Atkinson, Esq., and Mr. Warren Franklin Burton, of Hamilton, Can., son of the Hon. George William Burton, of Toronto. The Rev. Charles Stanley Lester officiated. Owing to the recent death of the bride's father the wedding was strictly private.

The marriage of Miss Harrie Bridgeman, of this city, to Mr. J. A. Ball, of Crown Point, Ind., was celebrated Wednesday afternoon at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Sullivan, of No. 312 Harrison street. The Rev. Dr. Ball, brother of the groom, officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Ball left at 8 o'clock for Crown Point, their future home.

The marriage of Miss Marion F. Richon, of Streator, Ill., and Mr. James Roche, with Willoughby, Hill & Co., of this city, took place Tuesday at 7 p. m., at St. Mary's Church. A reception followed at the residence of the groom's brother, Mr. Joseph Roche, of Lake View. A number of valuable presents were received by the bride and groom.

Miss Belle J. Maxfield, daughter of Henry Maxfield, Esq., was married to Mr. Edward P. Gallagher Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 12 South Lincoln street, the Rev. Thomas Strobridge officiating. The bride and groom were attended by Miss Lillie Maxfield and Mr. Fred Miller.

Miss Katie Wheeler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wheeler, and Mr. Norman W. Tomblin, were married Thursday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents in Plano, Ill. The Rev. W. O. Freeman, of St. Charles, officiated. A number of Chicago people were present.

Married, Wednesday, Sept. 1, at the Cathedral SS. Peter and Paul, Miss Grace Griswold, daughter of Dr. W. R. Griswold, of this city, and Mr. Carl M. Koedt, of Copenhagen, Denmark. Mr. and Mrs. Koedt will reside on the North Side on their return from a bridal tour.

Mr. William H. Weeks, with Gould & Armour, of this city, was married Wednesday evening to Miss Miss Helen E. Bates, of Dakota City, Neb., at her home in that place. They have gone East for a trip, and on their return will live in Cedar Rapids, Ia.

The marriage of Miss Mary Merriam, of Oak Park, to Mr. Frank C. Woodstock, of Springfield, Mass., was celebrated Thursday evening in the Congregational Church. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents in Oak Park.

The marriage of Miss Mary P. Power, of this city, to Mr. Henry L. Hertz, of the Criminal Court Clerk's office, was solemnized last Wednesday by the Rev. T. F. Galligan, St. Patrick's Church.

Wednesday evening last, at the residence of the bride's parents, Miss Fannie Irish, daughter of George Irish, Esq., was married to Mr. Frederick Pratt.

Miss Lily Prentiss, of Aurora, and Mr. Edward B. Case, of this city, were married Wednesday evening by the Rev. N. A. Prentiss at the residence of the bride's parents.

One of the happiest events of the season was the marriage Wednesday evening of Miss Adelle M. Burwell, youngest daughter of Mr. William B. Burwell, to Dr. Arthur B. Hosmer, of Chicago. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Herford, at the residence of the bride's father, 1606 Wabash avenue, in the presence of only the immediate friends of the contracting parties. The gifts to the bride evidenced rare taste on the part of the numerous donors, and were of a rich and costly kind. Kinsley furnished a delicious collation, and all passed off pleasantly. The happy pair left for New York Saturday afternoon, whence they sail on the 9th inst. for Vienna.

PROSPECTIVE BLISS.

The marriage of Miss Lilly Palmer Babcock, daughter of Robert S. Babcock, Esq., to Mr. Robert B. Marten, of Rand, McNally & Co., this city, will be celebrated at 11 a. m. Saturday at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 4 South street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

The marriage of Miss Annie Libby, eldest daughter of A. A. Libby, Esq., to Mr. Will J. Burroughs, Esq., of this city, will be solemnized Tuesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, corner of Michigan avenue and Thirty-fourth street.

The marriage of Miss Abbie Scott, daughter of Ira Scott, Esq., to Dr. Henry W. Longyear, will be solemnized Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents, No. 56 Franklin street, Lansing, Mich.

The marriage of Miss Netta May Barney, daughter of B. B. Barney, Esq., to Mr. Edwin F. Getchell, of this city, will be celebrated Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at the First Congregational Church, Toledo, O.

The marriage of Miss Ida Lehmann, daughter of Mrs. Mary Lehmann, and Mr. Adolph A. Cudell, will be celebrated Thursday evening, Sept. 9, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 2032 Calumet avenue.

The marriage of Miss Kate Terhune, daughter of John Terhune, Esq., and Mr. Edward C. Douglas, will be celebrated Wednesday, Sept. 15, at 6 o'clock, at St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

The marriage of Miss Foot, of Burlington, Ia., and Mr. H. V. Hayes, of this city, will be celebrated Wednesday evening.

The marriage of Mr. George E. Dedrick, formerly of Albany, N. Y., now of No. 327 State street, and Miss Kittie D. Tewyler, of Rochester, N. Y., will take place Sept. 28, at No. 548 Wabash avenue.

The engagement of Miss Rosa Weil, of this city, to Mr. Herman Ratzel, of Detroit, is announced.

The marriage of Miss Fannie Plunkett and Mr. Charles White will occur Sept. 22.

The marriage of Miss Minnie Ziel and Mr. Edward Laferty will occur soon.

The engagement of Miss Clara Schlossman and Mr. Adams is announced.

SOCIAL AND CLUB NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson, of No. 282 North Wells street, gave a party Monday evening for their son, Bertie E. Thompson, in honor of his 21st birthday. Every part of the city was represented by a large number of his friends, and the officers and employés of the A. D. T. Co. were out in full force to give the young electrician a hearty send-off. The young gentleman was made the recipient of a large number of valuable presents, among which was a clear deed of a lot in one of Chicago's best suburbs.

Mrs. N. E. Swartwout, of Highland Park, gave a very pleasant musical and literary entertainment Thursday evening at Highland Hall. A large number of friends were present, and the excellent entertainment was appreciated. The participants in the program were the Harmonia Quartet, Miss Nellie Bangs, Mr. T. Copeland, Mr. S. Ettlinger, and Prof. Samuel Kayser, who filled the numbers made vacant by the illness of Mrs. Dainty and Miss Anna Morgan with satisfaction to the audience.

A social club has been organized in the neighborhood of Lakeside Hall, and a series of parties will be held there during the coming winter. It will be known as the Nemo Social Club, and has the following officers: President, N. C. Garrison; Vice-President, H. M. Keenan; Secretary, F. A. Rauen; Treasurer, F. Neill. The first party will be given on the evening of Oct. 5.

Whittier Post, No. 7, G. A. R., will give a dramatic entertainment and reception at Independence Hall, on Twenty-second street, Thursday evening. A play entitled "The Last Loaf" will be presented, and dancing will follow.

Last Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchell celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding at their residence, No. 136 Throop street. The large house was thrown open at half-past 7 o'clock, and a number of friends and relatives passed a very pleasant evening. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell were the recipients of a number of costly presents.

Mr. and Mrs. John Naghten, of Loomis street, who have been traveling in Europe for some time, were tendered a welcome home Friday evening. The affair demonstrated the regard in which Mr. and Mrs. Naghten are held by their many friends. A very pleasant evening was passed.

Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Matherson, née Eames, gave a wedding reception at their home, No. 383 Ontario street. Mr. Matherson was married to Miss Mary Louise Eames at Housedell, Pa., Aug. 4. The event Tuesday evening was very enjoyable.

The Neighborly Club, a new West Side organization, gave a very enjoyable surprise party Friday evening to Mr. H. Haight, at his residence, No. 230 Laflin street, the occasion being his birthday anniversary. A number of his friends were present.

The first regular meeting of the Fee-nix Literary Society for the fall and winter season will be held at No. 1022 West Adams street Tuesday evening. All members and friends of the Society are cordially invited to be present.

The Rev. B. F. Fleetwood, Rector of St. Mark's parish, was tendered a surprise party Thursday evening, on his return from a two months' trip to England. The affair was very enjoyable to all concerned.

A pleasant farewell party was given to Miss Etta French Tuesday evening. She will soon accompany her sister, Miss Mabel, back to St. Joseph's Convent, in Dubuque, Ia.

Friday evening Miss Lena A. Hubbell, of Maywood, was tendered a surprise party by about fifty of her friends. Music and dancing were the enjoyable features of the evening.

Miss Chappell gave a large party Thursday evening at her residence, corner of Lake avenue and Forty-third street.

Mr. J. A. Stoddard, of Englewood, gave a musicale Friday evening.

PERSONAL.

Mr. S. Harding and wife, who have been absent from the city for a month's visit to the watering-places, in the vicinity of Boston and New York, have returned to their home, No. 2523 Prairie avenue.

Miss Sammie Beave, who has been on a visit to her cousin, Joseph H. Brown, 330 Michigan avenue, left for her home in Dayton, O., Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Strut, of Santa Fé, N. M., are expected to arrive in the city this morning, and will be "at home" to their friends on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week, at 530 West Washington street.

Miss Mary Stroecher, who has been a resident of Chicago for several years, left last week for Yankton, Dakota, where she will reside in future.

Mrs. Elliot Durand is at Geneva Lake, the guest of Mrs. Wiley M. Egan.

Mr. Courtney Campbell, of Wyoming Territory, will visit here in September.

Miss Mamie Upton has returned from a two weeks' stay in the East.

Miss Mary McManus left last week for a brief visit in Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McNeill, Miss Florence McNeill, and Miss Cora Davis are expected home this week from an Eastern trip.

Col. W. H. Cook, wife, and daughter have returned to their home, No. 21 South Elizabeth street, after a delightful season at Grand Haven, Muskegon, and other lake points.

Miss Florence A. Taylor returned from her visit East last Tuesday.

Mrs. Miller, of Drexel boulevard, departed for the East last Monday, to be gone several weeks.

Miss Medora C. Klotz, of Augusta, Ga., is spending a few weeks with the family of her cousin, Col. M. D. Birge, of No. 398 West Washington street.

Mr. Frank S. Read, son of Dr. A. M. Read, of this city, has returned from a visit to friends in Kankakee and the South.

Miss Jennie W. Brown, of Aurora, will spend the coming winter in this city, and is now stopping with friends at No. 2937 Vernon avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Brandt and family, who have sojourned for the summer in the mountains and at the summer resorts of Virginia, will arrive home to-day.

Mrs. M. E. Richards has returned home after an extended trip through the East, and will take up her permanent residence in this city.

George Wright, Esq., editor of the *Mining Review*, and wife, returned last Monday, after an absence of four or five weeks in Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bournique and family have returned home from Oconomowoc.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben C. Keator, of Moline, were in the city last week. Mrs. Keator has gone East on a visit.

Henry C. Wentworth, of the Michigan Central Railroad, is rusticating in Michigan.

F. R. Myers, of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad, is at Lake Minnetonka.

Thomas Chalmers, Jr., left Friday for St. Paul, Lake Minnetonka, and Bismarck.

Robert W. Meachem and family, of Irving Park, have removed to Kansas City.

Miss Du Vernet is the guest of Miss McAvoy of Calumet avenue.

Miss Katie Chatterton, of Springfield, was in the city last week.

Mrs. E. G. Keith will return home this week.

Miss Jennie Fox, of Rockford, Ill., is visiting friends in this city.

Miss Anna Lynch, of Ottawa, Ill., is visiting friends in this city.

Miss Fannie Cheever, of Ottawa, Ill., is visiting in this city.

Mr. Julius Ballenberg, who has been traveling in Europe, has returned home.

Miss Carrie Blum has returned home after a very pleasant visit to friends in Hoopeston.

Mrs. Simon Green, of Niles, Mich., is visiting her parents in this city.

Mr. George S. Norfolk will leave the city to-morrow for an extended trip through the East and South, returning some time in December.

Miss Annie M. Hill, of Cincinnati, O., is visiting her uncle, Mr. A. M. Henderson, of No. 555 West Washington street.

Mr. John R. Ford is spending a few weeks with cousins at Maroa, Ill.

Mrs. D. Reardon and daughters, the Misses Kittie and Allie, of No. 3213 Vernon avenue have returnde from their trip to the East.

Mr. Stanley P. Black is at Geneva Lake, and will be absent from the city two weeks.

Miss Annie M. Goodman, of No. 460 Fulton street, left Thursday for Canton, O., where she will remain several weeks.

Mr. George W. Davis, who has been spending the summer in the West, has returned home.

Miss Tenie and Libby Irons are the guests of Mrs. Hugh Phillips, of Mineral Point, Wis.

Mr. John E. Davis has returned home from a visit in Wisconsin.

Frank H. Rood and his brother, A. D. Rood, have returned from Diamond Lake, where they have been spending a short vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sewall, of Boston, have returned to this city and will remain here several months.

Miss Elizabeth Greenhood has left the city to spend a couple of months in Galesburg and Abington with friends.

Miss Jennie Brown, of Aurora, is the guest of Mrs. E. P. Harris, of No. 2937 Vernon avenue.

The Misses Maggie Ryan, Norah Feeley, and Jennie Clancey, who have been spending their summer vacation in Neenah, Wis., have returned to this city.

Miss May E. McGregor, who has been passing the summer at Waukesha, has returned to Chicago.

Miss Katie R. Wood, after an absence of three months in the East, returned home last Thursday.

Mrs. J. C. Clement and little daughters, of No. 67 Warren avenue, have returned from their Eastern trip.

Mrs. A. E. Prendergast and daughter, Kittie, are at home after a month's sojourn in the East.

Miss Coffin, who has been at her home in Maine since May, has returned to Chicago with her aunt, Mrs. A. J. Averill, for the winter.

Mrs. Robert Hill, who has been spending the summer with her sons, Charles and Horace, of Chihuahua, Colo., has returned to her home on Park avenue.

Miss Alice Butterfield, of Milwaukee, is in the city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Falk, of No. 864 West Washington street, who returned from Peoria Friday afternoon.

Miss Daisy West, of No. 939 West Monroe street, has returned from visiting friends in Covington, Ky., bringing as her guest Miss Genie Benton, of that city.

Mrs. C. B. Kesler and son, Arthur E. Kesler, are visiting relatives and friends near Cincinnati, O.

Miss Marie Jones, of St. Louis, is visiting at the house of Maj. Lonergan, No. 280 East Ohio street, with Miss McCabe, of Mackinaw, Mich.

J. H. Fitzgibbon and wife, of New York, are speding some time with their relative, Mrs. John Lenergan, of No. 280 Ohio street.

Mrs. Thomas Yates, of Hyde Park, arrived home Thursday morning, after an absence of four months in Europe.

Miss May T. Otis is visiting friends in Cleveland and Fremont, O.

Miss Anna and Nellie Holly, of Rockford, are visiting Miss Bessie Nicholes at 355 Indiana street.

SOCIETY TOPICS.

The oyster's vacation is over.

You constantly hear sentimental young ladies warbling at the piano that there are no birds in last year's nest. And it is strange that no practical, common-sense businessman ever comes to the front to remark that there aren't any in next year's nest either.

Mr. James C. Flood, the California millionaire, it is said, purchased Malbone, the beautiful seaside residence at Newport, with the intention of presenting it to his daughter upon her marriage with Mr. U. S. Grant, Jr.

In display of furniture the elegance of the chamber suits at J. A. Colby & Co.'s, No. 217 State street, is remarkable.

The early installments of costumes are generally in those intended for street wear. They all have the round skirt, and show a combination of materials.

Opening of Wyant's French patterns, imported for the Exposition, will take place on Monday next at 158 State street.

A Mexican saddle with silver stirrups and beautiful ornamentations was among the costly gifts Miss Ord received when she became the wife of Gen. Trevino.

Special attention is called to a large stock of new styles in walking hats at Meyer's, 135 State street. Prices low.

The Baroness Coutts will change her name to Bartlett, and then we shall have the Bartlett pear all the year round.

Excellence of design and superb finish are characteristics of the parlor suits at Wirts & Scholle's, 223 Wabash avenue.

An Englishman thinks it is a curious thing that we drive horses in this country to get out all their speed, and yet use hold-backs on every one of them.

The fine hair goods at the Central Music-Hall Hair Store have made the name of E. Burnham well known to the ladies.

"In the bright complexion of my youth I'll have no such word as 'pale,'" and with the complexion of an angel she reached for the rouge-box.

This week Sea's great attraction will be curtains and tidies in raw silk and lace worth from 3 cents to $75. A few books still left to be closed out at 1, 3, and 5 cents up to 79 cents.

It's a poor rule that won't work both ways. Hartford has a cow that is afraid of women.

The mosquito is the Macbeth among insects. He "murders sleep."

The finest leather-covered dining-room and office furniture in Chicago at unheard-of prices is offered by H. V. Wagner & Co., 333 Wabash avenue.

Dainty turbans are of natural Impeyan and gold and silver pheasant feathers; natural Cochin-China cock's feathers, trimmed with cock's plumes, and of dyed feathers. Beaver felt hats in the Gainsborough and Sir Joshua Reynolds styles will be extensively worn.

The prudent housekeeper will now call on Hatch & Breeze, 50 State street, and decide on a Western Empire furnace.

A unique and grotesque ornament for bonnets and hats is the foot of a bear's cub, in fur of natural color, with the claws of French gilt, steel, or silver; and gilt tigers' claws in millinery ornaments are rivaled by miniature gilt painters' palettes with clots of colors in mock precious stones.

Ladies who need waves should go where their particular requirements are studied, as at Fetherly's, 189 Wabash avenue.

The young man who has proposed, and has been neither accepted nor rejected, knows how exciting it is to live in a doubtful state.

Richmond, Highland, and French ranges, Radiant Home parlor heaters, Vienna coffee-pots. Harbeson, 88 North Clark st.

The writer who suggested the advantage of taking Time by the forelock, forgot that he was bald-headed.

Haynes, the enterprising millinery dealer, 198 North Clark st., has returned from New York with a $5,000 stock of fall novelties.

It was terribly confusing to the small Chicago boy, during the Conclave, to see sixty brass bands going in different directions and have to decide instantly which one to follow.

Another car-load of Richmond's double and single oven Palace ranges at Isaac W. Bangs & Co.'s, 215 State.

Diamond earrings have covers of enameled gold to conceal them when worn in the day-time.

"The Darling," the child's cap, and many new fancy goods at Mrs. Hodges', 151 22d st.

A new song is called "Oh, Sea Gull, Take My Love a Kiss." We don't suppose there are many young men the girls like to see gulled that way.

We notice A. B. Van Cott, our well-known jeweler, in business at 188 State.

"Sit down," said a handsomely dressed and vivacious young lady to a companion at a fashionable watering-place; "sit down; it's the only thing you can do here without being obliged to pay for it."

"High art" and low prices in picture frames at Lovejoy's, 88 State, up-stairs.

The man who looks for big peaches at the bottom of a basket is too confiding for this tricky world.

Prof. Sullivan's new dancing academy, 137 Twenty-second street, is one of the most attractive, airy, and handsome halls on the South Side. It has all the modern appointments, large dressing-rooms, and a new floor, which will accommodate eighty couples. His classes open Oct. 1 and 2.

George W. Childs is going to build a house costing $175,000. That is, he is going to get into a place where he can't take an hour's comfort, because he can't put his feet on the window-sills or mantels.

Female Barbers.

Female barbers are gaining considerable custom at Washington. All are colored, and their entire custom comes from their own race.

Sterling silver tea-caddies of eccentric design and rare beauty just received at N. Matson & Co.'s, corner State and Monroe streets.

Mothers never fail to recommend Malt Bitters as nourishing and strengthening.

FURS.

SEAL DOLMAN!

Something entirely new, and pronounced most stylish and graceful Fur Garment ever worn.

1,000 extra fine Sealskins (London Dye), the choicest lot ever shown in this market, from which we are making our new-pattern Seal Sacques and Dolmans.

SEAL SACQUES

We are now showing the largest and most elegant assortment of Seal Sacques and Dolmans; also are daily receiving new and elegant designs in Dolmans, in Silk, Satin de Lyon, etc., fur-lined and elaborately trimmed—all of the latest Parisian Style.

H. H. Bromwell & Co.,
161 STATE-ST.

N. B.—Seal Sacques made into Dolmans in the most artistic manner. Price List with Diagram for Self-Measurement, and any information, sent on application.

EDUCATIONAL.

PARK INSTITUTE,
For Young Ladies.

Fall term opens Sept. 15. Special advantages in MUSIC under the celebrated virtuosos and teachers, Fred'k Boscovitz and H. Clarence Eddy, S. G. Pratt, Miss Lillian Smythe, and others. In ART, under Prof. D. F. Bigelow and Mrs. E. B. Shaw. In Modern Languages, under Miss Anna Stoecklein and Miss Paual Gresori. In Ancient Languages, under George Cromwell Cressey, A. M.; and in Higher English Branches and Elocution, under a corps of unusually able and accomplished teachers. In every department, from Kindergarten to Collegiate course, most thorough and efficient work. MRS. A. E. BATES.

Allen Academy,

Corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st. Established on a solid basis for the thorough education of boys and girls of 6 to 20 years of age. Finest schoolrooms in the city,—spacious, well ventilated, and all nicely carpeted and fitted up. Ample play-ground. Preparing boys for college a specialty. Those who prepare in this Academy are received into several of the best Eastern and Western Colleges without examination. Charges moderate for the quality of the work done. Twelve experienced teachers. Year opens Sept. 6. IRA WILDER ALLEN, A. M., LL.D., President, 1832 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CITY LIMITS SCHOOL
AND KINDERGARTEN,

North Division, 62 Hurlbut-st. The attention of parents who live in this part of Chicago and further north is respectfully solicited to this school, as offering advantages of education equal to any in the city, while, from its location, it will prevent the necessity of sending children long distances in inclement weather, and be a saving of car-fare. Thorough instruction in English, Latin, German, and French, Music, Drawing, and Painting, and Dancing, by the most competent teachers in each department. Fall term begins Sept. 8. MISS HOLMES, Principal.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE,
413 West Twelfth-st.

This Institution affords to the youth of our city every desirable advantage and facility for acquiring a good classical or commercial education. Studies will be resumed Sept. 6. THOMAS O. NEIL, S. J., President.

YALE SCHOOL,
179 Ashland-av., cor. Adams-st., Chicago.

An English and Classical School of the highest grade for BOYS and YOUNG MEN. Second School Year begins Monday, Sept. 13, 1880. For catalogue address GEO. C. CRESSEY, M. A., Master.

Harvard School

(Corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-first-st.) will reopen Monday, Sept. 13. Thorough preparation for College, the Scientific School, and Business Life. Excellent Primary Department. Large, well-lighted rooms. Large Play-Ground, provided with Gymnastic Apparatus. Address J. J. SCHOBINGER or J. C. GRANT, 2101 Indiana-av.

MONTICELLO SEMINARY,
GODFREY, ILL.

Parents wishing a school in mild climate for daughters, will find Monticello Seminary delightfully situated, and complete in all departments. H. N. HASKELL, Principal.

Gleason Academy,
330 WEST ADAMS-ST.

The Fall Term of the next School Year begins Sept. 6. Course of instruction full, thorough, practical. Terms moderate. M. B. GLEASON, Principal.

Huron-st. School

Will reopen Sept. 13. Kindergarten and Department for Boys attached. Apply to Miss E. S. KIRKLAND, 275 Huron-st.

MORGAN PARK
MILITARY ACADEMY.

A Christian Family School for Boys. Session begins Sept. 7, 1880. Send or call for Catalogues at Chicago office, Room 13 Methodist Church Block.

Athenæum Academy,
50 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.

H. H. BABCOCK, Principal.

An English and Classical School of the highest order for pupils of both sexes. Students fitted for the best Colleges or for Business. Gymnastic training free. Year opens Sept. 13. For Circulars apply at Athenæum.

Hershey SCHOOL OF MUSICAL ART,
Hershey Music-Hall, Chicago.

FALL TERM opens Sept. 13. Send for New Circular. H. CLARENCE EDDY, General Director. Mrs. SARA HERSHEY EDDY, Vocal Director.

OCONOMOWOC SEMINARY,

A boarding school for girls at Bordulac, Oconomowoc, Wis. Delightful situation, thorough training and home care. Terms moderate. The twenty-fifth school year will begin on Sept. 21, 1880. For catalogue apply to MISS GRACE I. JONES, Principal.

Mlle. Broussais

Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
On Monday, Sept. 13, at 1555 Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st. For circulars apply to the Principal.

MISS RICE'S SCHOOL

For Young Ladies and Children, 481 North La Salle-st. Classics, Modern Languages, English Branches, Music, and Drawing. A few boarding pupils received. A Class formed to prepare for Harvard Examinations. Reopens Sept. 13.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

Chester, Pa., opens Sept. 8. Thorough Instruction in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, and English. Degrees conferred. For circulars apply to T. A. COSGROVE, Esq., No. 63 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE,

Morgan Park, near Chicago. Fall Term, September 7. For Catalogues, address G. THAYER, Pres't, Morgan Park, Ill., or 77 Madison-st., Chicago.

PARK INSTITUTE

A Day and Boarding School for Girls and Young Ladies, 103 and 105 Ashland-av., Chicago. Ninth School Year begins Sept. 15, 1880. For Catalogue address Mrs. ... [illegible]

HIGHLAND HALL.

[Established by the late Edward P. Weston, LL. D.] A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at Highland Park, Ill., near Chicago. Fifth year begins Sept. 22, 1880. For catalogue, etc., apply to NATH'L BUTLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

Union College of Law,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Fall term begins Sept. 22. For circulars address HENRY BOOTH, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO KINDERGARTEN
TRAINING SCHOOL

Will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 28. For circulars apply to MRS. A. H. PUTNAM, 233 South Park-av.

LORRAINE SEMINARY,
No. 1201 Michigan-av.

English and Classical School for Boys and Girls of all ages reopens Sept. 6. M. L. BARNES, Principal.

MISS HOWELLS' AND MRS. LORING'S
BOARDING, DAY SCHOOL, and KINDERGARTEN
Opens Sept. 15, 1880.
At 2535 Prairie-av.

THE FALL TERM OF
KINDERGARTEN AND PRIMARY SCHOOL
At 1635 Prairie-av. (old No. 829), will begin Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1880. C. L. HEINRICHS, Teacher.

THE MISSES WARE AND MISS SPIKE
Will reopen their School and Kindergarten Monday, Sept. 6, in the Christian Church, corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-fifth-st.

Miss Mack's School for the Deaf
Will reopen Monday, Sept. 13, 1880, at 2286 Prairie-av. For particulars address Box 20, Belmont, Mass.

MRS. A. E. SCOTT'S
KINDERGARTEN AND SCHOOL,
Corner Prairie-av. and Twenty-second-st.,
Will Reopen Sept. 13.
Kindergarten Training Class will begin Oct. 20.

Miss Eddy's Kindergarten and School,
25 BISHOP COURT, one block east of Union Park. Next School Year will begin Sept. 6th, 1880. Apply for terms.

MRS. CARY'S SCHOOL,
For Young Ladies, 1532 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. The 7th year opens Sept. 15.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, Freehold, N. J. Boys thoroughly prepared for the best Colleges and for Business. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

WILL OPEN SEPT. 15, THE CHICAGO MANUAL Training-School, for practice with tools. For circulars or scholarship apply at school office, 38 State-st. S. J. MACFARREN, manager.

MISS SARGEANT'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN Monday, Sept. 13, at 329 Wabash-av., between Harrison and Congress-sts.

MARKHAM ACADEMY, MILWAUKEE—FOR Boys. Fitting boys for College made a specialty. 17th Year begins Sept. 6. A. MARKHAM, Prin.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WOOD MANTELS
WM. H. FOULKE & CO., { No. 255 WABASH-AV.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

MLLE. LITTA, of Bloomington, is at the Pacific.

FORD H. RODYER and wife, of San Francisco, are at the Tremont.

JAMES P. PIERCE and daughter, of Santa Clara, Cal., are domiciled at the Pacific.

THADDEUS C. POUND, M. C., of Eau Claire, Wis., is a guest of the Tremont.

GEORGE B. HOPKINS, Secretary of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, is at the Pacific.

J. C. EASTON, President of the Minnesota Southern Railroad, is at the Pacific.

THE petit jurors for the September term of the Criminal Court must report at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER returned from his Western trip yesterday afternoon, and was in his office for a few moments.

AT the Sub-Treasury yesterday the payments amounted to $10,000 in gold and $7,000 in silver. The receipts were $3,000 in silver.

H. D. DEMENT, of Dixon, candidate for Secretary of State, and Charles P. Swigart, of Kankakee, candidate for Auditor, are at the Pacific.

THE internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $31,390, of which $27,051 was for spirits, $3,948 for tobacco and cigars, and $351 for beer.

SIR ANDREW B. WALKER and John Pearson, of Liverpool; Mr. and Mrs. M. Hunter, of Sheffield; and Mr. and Mrs. James Ellinan, of Windsor, England, are at the Pacific.

THE concert at the Union Club appointed for last Thursday and twice postponed on account of bad weather, will be given on Monday evening, or, in case of further rain, Tuesday.

THE Philharmonic Vocal Society will reopen their studies for the winter and hold their first rehearsal in the chapel of St. Paul's Church, corner Carpenter and Washington streets, Tuesday evening.

THE picnic of the old settlers of Chicago will be held at Ogden Grove on the 9th. The opening of the picnic will be announced by the hoisting of flags on the Sherman House and the North-Side Turner-Hall.

AT a meeting of the Chess Association held yesterday a resolution was adopted that the Governing Committee be instructed to enforce the rule prohibiting non-members from using the tables and chess-men.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 72 degrees; 10 a. m., 75; 12 m., 76; 3 p. m., 77; 8 p. m., 73. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.50; 8 p. m., 29.57.

SIX children belonging to Mr. Frank Everts, of Ravenswood, narrowly escaped death from eating toadstools last Friday. They were only saved by the timely arrival of a doctor and the administering of some powerful emetics.

MRS. NICHOLS, of No. 90 Warren avenue, heard the cries of an infant about her premises at 8:30 last evening, and upon investigation found a babe lying under a tree and neatly wrapped up in clothing. It was taken to the Foundlings' Home.

SUPERINTENDENT ROGERS, of the Detroit police, asks for information as to the whereabouts of William Brokely, 24 years of age, who came to this city to work as an iron-molder at some of the rolling-mills. His family fear something has befallen him.

THE following receipt was issued from the County Treasurer's office yesterday: "Received from James W. Brockway, Recorder, $8,963 for balance of fees for the six months ending May 31. W. F. Johnson, Treasurer." This is the largest amount ever turned over for the same length of time since the salary system was adopted.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to know why the proposed sewer on Noble street, between Blackhawk street and North avenue, is not pushed. He intimates that the delay is in the interest of the Street Railway Company, under whose tracks the sewer would have to be built. It is five years since the ditches on both sides of the street were cleaned out.

CORONER MANN yesterday held an inquest at No. 8 Rucker street upon John R. McMahon, who was accidentally run down and killed Friday noon by Engine No. 15 and a freight train on the Northwestern Railroad at the Market street crossing. A verdict in accordance with the facts and finding no one to blame was returned by the jury.

RAND, MCNALLY & CO. have just published Thayer's new map of the Leadville mines. It gives the names and boundaries of every claim, and is the best and most comprehensive map published. Good authorities certify that it is complete and accurate, and will be found of great value to all interested in Leadville. The map is sold for $1.50.

FRIDAY afternoon an expressman, whose name and number are unknown, left at the house of Mrs. Moelier, No. 537 Carroll avenue, three trunks, one addressed Israel Meyer, Morris, Ill. She took them in, supposing they had been sent to the house by one of her boarders, and did not discover until night that a mistake had evidently been made in delivering them.

THE quasi-criminal calendar will be called in the Criminal Court to-morrow morning, and two days will be given up to disposing of the cases, of which there are seventy. The regular criminal calendar will therefore not be called until Wednesday morning. The first murder case—that of George Stratton—is set for Thursday, but it will probably not be reached before next week.

MR. F. S. ROUNDS, who has been identified with the wholesale grocery business in Chicago for over twenty-five years,—for the last seventeen in the house of Day, Allen & Co., being a partner part of the time,—is about to leave Chicago to take up his residence in Keokuk, where he has acquired an interest in the house, and takes charge of the business of, R. F. Bower & Co., wholesale grocers.

THE REV. F. A. NOBLE, of the Union Park Church, has been putting in his vacation very near the jumping-off place, namely, at Rangely Lakes, Maine, where his father and mother reside. So far as is known, he has not stated what luck he had with fishing-tackle and gun, but from his browned face and more vigorous manner it is surmised that he could an' he would relate some incredible tales. Dr. Noble welcomes the Union Park people from his pulpit this morning and evening.

JOSEPH WORTH, foreman of a gang of roof-builders, while at work at 2:30 yesterday afternoon on the top of the Union Iron and Steel Company's blast furnace at the corner of Ashland avenue and Thirty-third street, accidentally fell to the ground, a distance of forty feet, and had his right leg broken above the knee and his head badly injured. A physician who attended him thought his injuries serious, and sent him to the County Hospital. Worth is a married man, 30 years of age, and resides at No. 714 West Twenty-first street.

MONROE COMMANDERY, of Rochester, N. Y., which, in the opinion of many who witnessed the prize drill during the late Conclave, ought to have received the first prize, gave a magnificent exhibition drill at the Rochester Driving Park on the 2d inst., which was witnessed by no less than 12,000 people. The Knights went through the same tactics as were witnessed by thousands of admiring spectators at the Jockey Club Park, and more than confirmed, by their remarkable proficiency, the golden opinions which were formed of them when here by all sorts of people.

FOUR years ago Col. Abner Taylor wagered Mr. Michael McGrue $50 that Hayes' majority in Ohio would be larger than Tilden's in New York, and $50 more that Hayes' majority in Illinois would be larger than Tilden's in New York. Of course, the Colonel lost both bets. A few days ago the two gentlemen met again, and Col. Taylor confidently offered to make four wagers of $25 that Garfield will carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana this fall, each bet being placed separately on the result in each of the States named. The proposition was accepted, the money put up, and the Colonel expects to get even.

THE Swedish Methodist Episcopal Conference of the North, in session in the church on May street, near Ohio, yesterday transacted a good deal of business relating to the Conference. Bishop Hill, McHenry County, was selected as the place of holding the next Conference. The Temperance Committee made a strong appeal for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and urged all to take part in the war against intemperance. The Conference Treasurer reported a balance on hand of $301.75. The district appropriations were made as follows: Chicago, $900; Galesburg, $200; Iowa, $940; Kansas and Nebraska, $1,520; Minnesota, $2,170.

PATRICK SHEEHAN, 14 years of age, whose parents live at No. 576 Jefferson street, was badly scalded at 7:30 last evening in a fruit-preserving establishment at the corner of South Water and Franklin streets. As he was passing a vat filled with hot water he accidentally slipped and fell lengthwise across the top of the vat. He had the presence of mind to stiffen himself at the very moment when his chin struck the farther side of the vat. His arms and his chest went into the water and were badly scalded. He was taken to his home, and a physician who there attended him thinks his injuries very serious.

FOLLOWING is the list of dutiable goods received at the Custom House yesterday: W. B. Burlock & Co., 4 cases dry goods; John C. Olsen & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Thorwart & Roehling, 3 cases cigars; H. Sears & Co., 1 case guns; Fuller & Fuller, 8 cases drugs; W. B. Clapp, Young & Co., 1 case optical goods; Field, Leiter & Co., 9 cases dry goods; S. S. Bliss, 1 case skeletons; P. J. Carroll, 10 kegs sausage casings; Mandel Bros., 2 cases dry goods; Wilson Bros., 3 cases dry goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 3 cases dry goods; Burley & Tyrrell, 16 packages earthenware; C. Jevne, 24 packages wine; William Wenzel, 3 cases wax figures. Collections, $13,490.

A. D. TITSWORTH, an employé of the County Agent's office, yesterday afternoon brought a woman to the West Madison Street Station, asking that she be given shelter until Monday, when she would be taken to the County House. He stated that she was ill with some disease, and had been to the County Hospital, but was refused admission on the ground that hers was not a proper case for the hospital. They did not say, however, what her ailment was. The police suspected at once it was a case of small-pox. City-Physician Dunne was sent for, and he verified the suspicion. The pest-house ambulance was sent for at once, and when the patient had been removed the police went into the disinfection business on a wholesale scale.

MISS JENNIE RHODES, of No. 497 North State street, received a letter the other day from a friend in Piper City, which was written Feb. 17, 1878. The town is only a hundred miles from Chicago, and ordinarily a letter comes through in twenty-four hours. This one was received here Feb. 20 (presumably 1878), and taken by the carrier to No. 497 State street, as a pencil-mark on the envelope shows that the person was "not there." It must have been returned to the Post-Office, but, as it was never advertised, where it has been since no one can tell. Perhaps it fell behind a carrier's case and was only found last Tuesday, when it was restamped and delivered. Fortunately the letter was not a business one, and attention is called to the long delay in reaching its destination only because it is seldom that a letter is lost in the Chicago Post-Office.

MENTION was made the other day of the suit of Spaids vs. The Commercial National Bank. Spaids, through the Grain & Provision Exchange, sold "short" 23,000 bushels of wheat, deliverable at his option in July and August, and deposited with the bucket-shop a draft for $350 on the Commercial National Bank. He afterwards instructed the bank not to pay it on the ground that the bucket-shop had not carried out his dealings, and that the contract was a gambling one. The bank promised not to pay it, but, when threatened by the proprietor of the bucket-shop that it would be protested, honored the paper. The main object of the suit was to declare bucket-shops gambling-houses under the law, the Supreme Court having already held that option deals all in the nature of gambling transactions. The case was very fully argued, and yesterday Judge Loomis gave his decision for the plaintiff, declaring, in brief, that an indorsement on a draft on a grain wager is void; that the payment of a draft to the winner after notice to the bank from the loser not to pay makes the bank liable to pay a second time, at the suit of the loser, and so held the bank liable in this case.

SCARLET-FEVER.

The attention of Dr. De Wolf is called to a fact which he has apparently overlooked, but which must receive attention, as the lives of a large number of children are in danger. Scarlet-fever of the most virulent type has broken out on La Salle street, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets. Three children are already down with it. Before they were taken sick they mingled with other little ones living on the street, and their brothers and sisters now play on the sidewalks with neighbors' children. In consequence of this more cases will undoubtedly make their appearance thereabouts, and the disease is pretty likely to become epidemic unless Dr. De Wolf does something to confine it within its present limits. Cards have been put on the doors of the houses in which the sick children are, but more than this should be done. The other seventeen children who live in these houses should be kept in doors, and none of the children who live on the street should be permitted to attend the public schools, which open Monday, or the Sunday-schools, until there is no likelihood of their spreading the infection. Prompt action on the part of Dr. De Wolf is essential or the disease may get beyond his control.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Six boys, aged from 12 to 15 years, through their own carelessness met with quite a severe accident on the river at 2:45 yesterday afternoon. They were in a yawl-boat near State-street bridge, when the tug Babcock came along with the schooner Transit in tow. The boys lost control of their boat, and passing the abutment of the bridge the boat was crushed against it by one of the schooners. They scrambled upon the schooner to save themselves, but in doing so one of them named Valentine Kanetsky was caught and crushed between the vessel and the abutment, and another named Louis Pentowski fell backwards into the small boat. Kanetsky fell into the river badly injured, and would have drowned but for assistance rendered by John Murray and Frank McGinnis, bridge-builders employed on the State-street structure. Officers Beaubien and Lueders were called on to care for the boys, and when they were brought ashore the officers took them to the office of Dr. L. H. Montgomery, corner of State and Randolph streets, where their injuries were carefully dressed. Kanetsky had his right leg badly lacerated below the knee, the muscles being torn so badly that the bone was exposed to view. Young Pentowski had his right thigh badly broken and crushed, his left thigh badly bruised, and his left foot mangled. The doctor thinks they will ultimately recover. The boys were thence taken to their homes, Kanetsky to No. 9 Greeley place, and Pentowski to No. 325 North Carpenter street, but, as the parents of both are poor and unable to care for them, they were ultimately taken to the County Hospital. The boys who escaped injury are Joseph Kanetsky, Shabbun Pentowski, Yarsh Klegi, and Joseph Smiatky.

ANDREW PAXTON.

Mr. F. F. Elmendorf, President of the Citizens' League, writes to THE TRIBUNE to complain of an injustice which he claims has been done Mr. Paxton, Agent of the League, in an account of an assault upon him by a man named Enright, who had been arrested at the instance of Mr. Paxton for selling liquor to minors. The article was published on the 29th ult., and gave due credit to Mr. Paxton for his indefatigable zeal in prosecuting those who sell liquor to minors, but said he made himself offensive to these liquor-sellers, which is undoubtedly true, and that he was not a muscular Christian, which is true also, as he came out worsted in his encounter. The latter is probably due to the fact that he had more than one assailant, and thus the odds were against him. Mr. Elmendorf says that Mr. Paxton has prosecuted more than 500 saloonkeepers, three-fourths of whom have been convicted. This is said to be the first time in nearly three years that Mr. Paxton has been assaulted, though he has visited the worst dens after nightfall, and been in the presence of those who would like to see him made away with. Mr. Elmendorf says of the case which led to the assault: A woman called on one of the West Side Justices, and said her husband was a drunkard and spent his earnings for liquor, letting his family suffer. She claimed to have notified Enright, the saloonkeeper, not to sell her husband liquor, but Enright ignored her request, and, as she claimed, defied her to do her worst. The Justice referred the woman to Mr. Paxton, and the latter, after hearing her story, and also that her son, 11 years of age, was in the habit of buying beer, etc., in the saloon, caused Enright's arrest. The case came before Justice Ingersoll, and Enright was held to answer before the Grand Jury. After the trial, Mr. Paxton started for his home, followed by Enright, who suddenly sprang upon him from behind and felled him to the ground, striking him with his fist and kicking him in the face. Yesterday the case came up before Justice Matson, and Enright was held to appear before the Grand Jury in bonds of $500 for his attack not only on Mr. Paxton, but on the organization which he represents. The Executive Committee of the League have the utmost confidence in Mr. Paxton, and believe him to be a valuable officer.

THE CITY-HALL.

THE Treasurer received $30,000 from the county yesterday.

THE Mayor was at Laporte, Ind., yesterday, and talked to the unterrified.

ALD. MEYER has been presented with a "star." These presentations are pretty rough on the city employés, but they have to stand it.

IT was announced several days ago that the State street bridge would be open to-day, but the rains have been against the workmen, and it is now given out that it will not be open until Tuesday night, and probably Wednesday morning.

CAPT. MCKEE and Mr. Miller, candidates for imprisonment at the Crib, had an examination yesterday to test their fitness for the office they were seeking. They answered the questions propounded satisfactorily, and on this score there was no choice between them. Capt. McKee, however, has the influence, and is ahead. He will, no doubt, be given the place to-morrow.

THE advices at the Health Department are to the effect that small-pox in the East is raging to an alarming extent. Scarcely a day passes but advice is asked as to how to control it, and when a response is made the advice is given to vaccinate freely, and be careful to gather up and separate the infected from the public. This advice, if followed will conquer the dread disease.

THE Mayor was deluged with invitations yesterday to speak. One came from Lawrence, Kas., where a county fair is to be held from the 13th to the 18th; another was from Warren, Ill., where he is wanted to represent the Democracy on the 16th, in a joint discussion; and still another was from Amboy, Ill., to speak on the 10th. The people there appear to be anxious to see and hear "the best Mayor Chicago ever had."

THE Committee on Health and County Relations met yesterday afternoon and had before them a blatant Commune committee, and an ordinance amending the present Workshop ordinance, which was approved after a long wrangle. It provides that no child under 12 years of age shall be employed at manual labor, except by their parents, in domestic duties, and that none under 15 years of age shall work more than eight hours a day, the hours to be between 7 o'clock a. m and 6 o'clock p. m. The penalty for the violation of its provisions is fixed at $25 for each offense, and it will be presented to the Council to-morrow evening.

THE mortuary report for August, prepared yesterday, shows that the deaths were 995, against 1,327 for July and 1,002 for the corresponding month of last year. The greatest number of deaths was in the Fourteenth Ward, and the chief cause of death was cholera infantum. Of the entire number, 500 were under 2 years of age and 29 were over 70 years. The principal causes of death were as follows: Cholera infantum, 162; consumption, 68; convulsions, 81; scarlet fever, 30; heart disease, 27; pneumonia, 25; diarrhœa, 23; and typhoid-fever, 21. Only one death from small-pox is reported, and, on the whole, the report shows a very healthy condition.

SOUND FRUIT.

The Health Commissioner went through South Water street again yesterday, expecting to get off with several loads of rotten fruit. He was very much surprised at what he found, for with the closest inspection he was unable to find anything offered for sale that was not marketable. Any quantity of rotten fruit was sold, of course, but it was done on the sly, and those who were bitten were the "close" purchasers,—persons who were induced to go upon the inside and select from cheap lots. The inspections, however, have been of immense benefit, and, since they are to be made every day, the offering for sale of rotten fruit promises to soon become the exception rather than the rule.

MORE NON-RESPECTERS OF LAW.

The following owners of factories and workshops were reported yesterday as having failed to provide external fire-escapes: Phillips & Liebenstein, Nos. 7 to 19 Superior street; Union Brass Manufacturing Company, corner of Ohio and Franklin streets; Adams & Westlake Company, corner of Ontairo and Franklin streets; Norton Mills, Madison street bridge; Stephens & Barker, No. 89 Maxwell street; Murray & Baker, No. 40 Canal street; Star Cresent Mills, Randolph street bridge; T. Rabb, Nos. 38 and 40 Clinton street; Diemel Bros., Nos. 382-'4 Canal street; Peter Schuttler, corner Clinton and Monroe; Sugg & Biersdorf, No. 406 South Canal; and the Thorn Wire-Hedge Company, Nos. 34 and 36 Canal street. The complaints will be turned over to the Building Department, and will receive attention in due time.

AWKWARD FIGURING.

Bids were yesterday opened for the roof complete, floors and concreting, columns and partitions, the furring, and ventilation-ducts for the new City-Hall. They were as follows:

Johnson & Co.	$ 62,627
McNeil & Son	128,249
N. A. Williams	114,031
John Angus	136,326
S. S. Kimball	128,993
N. C. Hinsdale	105,298
J. C. Robinson	124,394
J. Wilke & Co.	112,599
P. J. Sexton	93,534
Thomlinson & Reed	127,264
P. B. Wright & Co	102,356

The lowest bidder it will seem—and there are some strange figures—is Johnson & Co., and to their bid is a foot-note saying that if they are allowed to use the same class of material and do the same class of work as has been done on the county's side, that they will make a reduction of 10 per cent from their bid. This is rough on the county authorities, from the fact that the firm is regarded as responsible. No award was made.

A GREAT QUESTION SETTLED.

Everybody who has been or ever expects to go to Congress from this section is just now manifesting a great interest in the deepening and widening of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. They are in earnest, of course, from the Mayor down; but here comes a Mr. Patcher, who settles the whole question, and at the same time don't want to go to Congress, or anywhere else. In fact, he asks no favors of any kind, and his greatest and only ambition is to see his ideas put to a practical test. He tells the whole story and gives away his labors of years in the following letter, which explains itself:

The Hon. C. H. Harrison, Mayor: As you are the Chairman of the Committee for promoting the enlargment of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, I hope you will lend a few minutes of your valuable time to perusing the following lines:

It being an established fact that balloons filled with some gas lighter than the air rise up to such a hight where the surrounding air has about the same specific weight as the gas within, it is equally well known that this tendency to rise up gives such a balloon a great lifting power.

Now, I believe this power could be profitably employed in the navigation on rivers and shallow canals by attaching two balloons to each ship, one on each end. Of course, they ought to be tried on before filled. Now, a practical trial would teach how much gas necessary to lift the ship nearly to the surface of the water. This power would also keep even a large ship in the balance, so that the ship would seem just like skating on the water surface. Accordingly, the moving power ought to be provided by a screw, not by wheels. This certainly is but theoretical, but I suppose a practical engineer could improve upon the idea, to which having given a start would be ample reward for me if the practical trial should prove the idea to be of benefit to the commerce of the world. I remain yours very respectfully,

C. PATCHER.

The Mayor's opinion of the proposition of Mr. Patcher could not be obtained because he was out of the city; but the City Engineer said that the discovery was an encroachment upon his ideas, and regretted exceedingly that it had been given away. He was thoroughly in favor of the use of gas, and as to balloons, why, there was nothing like them. "Gas" would accomplish almost anything, he thought, and if all that was spent around his office were put into balloons, it would not only float boats, but afford motive power to carry elections and do almost everything else. He joins hands with Mr. Patcher most enthusiastically in his ideas of utilizing gas, and there is scarce a doubt but the Mayor will be with him.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF WILLIAM H. SCHIMPFERMANN, JR.

Mr. William H. Schimpfermann, Jr., died at his father's residence, No. 3017 Wabash avenue, yesterday morning, after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Schimpfermann was only a little more than 25 years of age, but he had been associated in business with his father for many years in this city, and had thus acquired a vast acquaintance. He was a young man of excellent habits, even temper, and gentle nature. During his long illness he had no word of complaint at the fate which stared him in the face from the first. The germs of consumption were lodged in his constitution, but a recent residence of about a year in Leadville, Colo., had apparently improved his health. When taken down a few weeks ago it was hoped that his strength would be sufficiently restored to admit of removing him to Colorado again, but this was not possible at any time. His death is a sore bereavement to his parents and family, and he will be mourned by a large circle of friends. The funeral services will occur at the family residence at 2 o'clock p. m., Monday.

JEREMIAH SCANLAN,

the oldest plumber in Chicago, died at his residence last Wednesday morning from dropsy.

Mr. Scanlan was born in Castlemahon, County Limerick, Ireland. He came to this country at an early age, and lived in New York for a few years, where he learned his business. After traveling for three years through the South, he settled in Chicago some twenty-seven years ago, and started the plumbing business soon after on State street. His honest and upright dealing won for him hosts of friends in business circles, while in private life he had the love and respect of all who knew him. The property that Mr. Scanlan accumulated was much reduced by the fire of July, 1874, that swept the South Side. This tended much to aid the disease that caused his death. Mr. Scanlan was related to the Scanlan brothers, well known in connection with Irish National affairs, and brother to Mayor Scanlan, of Houston, Tex.

He was buried on Friday, and the funeral was attended by a large number of citizens. The service at St. Mary's Church was very imposing, the ceremony consisting of high mass, Father Murphy celebrant, assisted by Fathers Hays and Henrotin as deacon and sub-deacon. The body was conveyed to Calvary, accompanied by fifty carriages. At the grave the office of the dead was read by Father Murphy and assistants. Mr. Scanlan leaves a wife and two grown children to mourn his death.

CHARLES ATWOOD.

At a meeting of Thomas J. Turner Lodge, No. 409, A. F. & A. M., held last Thursday evening, resolutions were passed paying a tribute of respect to the memory of their late brother, Charles Atwood, for his kind and genial ways, and adherence to the principles of the Order. A copy of the resolutions was ordered transmitted to his family.

CITY OR STATE?

CONTROVERSY OVER THE PROCEEDS OF FINES.

It was stated a week ago that the Clerk of the West Side Police Court had refused to pay into the City Treasury fines collected on account of prosecutions by the Humane Society, on the ground that they were all under the State law, etc. Since then there has been considerable talk on the subject, which has brought about the following correspondence:

CHICAGO, Sept. 3, 1880.—*J. S. Grinnell, City-Attorney*—DEAR SIR: My attention has been called by the Clerk of the West Division Police Court to the fact that the officers of the Humane Society are in the habit of prosecuting their cases in our Police Courts under the State law.

In some instances a fine is assessed, and collected by the Clerk. I desire your opinion in writing as to the disposition of money received and collected by him as such Clerk, and if it should not be paid into the City Treasury. Respectfully, T. T. GURNEY, Controller.

The answer is as follows:

T. T. Gurney, Controller—DEAR SIR: Your communication of recent date as to duties of Police Court Clerk in reference to moneys paid to them respectively upon judgments of respective Police Courts is before me.

The Clerks of Police Courts are employés of the city, responsible to the city for their acts, exclusively and entirely under the control of the city, and subject to the orders and directions of the Controller.

Secs. 12 to 16 inclusive, Chapt. 13 of Revised Ordinances, pages 514 and 575, clearly define the duties and obligations of the Police Court Clerk. Among other ample provisions therein embraced is the following: "He shall also pay over to the City Treasurer all moneys received and collected by him as such Clerk, and shall file his receipt therefor with the said Controller."

It is not the duty or right of the Police Court Clerk to guess or determine to whom the money belongs, but to pay it into the Treasury, and then, upon the proper application of any society or institution claiming the same, it can be disbursed as the statute may declare.

The city is the proper custodian of the money, and if the law so declares possibly the trustee for the same. Respectfully yours,

JULIUS S. GRINNELL, City Attorney.

The Clerk in question, acting upon this opinion, will pay over all moneys collected on prosecutions of the kind named to the City Treasurer, and while he has some doubts on the question of his right to do so, will fall back upon the city if there is any trouble. He holds that such fines belong to the State, having been collected under a State law, but so long as the city will stand behind him he will pay the moneys over as heretofore, and leave the State and the city to fight it out.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

Some generous but modest citizen of Evanston has just given $100 to the Public Library for the purchase of books.

One of the oldest residents of Evanston, Mr. Henry Huggins, died last Thursday. Mr. Huggins came to Evanston forty years ago, and once farmed the site of this residence suburb.

The Rev. Conrad A. Haney, the original "Parson" of the Northwestern University, has a leave of absence from his charge in Sherman, Tex., and is visiting friends in Evanston.

The Rev. Dr. Hoyt, of Memphis, Tenn., Moderator of the General Assembly South, will preach this morning and evening in the Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. R. M. Hatfield, D. D., will preach this morning and evening in the Methodist Church.

The Rev. A. J. Scott will occupy the Congregational pulpit this morning and evening.

SPORTING.

HORSE VS. MEN.

A big crowd assembled in the pavilion on the Lake Front last night to witness the race between Dan. O'Leary, riding his horse Thought, and three of the most celebrated runners in the world. The distance agreed upon was thirty miles, and the conditions were that each of the men should go ten miles while the horse and rider were to do the entire distance. The runners selected were James McLeavey, champion of Scotland, White Eagle, the well-known Indian pedestrian, and James Price, of England.

At the appointed time O'Leary appeared upon Thought,—a handsome chestnut mare with a young look about her, and a way of going that betokened the possession of considerable speed. McLeavey was selected to run the first ten miles, and when the word was given they went away at a good gait, the mare at once assuming a good lead, which she held with ease, although stopped several times in order that her mouth might be sponged out, and at the completion of her first ten miles McLeavey had but eight to his credit. He finished the task allotted to him in a little more than an hour from the time of starting. White Eagle was then sent after the mare, and ran better than McLeavey, his ten miles being done in 1:01:19. In the meantime O'Leary had been taking matters easily, and gained but a mile on the Indian, having twenty-three miles to the credit of his horse when White Eagle finished the second ten miles. Price then started in and ran better than either of the others, but O'Leary waited for him, finishing the thirty miles when the runners had but twenty-seven and a quarter to their credit.

The race was an interesting one from start to finish, and afforded plenty of amusement to the crowd, which cheered the winner heartily at the conclusion of his ride.

AQUATIC.

Yesterday Evanston had a new experience in amusements in the regatta which occurred between the crews of Evanston and representatives of the Farragut Boat Club of Chicago. This was the result of a plan laid by a few Evanston gentlemen to establish a regular boating club. Since it has been found practicable to row in shells on the open lake the interest in that sport has gradually increased, until now it is proposed to organize a club and erect a house on the shore, and the regatta yesterday was the initial movement in that direction. The Farraguts had kindly consented to take part, and for that purpose came out from Chicago on the steamer Flora, bringing with them two six-oared barges, two working boats, and a double scull. Long before the arrival of the Flora the people began to gather at the Davis-street pier, and when the races began the pier was well lined with people, and the drive along the shore was lined with carriages filled with spectators.

The course over which the races were rowed was from the line of the Davis street pier to a boat moored off Heck Hall and return, a distance of about a mile.

Two crews of the Farraguts rowed the first race in two-oared working-boats, coming out within a few yards of each other.

Messrs. Lunt and Bradley, of Evanston, rowed the second race, a double-scull, against Messrs. Adams and Young, of the Farraguts. The latter won in 7 min. 6 secs., with the other crew but two feet behind.

The third race was for six-oared barges between the Edith Ingraham and the Ritcher. The latter won in 11 minutes 9 seconds.

The "big four" of Evanston rowed the fourth race against a Farragut crew in a working boat. The former won in 8 minutes 2 seconds.

YACHTING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., Sept. 4.—A yacht-race occurred to-day which was sailed by three boats of the Lake Geneva Yacht Club,—the Nettie, Capt. Julian S. Rumsey; the Geneva, Capt. Will Aller; the Fearless, Capt. Knox. The yachts got away about 12 o'clock, and sailed over the fifteen-mile course with a light breeze, which freshened at the close. The Nettie took the lead at the start and held it to the close, winning the race and the first prize in three hours thirty-five minutes and eighteen seconds, the Geneva being second and thirty-four seconds later, and the Fearless third.

HANLAN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Hanlan, the Canadian oarsman, sailed to-day for England. His boat will follow. Hanlan says he never was in better condition, and expects to do fully as well as heretofore.

YELLOW-FEVER.

HAVANA, Sept. 4.—The yellow-fever has assumed an epidemic character in the Village of San Diego Del Valle, in the jurisdiction of Sagua, attacking even creoles, and causing the death of forty persons within a few days. A sick soldier from Sagua passing through the village imported the fever. There were twenty-eight deaths from yellow-fever and one from small-pox in Havana for the week ending Friday last.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—There is a yellow-fever scare in Washington, owing to the fact that the Board of Health has received information that the schooner Emma Lewis cleared at Havana for Washington Aug. 24, and was a suspected vessel, some of her crew having died of yellow-fever after removal from the vessel. The Georgetown (D. C.) Collector has also notified the Superintendent of the Board of Health here that several vessels are soon expected from Cuba. One is due Monday. A peculiar illustration of the inefficient system of government which Congress has chosen to provide for the District of Columbia lies in the fact that there are no quarantine regulations here, nor is there a quarantine station. Whatever is done will have to be done practically outside of the law, or under the direction of the National Board of Health, which is a law to itself. The local authorities have been in consultation to-day with the National Board of Health to provide some means of enforcing a quarantine of these expected vessels, and the Health Officer of the District has issued a proclamation that no vessels from West Indian ports shall be permitted to enter the waters of the District of Columbia without a clean bill of health from himself. It remains to be seen whether the National Board of Health, with its half-million of dollars, will be able to prevent an infected vessel from tying up to the wharf at the National Capital.

THEY R. HERE.

The festive oysters have returned from their summer vacation and are "at home" at Woodman's restaurant, 61 Washington street, where they will be pleased to have all their old friends call and see them. Nowhere else are the oysters so handsomely treated and so well served up. The cuisine and the attendance at Woodman's are faultless, and the luscious bivalves are not robbed of their natural flavor by careless cooking. No matter in what style you prefer them, you will always find them to your liking at Woodman's. Be sure and call.

S. HYMAN & CO. ARE MAKING

a specialty, in its season, of elegant and useful silver for housekeeping and wedding presents. Their stock of spoons, forks, ladles, berry-spoons and dishes, in elegant cases, is complete. Call there before buying.

A piano that has in it the sweetness, the volume, the singing properties of the human voice,—that is to say, of the great human voices that have made their possessors famous,—is a great aid to culture, a great accessory to the happiness of any household. The best-voiced instrument is the Hallet, Davis & Co. piano. Nothing of mechanical invention, nothing but the voices of nature, approach it.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Day and evening sessions at the Metropolitan Business College, 151 State street, are now open, and many young men are enrolling for the year. This is not only the best business college in existence, but the prices here are only about half of those of other institutions, as patrons are not charged for style nor frescoed walls. Call and see for yourselves before paying tuition elsewhere.

THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

The completion of the Grand Opera-House, described in last Sunday's TRIBUNE, gives Chicago one of the handsomest theatres in America. The interior decorations are unusually fine and are universally admired. The proprietors were fortunate in securing the services of Messrs. J. B. Sullivan & Bro., 266 and 268 North Clark street, for this work, as they have a National reputation, and are recognized as the leading decorators of the country. They were the first to combine the skill of the paper-hanger with the artistic brush of the fresco-painter, thus producing the most happy effects. The interior of the Grand Opera-House is an excellent example of this combination, the beautiful blending of the rich colors and the graceful elegance of the designs charms the eye at every point.

The gas-fixtures which were designed especially for the Opera House are exceedingly handsome and were designed and furnished by the well-known house of E. Baggot, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

The ornamental wire work separating the divisions of the auditorium was furnished by Kelly & Voss, of the Enterprise Wire Cloth Co., 190 Clark, and the excellent character of their work deserves the highest praise.

Messrs. A. H. Andrews & Co. have just placed in the Grand Opera-House their new Grand Opera chairs with the patent hat rest which were so much admired in the Central Music-Hall.

The husband who mysteriously disappears for years, and turns up after his wife has got comfortably settled down with another man, has always been, and always will be, until the public begin riding him on a rail instead of weeping over him.

It may be interesting to our readers to know that during the recent Triennial Conclave the number of cans of milk and cream consumed at the Palmer House reached the modest sum of ninety cans per day. This enormous quantity for one house was supplied by Mr. J. W. Kee, who regularly furnishes the Palmer with the snowy lacteal fluid from his immense dairy corner of Hill and Franklin streets. This was done without neglecting in the slightest degree any of his regular patrons, and when it will be remembered that it takes from 100 to 130 cans of milk and about 25 cans of cream each day to supply his regular trade, the reader will readily perceive that Mr. Kee had no ordinary task to perform. Although he is one of the youngest dealers in the city, yet, by his honest, straightforward dealings with the public and close attention to business, he has succeeded in building up a trade second to none, if, indeed, it is equaled by any, in Chicago.

The Boston *Transcript* braced up the other day and observed: "The man who, while suffering from a first-rate toothache, has a smile and a pleasant word for everybody he meets, may not be a Christian, but his chances for salvation are A1."

HANDEL'S HARPSICHORD.

In the Kensington Museum, London, may be seen Handel's favorite harpsichord, made for him by Hans Ruckers, of Antwerp, in the year 1725. It is said that Handel's performances on this instrument were so fine that the attention of the audience was frequently diverted from his singing to his accompaniment. This instrument would make a poor showing compared with the pianos of the present day, and if the grand old composer could only have seated himself at some of the magnificent Chickerings or the superb Hazelton pianos which attract such crowds of visitors to the music-rooms of Pelton, Pomeroy & Cross, how he would have enjoyed these triumphs of human invention, and what celestial harmony would he draw from them.

It is about time that bottles containing messages from Noah ceased to be given publicity by the press when they are fished from the sea. At least three-fifths of our exchanges are in positions to know that the Ark went ashore years ago.

The fall styles in gentlemen's suitings at H. S. Newton's, 362 W. Madison street, are superior to any heretofore exhibited by him, while his prices remain the same. Reference to the excellence of his workmanship is unnecessary. His name is sufficient guarantee.

The Detroit *Free Press* man is writing a delicious bit of autobiography called "Early Days in the Michigan State Prison."—*Boston Journal.* Couldn't you keep still until your department had been reached?

In the article on artificial eyes published in THE TRIBUNE last Sunday the reporter omitted to state that the stock he examined was found at the store of Gale & Blocki, No. 81 Clark street. This firm carry the largest and finest stock in this line in the country.

When Jim Keene figured up that he had lost a round million dollars in the wheat traffic he sent out and bought a box of cigars costing $100. Some of us would have wilted right down to a clay pipe.

The Exposition opens soon, that Mr. John Wright's mammoth restaurant was never in better trim than at present, in consequence of the many improvements recently made by him in order to provide for the Knights.

The little smoke-stained angels in Madagascar are playing mumblety-peg with American jack-knives, and the Arab of the desert trims his beard with shears made in Connecticut.

Mr. Charles Louny's many friends will be pleased to learn that he has opened a first-class picture-frame establishment at 368 Wabash avenue, where all orders in his line will receive prompt and careful attention.

The King of Bavaria is the right sort of a man. His money has established twenty-one brass-bands. What is life without music, and where is any better music than that furnished by a good brass band?

For correct styles in wedding invitations, reception cards, etc., call upon Dunwell & Ford, 50 Madison street.

Men who cannot whistle would die in a year if cast away on an uninhabited island. A whistler would live from twenty to thirty years, and the island would teem with peace and plenty.

Good Night and Good Morning—have you seen them at Smith's Studio, 206 N. Clark.

Three weeks of surf-bathing is said to grow an entire new skin on the end of a woman's nose, while its only effect on a man is to harden his corns.

Find a man in this country who isn't ready to back any of his assertions with a bet, and you'll find that he isn't an American.

CROP NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLACKBERRY STATION, Sept. 4.—We have had rain every day for ten days, and a rainfall of 5 inches and 2-10. Grain and hay in stacks are much damaged. The outside of grain-stacks is green. Great damage has been done to prairie hay, which was not stacked. Corn, on flat, undrained lands has suffered. The corn in shocks has moulded. It is ripening fast. We see, during this rainy weather, the great advantages of tile-drains.

FIFTY LITTLE "INJUNS."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 4.—Indian-Agent John D. Miles, of the Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, reached the city at an early hour this morning, having in charge fifty little Indian boys, ranging from 9 to 13 years of age. The little fellows were dressed in coats and trousers, and are on their way to Carlisle, Pa., to attend school.

LIVE-STOCK AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Sept. 4.—The cattle receipts at the Union Yards in this city are increasing daily, and will be large during the present month. The receipts yesterday were 1,511 head; to-day, 1,887. Shipments to-day, 1,491 head; yesterday, 587. Sales to-day, 362 head, at from $3 to $3.60. A number of shippers and buyers are now in the city, and stock business is getting lively.

A PROMINENT BANKER.

Mr. Abner Graves, of Dow City, Ia., was in Chicago all last week for the purpose of purchasing a complete fire and burglar proof outfit for a new banking institution. After an exhaustive examination of the claims made by all the safe manufacturers represented here, Mr. Graves gave the Hall Safe & Lock Company the preference, and contract, as offering the best security from burglars and fire. The safe will be on exhibition a few days at 147 and 149 Dearborn street.

A perfect smoke-burner for steam boilers. Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago.

Times: Our highest artists in dentistry: The McChesney's beyond doubt, though but $8 a set.

Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder destroys roaches, fleas, flies, and bedbugs.

MARRIAGES.

JOHNSTON—MCCARTNEY—Aug. 31, at the residence of the bride's mother, 3247 South Dearborn-st., by the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, Mr. James Johnston and Miss Cornelia McCartney.

☞ Detroit (Mich.) papers please copy.

KOEDT—GRISWOLD—On Wednesday, Sept. 1, at the Cathedral SS. Peter and Paul, by the Rev. J. H. Knowles, Carl M. Koedt, of Copenhagen, Denmark, and Grace Griswold, daughter of Dr. W. R. Griswold, of this city.

O'BRIEN—TIMMINS—Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 7 p. m., at St. Jarlath's Church, by the Rev. Father Cashman, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, of Minnesota, and Miss Annie Timmins, of this city, after which the happy couple took the train for St. Paul, Minn., their future home.

DEATHS.

DUNPHY—Sept. 4, at the residence of Charles Hivey, Esq., Austin, Ill., Mabel Louisa Dunphy, aged 9 months and 7 days, twin baby of George and Louisa Dunphy, of Chicago.

Funeral from the above residence at 3 p. m. to-day.

SCOTT—Sept. 4, 1880, at 12 a. m., Annie Scott, beloved wife of Alexander Scott, aged 28 years.

Funeral by carriages to Graceland Monday, 6th, at 10 o'clock a. m., from residence 3559 Shurtleff-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.

DIEHL—At the Oakland House, Aug. 31, of cholera infantum, Baby, infant son and only child of Geo. H. and Jennie B. Diehl, aged 4 months and 3 weeks.

Our darling little boy is gone
To slumber 'neath the sod;
But the spirit of that angel form
Is resting with his God.

PETERSON—Sept. 4, at the residence of her son, 3013 Indiana-av., Anna Peterson, aged 75.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MILLS—Sept. 2, N. E. Mills, aged 47, wife of the late Judge William Mills, of Yellow Springs, O.

BARMORE—At the residence of his father-in-law, Harveys, Greene County, Pa., at noon, Aug. 28, 1880, Dr. J. S. Barmore, at one time a resident of this city, latterly resident physician at Morgan Park.

☞ Green County (Wis.) papers please copy.

HASKELL—Saturday, Sept. 4, 1880, William, only son of William and Christine Haskell, aged 4 years and 24 days.

Funeral from the residence 235 Orchard-st. Sunday, at 2 p. m.

SULLIVAN—Sept. 4, Catherine Sullivan, aged 19 years and 6 months.

Funeral from residence 2616 Hickory-st. Sept. 6, at 10:30 a. m., by cars to Calvary.

PROSSER—In Crawford, Sept. 3, Laura D., only child of H. B. and Lucy A. Prosser, aged 19 months and 18 days.

Funeral Sunday, Sept. 5, at 2 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill. Train leaves Central Depot C., B. & Q. R. R. at 1 o'clock.

SCHIMPFERMAN—At his father's residence, 3017 Wabash-av., W. H. Schimpferman, Jr., aged 25 years and 10 months.

Funeral from house Monday, Sept. 6, at 2 o'clock, to Oakwoods Cemetery.

BASSETT—The funeral services of George E. Bassett will be held at the residence of his parents, southwest corner of Morgan and Adams-sts., Monday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

LOWE—At Jefferson, Ill., Aug. 30, Daniel Lowe, in his 42d year.

☞ New York and London (England) papers please copy.

AHEARN—Sept. 3, 1880, John Ahearn, Sr., aged 70 years.

Funeral Sunday, Sept. 5, from residence 3022 Shurtleff-av., to St. James' Church, from there by carriages to depot, thence by cars to Calvary.

DAMMANN—Sept. 3, 9:30 p. m., at the residence of his parents, 160 North Curtis-st., Frank Stanton Dammann, aged 4 months and 18 days, grandson of P. H. Stanton.

Funeral to-day at 1 p. m., by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are respectfully invited.

☞ New York papers please copy.

MOORE—At Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 1, Thomas J. Moore, of 10 North Curtis-st., Chicago.

☞ New Haven (Conn.) papers please copy.

DOUGLAS—At No. 226 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill., Sept. 2, 1880, of epilepsy, Estella S., daughter of Mr. Nelson R. and Ann E. Douglas, aged 21 years 9 months and 10 days.

SCOTT—Aug. 26, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. D. Suydam, Green Bay, Wis., Mrs. Charles Scott, late of Chicago, of asthmatic consumption, aged 69.

EASLEY—Sept. 4, at 8 o'clock, at No. 169 Eagle-st., Mrs. Lydia A. Easley.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

A MEETING FOR CONSULTATION OF VOTERS of the Third Congressional District who desire the nomination of the Hon. E. B. Washburne as Representative from that District will be held at Lower Turner Hall, North Clark-st., Monday at 8 p. m.

THE SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will meet Monday night at 8 o'clock at 571 State-st.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB IN THE FOURTH and Fifth Precincts of the Sixth Ward will meet corner of West Eighteenth-st. and Blue Island-av. Monday evening. The Hon. L. L. Mills, Col. John H. Roberts, and others will address the meeting.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD REGULAR REpublican Garfield and Arthur Club will meet at the corner of Chicago-av. and Sedgwick-st. Monday evening.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE ELEVENTH Ward are requested to meet at Martine's Hall Monday evening for the purpose of considering means to be employed to secure a fair and honest election at the coming Republican primaries in this ward. A. J. Waterman, George Sherwood, A. N. Linscott, W. S. Kaufman, O. S. A. Sprague, A. A. Sprague, T. N. Bond.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES OF ALL DENOMINATIONS ARE REquested to come and sew for helpless children and mothers thrown upon the charity of the world on Tuesday, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at the Workingwoman's Home, 316 Fulton-st.

OHIO-BORN MEN FAVORABLE TO THE FORmation of a Buckeye Club, please address "Ohio," Tribune office, giving residence and place of business.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum will be held at the Institution, 175 Burling-st., Tuesday. Executive Committee at 10 o'clock; full Board at 11 o'clock.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Board of Councilors of the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children will be held at the Hospital Monday at 10:30 a. m.

THE REGULAR SUNDAY SERVICES AT THE Central Music-Hall will not commence until Sunday, Sept. 12, the delay in completing the organ necessitating this change.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' GOSPEL meeting will be held to-night at 7:45 in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 150 Madison-st.

BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR. Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTIONS.

Take Notice.

This is the only Lottery ever voted on by the people of a State, and under a late decision of the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington is the only Legal Lottery now in the United States, all other charters having been repealed or having no existence.

The Louisiana State Lottery Company

Was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868 for the Term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new Constitution adopted Dec. 2, A. D. 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of over $350,000.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION has always taken place monthly on the Second Tuesday. It has never scaled or postponed.

Look at the following distribution:
CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1,857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information, or send orders by express or in a Registered Letter or Money Order by mail, addressed only to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.,
Or same person at No. 319 Broadway, New York.
Or MURRAY & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Chicago.
All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

BATHS.

BATHS TURKISH, Russian, Electro-Thermal, Medicated, Vapor, and Sulphur Baths at the Palmer House for ladies and gentlemen, are unequaled in this country.
A. B. McCHESNEY, M. D., Prop.

FEATHERS.

Feathers MATTRESSES Springs & Cots, wholesale and retail. Feathers renovated. THOS. GRIFFIN, 283 State-st.

SUITS AND GARMENTS.

FINAL Clearing Sale!

THE "Parisian Suit Co."

Will, on MONDAY, Sept. 6, make still further reductions in order to close out the balance of Spring and Summer Costumes.

Among the many bargains will be found one Elegant Costume from "Worth," in Cream Colored Silk Brocade, contrasted with Seal Brown Satin d'Lyon, ornamented with very Old Lace and Hand-Painted Buttons; former price, $250.00; marked down to $85.00.

One Stylish Walking Suit from "Pingot," in Pearl Silk, contrasted with India Cashmere, Brocade, and Fancy Fringe; former price, $150.00; marked down to $75.00.

Three very pretty Walking Suits of our own special designs, one in Wine Colored Satin and Brocade; one in Heliotrope Satin d'Lyon Skirt, with Silk Brocade Overdress; and one in Fawn Colored Silk Serge and Silk Brocade, with Beaded Cord Trimmings and Fancy Ornaments. These three magnificent Dresses will be marked down from $175.00 to $85.00.

Two elegant Bridal or Reception Dresses will be marked down from $250.00 to $75.00.

One rich Dinner Dress, made from heavy Black Gros Grain Silk and Old Gold Satin Stripe and Brocaded Velvet, ornamented with elegant Beaded Passementerie and Ornaments, will be marked down from $200.00 to $75.00.

Twenty-five Costumes in Cream Colored Camel's Hair Cloth, trimmed with Silk Brocade, marked down from $35.00 to $15.

About fifty Traveling Suits in Gray De Beige and Ladies' Flannel, marked down from $25.00 to $13.00.

All-Wool Black Cashmere Suits, plain, $10.00; trimmed with Satin, $12.00, $15.00, $20.00, and $25.00.

The above we are desirous of closing out before our Annual Fall Opening, which will occur about Oct. 1, and any lady who wishes to procure a Fashionable Costume at a mere nominal price, would do well to visit the magnificent rooms of the Parisian Suit Co. during this sale.

We are opening daily new and artistic designs in Fall and Winter Costumes and Garments from "Paris" and "Berlin," as well as novelties of our own manufacture.

PARISIAN SUIT CO.,
Cor. State and Monroe-sts.,
UNDER PALMER HOUSE.

BATHS.

Dr. Somers'

Turkish, Russian, Electric, Sulphur, Mercurial, Roman, and other Medicated Baths, the FINEST in the COUNTRY, at the GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL, entrance on Jackson-st., near La Salle.

These baths are a great luxury and most potent curative agent. Nearly all forms of Disease Rapidly Disappear Under Their Influence when properly administered. All who try them are delighted with the effect. Thousands of our best citizens can testify to their great curative properties. Try them at once, and judge for yourself.

ELECTRICITY A SPECIALTY. The Electro-Thermal Bath, as given by us, is par excellence in Nervous Diseases and General Debility.

Open for Ladies and Gentlemen from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays, 7 a. m. to 12.

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Are, many of them, entitled to an increase of rates, their disability having increased. This can only be obtained by making the proper application for increase. We will present these cases for the legal fee, payable only in event of success.
MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Pension Attorneys, Cleveland, O., and Chicago, Ill.
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CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express, of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

KRANZ'S CANDIES, Fresh Every Day. Considered the BEST in the world. CARAMELS a Specialty. Wholesale and Retail. 78 & 80 STATE-ST.

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HAIR Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. Bernhardt Wave. E. BURNHAM. 71 STATE-ST.

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TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

COLLECTION AGENCY.

CHICAGO MERCANTILE AGENCY 99 Madison St.
Recollect this Agency has done business eight years.

THAT WHICH PLEASES MANY, AND PLEASES LONG, MUST CONTAIN SOME MERIT

DENMAN THOMPSON

AND COMPANY,

HAVE PLAYED

JOSHUA WHITCOMB

165 TIMES, 9 ENGAGEMENTS, IN CHICAGO.

142 TIMES, 2 ENGAGEMENTS, IN NEW YORK CITY.

103 TIMES, 2 ENGAGEMENTS, IN SAN FRANCISCO

HIS TENTH ENGAGEMENT BEGINS TO-MORROW, SEPT. 6

AT

McVICKER'S THEATRE

During a run of Thirteen Consecutive Weeks in New York City,

THE NEW YORK HERALD,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1878, SAID:

JOSHUA WHITCOMB, YANKEE FARMER, AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE. They gave out gilt-edged programmes at the Lyceum Theatre last evening to celebrate the Seventieth performance, excluding matinees, of the piece which forms the setting for Mr. DENMAN THOMPSON'S delineation of an old Yankee farmer, yclept Joshua Whitcomb. People have recently been finding out that such a piece was running over there, where pieces have never run of late years, except into the ground. A man would say to you, "Have you seen Uncle Josh?" You would reply in the negative. Straightway he would broaden into a grin---the grin of tickled recollection---and say, "Go." "What is he like; what is the piece about?" "Oh, never mind about the piece and the plot, and all that critical flummery that keeps a man asking himself if he ought to laugh; just go and roar at him, he's a Yankee farmer." After a week or two a man stops you in the street and says, "Do you know that Bergh has been laughing!" Having seen that Knight of the Rueful Countenance rise in the Court of Special Sessions to demand the punishment of the father of a half starved family, who was working a horse with a sore ear, an "unheard of cruelty, Your Honor," you deny the possibility as you would that a Hoboken ferry-boat had been caught grinning. He thrusts a card from a newspaper under your nose. "It is a long time since I enjoyed such a continuous and hearty laugh as you afforded me last night, and I feel better for it this morning." That settles it. If you cannot see the rare spectacle of Mr. Bergh laughing, you can, as the next best excruciatingly funny thing in the world, go and see what caused it. You go, you laugh, you chuckle, you grin and roar. You find something rising in your throat, and something like tears starting to your eyes; in an instant you are rocking with laughter again like a 3-year old. It is a difficult matter to sit down and describe it.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

RELIGIOUS.

The Dunkirk Heretic Defines His Views on "Saints and Sinners,"

And of Necessity Takes Issue with the Doctrine of Foreordination.

Hindooism in the Light of a Hindoo Converted to Christianity.

The Revised Bible—English Copyright Without Force in This Country.

General Notes, Personals, Sunday Reveries, Services To-Day.

SUNSHINE IN THE SOUL.

There is no wo we cannot bear,
No grief beyond control,
If we but have a generous share
Of sunshine in the soul.
Then open the chambers of your heart,
And banish the gloom away,
Nor sorrow borrow for the morrow;
There's trouble enough to-day.

If that fair light within us beams,
'Twill bring us sweet repose;
'Twill give us happy thoughts and dreams
And comfort for our woes.
Then open the chambers of your heart
And banish the gloom away,
Nor sorrow borrow for the morrow;
There's trouble enough to-day.

We linger but a little while
Within this world of care,
And, when we make the mourner smile,
We make our lives more fair.
Then open the chambers of your heart,
And banish the gloom away,
Nor sorrow borrow for the morrow;
There's trouble enough to-day.

LAWNDALE, CHICAGO. EUGENE J. HALL.

THE DUNKIRK HERESY.

SECOND LETTER FROM THE REV. E. P. ADAMS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Aug. 30.—In my first communication I expressed an intention of giving some explanation of the detached passages from my sermons, which Presbytery had under consideration, and which seemed to them heretical. In the New York *Evangelist* the items of specification third were most severely commented upon, taken from my sermon, "All Men Alike Before God." This same sermon was also the special amazement and abhorrence of many members of Presbytery. I think it perhaps better, therefore, to begin with

SPECIFICATION THIRD.

He affirmed that there is no distinction between saints and sinners on which the doctrine of retribution is founded, and which is insisted on in the Confession of Faith.—*Chap. X., Sec. 4.*

(Item.) In the last sermon quoted he says: "It [a genuine love] will never see in self an elect child of God, and in a fellow-man a non-elect and a cursed."

(Item.) He says: "I throw away forever the distinction between 'saints' and 'sinners,' for I cannot find that the Bible has anywhere distinguished men into these two classes."

When Jesus declared, "I came not to send peace on earth," we must think that He spoke truth; but at the same time we know that "peace on earth, good will to men" was the very object of the coming of this Prince of Peace. So likewise when Paul, whose thought I was trying to set forth, said, "There is no difference," it is plainly true in some very important sense, though not true in every sense.

All know that mankind is divided, according to one method of Scripture, into Jews and Gentiles, as many passages might be summoned to prove. But where does the Bible divide men into "saints and sinners"? Such division has become common in familiar speech, and probably seems legitimate; but where in gospels or epistles are these terms found as characterizing two classes which together comprise all mankind? There are indeed saints, or holy ones, to whom it is a privilege to minister, even to "wash their feet." But in our way of speaking of saints and sinners, we mean something like religious and irreligious people, the former being the favorites of God, and the latter not. In short, we use these terms, it seems to me, very much as the Pharisees might say "We [the righteous] and sinners,"—a distinction that in Jesus' time was productive of mischief. For, suppose that in God's sight the Pharisees themselves were sinners; where, then, are our classes? In making this distinction I am assured that we are superficial, and by no means go to the bottom and reality of things.

As an exemplification of such use of "saints and sinners," mark closely the case of the Pharisee and the publican in the temple,—the first thanking God he was not like the rest of men, and the latter smiting his breast and calling himself "the sinner." But Jesus reversed the Pharisaic judgment, and pronounced the confessed sinner righteous. We see another example in the "woman taken in adultery" and her religious accusers,—a sinner and saints again! Yet again we see matters reversed. It is not the sinner, speechless in self-defense, that is condemned, but the self-justifying "saints" go away in shame, "convicted by their own conscience." Here, then, is evidence that religious men are prone to make a distinction into classes which have no existence in reality. And this is what "I throw away forever." This is what my much-misunderstood sermon aimed to analyze. And I may add that it is a sermon that some, discerning its intent, have wept over through joy, while others have judged it as pernicious beyond expression.

The same distinction of "saints and sinners" virtually existed in the time of Jesus. But when He, a saint, God's Holy One, came,—came in meekness, humility, lowliness, gentleness,—He was not recognized by the "saints," but by them was "numbered with the transgressors." He made friends with the so-called sinners, so disconcerting their great distinction, and causing murmurings loud and deep. In judging Him they condemned themselves; and this explains those words of His, "For judgment I am come into this world."

So-called "saints" among the Jews said of Jesus, "We know that this Man is a sinner." Plainly a distinction is faulty that can call even God's Holy One a sinner. It is certain that, if we shall ever discover "the saints," God's "hidden ones," we shall find them humble, unassuming, meek, and making no claims to sanctity. In illustration of this, note Paul's characterization of himself,—"Sinners, of whom I am chief," and "I who am less than the least of all saints." In further illustration are the different classes revealed in the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew. The saints are made to appear where they were least looked for, and by their manifestations judging the accredited "saints" as "weighed in the balance and found wanting." Those adjudged to be saints were the overlooked and despised, "the least of these my brethren," a class holding themselves and held by others in so little estimation as to pass for sinners rather than saints. Only the heart of love can discern them.

In short, the attempt of the sermon was to get at the heart of this important matter, and we seemed to see a little something of the real meaning of "The first shall be last and the last first," a principle that shall yet overthrow all of our superficial classifications of men.

And now, is there not enough already brought forward to substantiate the "item." "It [a genuine love] will never see in self an elect child of God, and in a fellow-man a non-elect and cursed."

If I read Jesus aright, this is what He most emphatically taught. Both He and John the Baptist discouraged the Jews from saying, "We have Abraham as our father." "We be Abraham's seed"; for that was simply claiming that they were "elect." And again, Jesus did not uphold the Pharisees in their opinion of the people, "But this people who know not the law are cursed."

The great lesson for us seems to be this: The Jews stand for the religious class, and the Gentiles as the irreligious. The former are exceeding prone to say in their heart, "We are better than they"; but Jesus does not approve. His thought about the matter is not like ours, but deeper and truer.

And just here I can most appropriately bring in the items of Specification Second:

(Item). He said: "I solemnly affirm that I do not believe that any such real strong love [as he had mentioned] is possible in the case of one who holds firmly to the doctrine of endless punishment for some, and a better fate for himself."

(Item). He said: "The doctrine of punishment for other people and escape for one's self is no doctrine of love."

Now, it seems to me that the length and breadth of the whole matter contained in these items is virtually what John the Baptist said, and is just as Scriptural: "Think not to say within yourselves, we have Abraham for father." I will still insist in love that is genuine and divine "there is no respect of persons." God's love blesses alike the evil and the good, as do His sun and rain. When that love is begotten in us it is marked by the same characteristic. The overweening self-estimation is very secret and insinuating, and we need to beware. We often think that if we are grateful to God for the superiority with which He has, as we suppose, made us to differ from others, we must be in the right way. But let us remember how in the parable the Pharisee thanked God for this very thing, that he was not like the rest of men,—the publican, for example. There is no religiousness that can make such an exaltation of self proper and right. It is no characteristic of real saints to put themselves in a superior class and hold themselves better and more pleasing to God than others. It is not the way of love nor of humility.

And where is the warrant for thinking that God metes out retributions according to our classification?

The few words that I shall now write touching endless punishment will be only indirectly upon that subject, and suggestive rather than demonstrative.

I am charged with renouncing the doctrine, and the following item is given:

(Item). He said: "I was disposed to accept the doctrine if God seemed to teach it, but how glad I was to find that really He did not teach it."

I regard the Scriptures as emphatically and preëminently God's work. I believe that God has ordered their arrangement, and their preservation from mutilation and corruption, in a most wonderful manner; that He made them as truly, as skillfully, as elaborately, as ever the solar system was made, or as the external and internal economy of this earth. We have explored the surface of things here very fairly, even giving some attention to Africa and to the Polar regions. We have explored the internal economy but slightly; have only in these latter days found the coal and the oil. But we are far from knowing all. I believe that it is just so as to our present knowledge of spiritual and supernatural things; that the Bible has been worked only superficially yet; that its hidden treasures are yet to be wonderfully developed. The law of growth in knowledge is the law of change. He that, years ago, was crystallized and set, is virtually dead as to knowledge. We ought to expect to behold grander things than we have ever discovered or known.

The Bible speaks of judgment, eternal life, eternal punishment, Heaven and Hell, soul and spirit, wrath to come, the "Gehenna of the fire" (translated "hell-fire"), unquenchable fire, etc., and we must believe that these are realities. I cannot agree with those who would call them mere barbaric relics of a superstitious age. I expect to know more and more what they really signify.

But I cannot think that we shall have a true understanding of these until we know the Divine principle of classification. Our classification of men into "saints and sinners" appears to anticipate the coming of the Son of Man in His glory to "separate them one from another." At present, before the true and authorized separation, it must be a hazardous thing to undertake to run a line of division between individuals, placing some on the right and some on the left. In the meantime, elements of good and evil are mixed in the same individual, though it is written that the Word of God is a sharp discerner, "piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit." No man now, so far as we know, is so wholly and perfectly good, and so filled and led of the Spirit as to be called, in his entirety, a "saint." Until the world's "harvest" wheat and chaff must be found together, as a familiar parable of Jesus indicates. We can make no such division between fields of grain as to say that this field is wheat and the other field is chaff. We may go still further and call the unit of growing wheat the stalk or head. But can one head or stalk say, "I am wheat and you are chaff"?

It is clear, then, that a true line of division must run, or cut, through the heart betwixt the good and evil elements, the soul and the spirit, of each individual man; and the fire must do its work on the left of that line. Whatever is false, and therefore is capable of being "shaken," in any man must be removed, put away, consumed; in order that, as Paul says, "We may serve God acceptably with reverence and godly fear: for our God is a consuming fire." Doubtless, there are fiery trials of divers sorts, but the fire that comes with the full manifestation of God's love appears to be the most efficacious and purifying of all. Paul counsels in a certain case to "deliver such an one unto Satan for the destruction of the flesh that the spirit may be saved." Again, he speaks of the "old man" as perishing while the "new man" is being renewed; and again, of the wrath of God as "revealed from Heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men,"—i. e., against the evil in men.

It would be difficult to say how many difficulties would disappear, how many paradoxes and seeming contradictions of Scripture would be illuminated by a recognition of what may be called the true soul and the untrue soul in man, the consuming of the one being the salvation of the other. For instance, it would make clear the saying of Jesus: "He that loseth his soul [psuche] shall find it."

But I wish it understood that I am now giving only suggestion and not argument. Truth is something that is seen by a man rather than reasoned into him. There is doubtless very much yet to be revealed, treasures of wisdom and knowledge opulent beyond the most extravagant conception of man; nevertheless, no man nor body of men can assume to dictate or prescribe to others. To do that is dogmatism, or ecclesiastical tyranny. This it is that takes away from men all liberty of conscience. Of old it exalted the correct man so considered, the Scribe and punctilious Pharisee, over the good man. It held in close fellowship men acknowledging a certain set of approved doctrines, though they might be hard, dishonest, and spiritually dead; and ostracized the man of a Divine life. It culminated in accepting Barabbas the murderer, and giving over to death Jesus the Prince of Life.

It is sometimes said, "Corporations have no souls," meaning no feeling and conscience. It is notorious that the man as an individual will act more kindly, conscientiously, and humanely than as a member of a corporation. Religious corporations are no exception to the rule. It would be a great thing if the whole force of the individual conscience and humanity belonging to the members could become the soul or animating principle of the corporation; if the corporation might learn to do as well as the best member would do in his own private character.

But ecclesiasticism gives over the supremacy in practical matters to the baser and not to the nobler "soul." The baser soul has its life in creed; while the nobler lives in love, in conscience, in truth, and in the voice of the living God.

The Presbyterian Church in her constitution utters her voice for liberty of conscience. She declares "our full persuasion and assurance of the infallible truth, and Divine authority thereof, is from the inward work of the Holy Spirit . . . in our hearts." She does not, constitutionally, believe in tying men down, and forcing opinions upon them. She grandly says, "God alone is Lord of the conscience; and hath left it free from the doctrines and commandments of men, which are in anything contrary to His Word, or beside it, in matters of faith or worship"; and she "considers the rights of private judgment in all matters that respect religion, as universal and inalienable." This utterance has heaven's own breath of fredom in it.

But it must be confessed with sadness that, practically, she shows little faith in that Lord's power and efficiency, or in His "inward work in our hearts." Does she not sometimes "lord it over men's consciences" notwithstanding, instead of leaving all direction of them with her "Lord"? She therefore considers it no more than her rightful province to dictate what special doctrines are to be held and what not held.

Yet without doubt the health—yea, even the future safety—of the Presbyterian Church lies in the path of freedom of conscience. Had the Buffalo Presbytery followed this path, would she, upon mere common fame, her services all unsolicited by the party most concerned, have dictated to the Dunkirk brethren in pew and pulpit? Seeing a man following, so far as has been shown, his own conscience in speaking, and others theirs in hearing, would she have uttered the "stop" of suspension?

But much is said of those "solemn vows" of ordination. Yes, but listen to her own utterance, in the Larger Catechism affirming that even vows are not binding as against a man's conscience. She declares [Ques. 113] the following to be sins—viz.: "Violating of our oaths and vows if lawful, and fulfilling them if of things unlawful,"—i. e., according to previous showing any doctrines and commandments of men, such as are enforced as supreme over the consciences of men, and do not leave them in all things perfectly free to follow the Word of God. No oath or vow may lawfully be "fulfilled" in any such case, even according to Presbyterian standards.

An additional word seems called for, in explanation of my persistent and very generally criticised refusal to withdraw from the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, or to seek other ecclesiastical connections.

To me there seem some very weighty reasons for such a course. I am deeply impressed that the prevalent judging of men by some dead letter of doctrine, instead of by life, by creed instead of deed, is wrong, and productive of great and wide-spread and growing mischief; that it is as much for the hurt of other men as for my hurt; and that it should be both challenged and resisted. The importance of this matter places it above all merely personal interests. The light ought to be permitted to shine into any and every corner that is dark. Suppose I go outside in order to make my protest,—it would be like going out of a ship beyond hearing of the passengers, that I might be allowed to say that I have discovered a leak; or it would be like getting aboard some other ship before speaking out, in which case it might seem partisan and spiteful, by reason of personal interest in the one newly adopted; and would therefore go for nothing.

The chief thing to be considered is the welfare of the passengers. The excited feeling expressed in, "This our craft is in danger," resisted the truth not alone at Ephesus, but it has been a chief opponent of the truth in its simplicity ever since. I am assured that the most effective protest against error is to quietly and faithfully stand for the right just where you are, and patiently take the consequences.

Then, if ecclesiasticism, which loves forms and institutions more for their own sake than because they are receptacles of truth, dominates and strangles spiritual life, having it in its heart to lord it over men's consciences, the people have an actual demonstration of the fact, in comparison with which mere verbal statement of the fact is as nothing. It may yet appear that the manly and honest course after all is not to withdraw, but to speak for truth, and then, if necessary, to uncomplainingly suffer as an evil-doer in the public estimation.

I will close by quoting some suggestive words from the Chicago *Alliance*: "It should be borne in mind that ministers as a rule enter upon their profession with the simple desire to do good; and that they usually accept the creed that is taught them without much reflection, supposing that it expresses the truth of the Bible. This being the case, if in after years their honest and prayerful studies lead to a change of view on some points, but not such as to affect their general Christian faith and usefulness, it would certainly seem unjust to disturb all their church relations and sympathies. . . . The churches may as well learn the lesson now as in a few years, for learn it some time they must, that some of the old forms of belief can be no longer maintained. The whole public mind—unless it be that of the preachers, who often seem slower to learn than anybody else—is rapidly undergoing very great changes, and changes, too, for the better and not the worse." E. R. ADAMS.

CHURCH ADVERTISING.

HOW FAR MAY CHURCH-WARDENS AND VESTRIES DECEIVE THE PUBLIC?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Sunday, two weeks ago, after breakfast, I looked into THE TRIBUNE and saw that at St. J——'s Church (on the North Side) the Rev. — — C—— would officiate. As the said reverend gentleman has a high reputation for pulpit eloquence, I decided to brave the heat, and went. I found a large congregation waiting and expectant, but imagine the disappointment when a young man, said to be the assistant clergyman, presented himself, performed the service, and preached. To say that I was disappointed would tell but part of the story. I was greatly so; but more, I was indignant that I should be misled by a false church advertisement. But I thought perhaps it was unavoidable: that late Saturday night the eloquent minister might have been called away, or taken sick, and at too late an hour to change the advertisement. So last Sunday seeing the same announcement I went again. It was one of the hottest days of the year, but the congregation was a large one, mostly of strangers who wanted to hear one of whom they had heard so much. Imagine our astonishment and indignation to find that the advertisement was again a lying one.

The assistant again preached, and I must say, an excellent sermon; but I undertake to say, also, that most of his hearers were too much vexed to attend to it as it deserved. And the quality of the sermon has nothing to say to the question at issue. We went to eat "roast beef," roast beef was advertised on the bill of fare, and "quails on toast" wouldn't fill the bill. Of course the regular attendants didn't care. They are such good people, of course, that the mere going to church satisfies their Sunday cravings, and no sermon at all would suit them as well as the best. Besides, they "pay the piper," and have a right to give him a perpetual vacation if they choose. But for the wicked "world's people" it is different. It is for them that the announcement is made. They are misled by it, and it doesn't improve their tempers or add to their piety to be so deliberately lied to and cheated. I speak strongly, and think I have a right to do so, for I respectfully submit that a Church Warden or Vestryman has no more right to publish a false advertisement, or announce star performers that he knows he cannot present, than a theatrical manager. He is not so likely to be mobbed or thrashed for it, but he just as fully deserves to be. I am, respectfully,

ONE OF THE DECEIVED.

CHRISTIANITY—BUDDHISM.

EXPERIENCE OF A CONVERTED HINDOO.

Baltimore American.

Harlem Park Methodist Episcopal Church was well filled last night with an audience assembled to hear the story of the conversion of the Rev. Baboo Ram Chandra Bose from Buddhism to Christianity, as told by himself. Among those present were some twenty or more ministers, representing all denominations. Baboo Bose commenced by saying that he was born in heathen lands, a Hindu. When a little boy he had beheld the embodiment of Hinduism, which was the national religion, and which embraced many gods and goddesses, a few of whom were beautiful, but the majority were very ugly. "I was not, however," said he, "instructed in Hindu precepts and principles, and this for me was very fortunate. Speculative Hinduism is pantheism, but practical Hinduism is gross idolatry, with only a tendency to pantheism. This belief is that all things are done by God, the legitimate conclusions of pantheism. If theft, or murder, or adultery is committed, it is all done by God. A Hindu never shrinks from responsibility of sin, placing the worst of corruption and misery to God's account. The Mohammedan shrinks from so doing. There is a passage in the Koran which distinctly says that God creates some men for Hell, and leads them to Hell through the paths of sin and vice, but go to a Mussulman and accuse him of this, and he will answer that it is written and that he cannot deny it. I have heard a Brahmin say: 'God leads me to sin and punishes me for sinning.' These are the principles of Hinduism, and, as I before remarked, I was not inculcated deeply with them. According to my caste (literary), I was obliged to be educated. I could not be a carpenter or a shoemaker or go into any artisan trades. I must be educated or starve. Therefore I was sent to school, and, very fortunately, I was sent to Dr. Dunn's mission school at Calcutta. I early lost my faith in Hinduism. Hindu science is indissolubly connected with Hindu religion. Hence, if one was false both were. There is no more absurd science than the Hindu science. Their geology teaches that there are mountains higher than the sun or stars, and that the sun revolves about this mountain. Hence, when the sun is behind the mountain it is night, and when not hid it is day. Hindu science gives us seven oceans,—one of water, one salt, one milk, one buttermilk, etc.,—and, therefore, when a boy's scientific faith is shaken by finding there are only five oceans, and all of cold water, his faith in his religion is also shaken. The English are doing much good in India by the spread of intelligence. They are doing the work of John the Baptist and destroying the faith in the national religion in expanding the national mind and heart. Nothing in India is so destructive to Hinduism as the English language, and thus a great proportion of the work of the missionary is done in the schools. The work is a constructive one, and done by systematic teaching, and a great help is the fact that to-day the Bible is the most prominent in the curriculum of all schools. Hours are devoted to its study, and to the evidence of Christianity; and I think that I myself studied the Bible more critically than most men of your country. It is only eight years ago that I received my first instruction in the Sunday-school, as this is a new institution with us. I had read the Bible and tracts, but could not make up my mind fully and at once. I attended lectures on religious topics—'Christian Evidence,' 'The Life of Jesus Christ,' etc. I had a cousin also in the same mind as myself. One evening as we walked a storm, like this to-day came up; and then it was that my cousin disclosed his faith in Christianity, arguing that as your consciences told us it was right, we should embrace it. I told him I agreed with him. Two other young men also went with us, but afterward went back to Hinduism. My cousin and myself remained steadfast. He never wavered, and is now President of one of the most prominent schools in India. My cousin led a Christian life; I went grievously astray. I was not a hypocrit, but I wavered between acts of licentiousness and acts of Christian devotion. I fell a victim to the sin of drunkenness, which in India is called a Christian vice. If I had remained a Hindu I might have every other vice, but not drunkenness. At last I entirely surrendered, and became a consistent Christian, surrendering my Government position so as not to be again led astray by drink. Since then I have been preaching the Gospel. It is difficult to argue with Hindus on religion. They say a man must be a god to prove there is a God; that we can claim but cannot prove; that time spent in prayer is lost time. They will agree that men should be good citizens, and that they should do all the good they can, but that is all. This is an improvement on Buddhism, which was established 500 years before Christ. The Buddhists say that as there is no sin no sacrifice was necessary. Ancient Buddhists led a virtuous life, but only to release them from some transmigratory, anterior sin. Christian morality is unselfish; Buddhism is intensely selfish, and believes in self-deliverance. They believe in the existence of evil, but hope to obtain delay from punishment by going about doing good, and that that is all that is necessary, and yet, with all this, there are men who dare stand up and compare Buddha with the Lord Jesus Christ. It is almost impossible to meet these men in argument. If I say, 'What are you doing to relieve yourselves from sin?' they say, 'There is no sin; your belief in God is a myth.' Others are idealists, who only believe in consciousness, who will not adjudicate between religions, but say, 'Listen to the voice of God within us.' Then there are Pantheists, followers of Theodore Parker, and also Materialists. As a result of our work, I can say, however, that the knowledge of Christ is spreading throughout India. Thirty years ago Christ was openly abused, now, even in the newspapers, He is thought of and acknowledged as almost divine. There is scarcely a man in India who would abuse Christ now. They even now believe Him to be the greatest of all prophets—above Plato or Confucius."

THE REVISED BIBLE.

THE QUESTION OF COPYRIGHT.

New York Herald.

The work of revising the Bible was begun ten years ago in England. The most learned Biblical scholars in the world have taken part in it. The result of their labors is awaited with the keenest interest in all civilized countries. It is now announced that the revised New Testament has been printed and will soon be given to the public. The important and interesting question has been raised as to whether the work can be protected by copyright in the United States or whether any publisher is free to reap a rich harvest by reprinting it without license. It appears that, while the revisers have worked without pay, all the expenses of the revision have been borne by Macmillan & Co., the authorized publishers, who have invested more than $100,000 in the undertaking. They will have a monopoly of the publication in Great Britain, and, of course, are desirous of enjoying the same privilege in this country, where the sales are likely to run into the millions of copies. It is said that the American Bible Society has agreed not to republish the revision without authority, and that the Baptist Society has warmly declared that it will not "pirate the Holy Scriptures." But there may be other American publishers with more zeal to spread the new Gospel among the people and less scruple concerning the *meum* and *tuum* aspect of the matter. On one side it is argued that the Bible is common property, and that if it were otherwise the present revision would not be entitled to protection in this country because it is a foreign publication. It is maintained on the other hand that under certain circumstances literary property may exist in the Bible as well as in any other book, and that copyright in the new revision may be secured in the United States on the ground that a part of the work has been done by American scholars. What is the law?

Undoubtedly a revised New Testament or Bible may be a proper subject for copyright wherever it differs materially from the old text. Long ago the sovereign in England claimed the exclusive right of printing the English translation of the Bible, and lawyers defended this claim on principles of property—namely: that the translating had been done at the public expense. That British copyright will vest in the present revision is clear. It is equally clear that American copyright could have been secured for it if the work had been done wholly by citizens of this country. It is not less true that no copyright will cover the revised edition in the United States. Since the formation of the Government Congress has acted on the principle that foreign literature is not worthy of protection and encouragement. In the case of joint native and foreign authorship copyright may vest in the native part when this is material in amount, and can be separated as an integral part from the foreign. The revision of the Bible is the joint production of American and foreign scholars. But the work of the several revisers has been so interwoven that no distinct or separable part can be said to be the production of any one. Copyright in the revised Bible will be recognized in Canada, Australia, and other British possessions. It will be protected in the principal countries of Europe under existing international copyright treaties. In the United States alone of all countries the law will give it no protection. Here the work may be pirated at will. Unlicensed reprints, literal or garbled, may be issued without limit or legal restraint. The law allows this to be done simply because the work is the fruit of foreign instead of native scholarship and industry.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Jewish new year 5641 begins this evening after sundown.

The Universal Association of Illinois meets at Joliet Sept. 14—16.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the American Missionary Association will be held in Norwich, Conn., Oct. 12—14.

The receipts of the American Bible Society during July were $56,271, of which $13,214 came from donations and $23,816 from legacies.

Under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Fauld, of the United Presbyterian Mission in Tokio, the Gospel of Mark has been printed in raised type for the blind Japanese.

George Goodberry, alias "Helix," is the founder of a new sect which he calls the "Solid Backs." He believes the members will have to suffer a great deal of persecution, and hence the not inappropriate name which he has given them. His headquarters are in the Bowery, New York.

The seven largest Congregational churches in this country are Plymouth, Brooklyn, 2,549 members; First, Chicago, 1,193; Central, Brooklyn, 1,048; Broadway Tabernacle, New York City, 968; Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, 966; Church of the Disciples, New York City, 847; First, Oberlin, O., 743.

The people of San Lorenzo, Cal., belonging to different churches, seeing that none of their denominations was strong enough to sustain a separate organization, agreed to unite into an undenominational church. They adopted a creed which is described as being, "in a general way, the Apostles' Creed expanded," have kept out of debt, and are flourishing.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church reports thirty conferences, 2,051 churches, and 306,044 members. There are nine Bishops, namely: John M. Brown, D. A. Payne, James A. Shorter, T. M. D. Ward, J. P. Campbell, William F. Dickerson, A. W. Wayman, H. M. Turner, and R. H. Cain. The Wilberforce University is located near Xenia, in Green County, O.

The Episcopal Church at Tacoma, the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has one of the oldest church towers in the country,—an immense fir tree, which was seventy feet high, but which has been cut off forty feet above the ground and surmounted with a bell and cross. The rings of the tree show that it is at least 275 years old. The church is a log building.

The American Baptist Publication Society has received about $5,500 for the Robert Raikes Centennial Sunday-School Fund. It has been suggested by a life member that $10,000 should be raised by the Sunday-school alumni, or former scholars, as a permanent fund, the interest to be used in furnishing books, Bibles, and periodicals for new and needy Sunday-schools, with special reference to the freedmen, Indians, and Chinese.

King Theebau has caused it to be reported that, since the English priests are afraid to resume charge of their church in Mandalay, he meditates presenting it to the Baptists or the Roman Catholics, or whatever sect will take it. It was entirely built at his father's expense, under the supervision of Dr. Marks, but the ground on which the building stands was made over to Bishop Milman, the late Metropolitan of India, on behalf of the Society for Propagating the Gospel.

As curious a baptism as is often witnessed recently occurred at Dallas, Tex. A condemned murderer named Wright desired to be baptized, a Baptist clergyman was sent for, and Wright was taken to Trinity River. But the Sheriff had his suspicions. To him it seemed more likely that Wright was after a chance to commit suicide, and so he, too, accompanied the procession. When they reached the river the Sheriff tied a rope around the condemned man, and when the ceremony finally took place the Sheriff stood like a fisherman on the bank with the line in his hand while the minister proceeded with the baptism.

PERSONALS.

Harrison, the "boy preacher," is endowed with mesmeric powers.

President Hayes has been elected Vice President of the American Bible Society.

The Rev. W. H. H. Murray has abandoned public life, and will devote his future to the exportation of American productions to England.

The Rev. Theodore Gould has been elected manager of the book department of the African Methodist Church, with headquarters at Philadelphia.

Bishop Littlejohn, or the Long Island Diocese of the Episcopal Church, has received an invitation to deliver a course of lectures at Cambridge, England.

The *New Covenant* says Henry Ward Beecher belongs to the Universalians, because he has no certain views as to the final outcome of retribution.

Bishop Ryan, formerly of the Mauritius, has been inducted into the living of St. Peter's, Bournemouth, in spite of the protest of 1,100 of the parishioners.

A committee has been appointed to look into the alleged heresy of Prof. Robertson Smith, and report at a meeting of the Church Commission at Edinburg, Oct. 27.

The Rev. Enoch Pond, D. D., of Bangor Theological Seminary, has just entered his 90th year. He retains both his physical and intellectual vigor to a remarkable degree.

The Rev. T. R. Wade, English Church missionary in Kashmir, has just completed the translation of the New Testament into the difficult and little known Kashmiri language.

The Rev. Edward H. Smith, formerly of Morrison, Ill., has accepted a unanimous call to the Congregational Church, Michigan City, Ind., and will begin his ministry there to-day.

The Rev. C. D. Barrows is a fast clergyman, of Lowell, Mass. He drove some friends recently on a coaching excursion, upon a hot day, and succeeded in killing one of his four horses and foundering all the rest.

The Rev. Paul Sterling, who recently married a daughter of Gen. Banks, and who had announced his intention to go as a missionary to China, has been intimidated by the alleged unhealthfulness of the location he had chosen.

It is stated that the Pope, having made full inquiry into the circumstances which have led to the bankruptcy of Monsignor Capel, has ordered the Monsignor to be relieved of the embarrassments into which he has been plunged by his zealous efforts to establish a Catholic university at Kensington. A sum of £14,000 has been granted for this purpose.

SUNDAY RECREATION.

How many sins will be canceled by the charity of giving a wooden-legged man a pair of skates?

The fewer feathers a woman has in her bonnet in this world the more she will have on her wings in the world to come.—*Christian at Work.*

An old lady being late at church entered as the congregation were rising from prayer. "La!" said she, curtseying, "don't get up on my account."

The weak, cracked voice of the little old maid up in the gallery is just as sweet to the One in whose praise the hymn is raised as the bell-like notes of the high-priced soprano in the choir.—*Philadelphia Item.*

Natural Religion—Bishop (reproving delinquent page): "Wretched boy! Who is it that sees and hears all that we do, and before whom even I am but a crushed worm?" Page: "The missus, my lord!"—*Punch.*

"Does the conversation and carriage of your new minister become the Gospel?" asked a learned Bishop of a simple-minded farmer. "Well," was the reply, "his conversation is rather fluid and he don't keep a carriage."

The *Independent* knows of an Inspector of Religious Knowledge in the Diocese of Manchester, England, who discovered a child who, in reciting the Apostles' Creed, transformed "Suffered under Pontius Pilate" into "Suffered under bunch of spiders."

An old-school doctor is dying, and the attending clergyman is urging him to prepare for Heaven. "It will be bright and beautiful and peaceful there. You long to go, don't you?" Patient—"Y-e-e-es; but I dunno; do they admit homeopaths?"—*Medical Adviser.*

The precentor was ill, and the minister had to look out for a substitute. He met John Thomson, and, thinking him a fit person for the office, he said, "John, can you precent?" "No," said John, "I canna; but if you'll precent I'll preach." Staggered for a minute, the minister said, "John, John, ye surely wadna try to preach." John replied, with a leer in his eye, "And what wad hinner me? Onybody can preach nowadays, and what for no?"

A confident talker in Sunday-schools, wishing to illustrate the difference between fiction and history, once came to sudden grief. He told, in a graphic style, the story of "Jack and the Bean-stalk," to the great delight of his youthful audience. It didn't trouble them at all that the story was not true, and when he asked them, "Boys, do you believe the story?" they cried out, with one voice, "No, sir; no, sir." Being pleased with his success he went on to tell the historical story of David killing the huge Goliath with his sling. The boys listened with equal delight,—it was a mission school,—and when he asked, confidently, "Do you believe this story, boys?" the answer came promptly as before, "No, sir; no, sir." An explosion of laughter was inevitable, even from grave Superintendent and teachers, and the eloquent speaker was at his wits' end.

CHURCH SERVICES.

EPISCOPAL.

Cathedral Church, SS. Peter and Paul, corner West Washington and Peoria streets. The Rt.-Rev. W. E. McLaren, S. T. D., Bishop. The Rev. J. H. Knowles, priest in charge. Holy Communion, 8 a. m. Choral morning prayer and celebration of the Holy Communion, 10:30 a. m. Children's service, 3 p. m. Choral evening prayer, 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Frederick Courtney will preach in St. James' Church, corner of Cass and Huron streets, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. R. A. Holland will preach in Trinity Church, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue, at 10:45 a. m.

—There will be no services in St. Andrew's Church, corner of West Washington and Robey streets.

—The Rev. John Hedman will preach in St. Ansgarius' Church, Sedgwick street, near Chicago avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Arthur Ritchie will preach in the Church of the Ascension, North La Salle and Elm streets, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Charles Stanley Lester will preach in St. Paul's Church, Hyde Park avenue, near Fiftieth street, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. B. F. Fleetwood will preach in St. Mark's Church, corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-sixth street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. J. D. Cowan will preach in St. Stephen's Church, Jackson street, near Twelfth, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Luther Pardee will preach in Calvary Church, Warren avenue, near Western avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. T. N. Morrison will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, Throop street, near Monroe, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. W. J. Petrie will preach in the Church of Our Savior, corner of Lincoln and Belden avenues, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. James E. Thompson will preach in St. Thomas' Church, Indiana avenue, near Thirtieth streets, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—Services will be held in St. Luke's Mission, 987 Polk street, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. F. W. Adams will preach in St. Matthew's Church, corner of North Clark and Centre streets, at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Communion service in the morning.

—The Rev. Charles M. Gilbert will preach in Christ Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. R. H. Bosworth will preach in the Presbyterian Church, Englewood, at 3:45 p. m.

—The Rev. C. Miln, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will preach in St. Paul's Church, corner of West Washington and Carpenter streets, at 11 a. m. Subject: "Loss that Leads to Gain."

—Bishop Fallows will preach in the evening. Subject: "Seeing Through a Glass Darkly."

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. E. J. Galvin will preach in the Third Church, corner of Monroe and Laflin streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. Brooke Herford will preach in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street, at 10:45 a. m. Subject: "The True Chivalry for To-Day."

—The Rev. Mr. Snyder, of St. Louis, will preach in Unity Church at 11 a. m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. J. M. Worrall will preach in the Eighth Church at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. Dr. Johnson will preach in the Fourth Church, corner of Rush and Superior streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. W. T. Meloy will preach in the United Church, corner of Monroe and Paulina streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. J. H. Walker will preach at the Campbell Park Church, corner of Leavitt street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. Arthur Mitchell will preach in the First Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, at 11 a. m. Prof. Z. M. Humphrey will preach in the evening at the Railroad Chapel, No. 1419 State street, at 7:45.

—The Rev. W. H. Gill, of New Jersey, will preach in the Second Church, corner Michigan avenue and Twentieth street, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. A. E. Kittredge will preach in the Third Church, corner of Ashland and Ogden avenues, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. S. E. Wishard will preach in the Fifth Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtieth streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. E. N. Barrett will preach in Westminster Church, corner of Jackson and Peoria streets, at 10:45 a. m.

—The Rev. Arthur Swazey will preach in the Forty-first Street Church at 10:45 a. m.

METHODIST.

The Rev. De Loss Tompkins will preach in the Austin Church morning and evening. Morning subject: "Degrees in Religion." Evening subject: "Tendency in Character."

—The Rev. George Chase will preach in the Fulton Street Church, corner of Artesian avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Evening subject: "Christian Fellowship."

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach in Centenary Church, Monroe, near Morgan street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. Dr. Williamson will preach in the First Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning subject: "The Ten Character Crises in Every Human Life." Evening subject: "The Mother." Seats free.

—The Rev. J. D. Wilson will preach in St. John's Church, Ellis avenue, near Thirty-seventh street, at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

—The Rev. T. B. Hilton will preach at the Ada Street Church at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. R. D. Sheppard will preach in Grace Church, corner North La Salle and White streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. G. R. Van Horne will preach in the Michigan Avenue Church, near Thirty-second street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning subject: "The New and Living Way." Evening subject: "Man's Prerogative to Petition."

—The Rev. F. A. Hardin will preach in Halsted Street Church, 778 South Halsted, morning and evening.

—The Rev. R. B. Pope will preach in Trinity Church, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.

—The Rev. Frank M. Bristol will preach in Wabash Avenue Church, corner of Fourteenth street, at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. T. C. Clendenning will preach morning and evening in the Langley Avenue Church, near Egan avenue.

—The Rev. W. X. Ninde will preach in Ada Street Church, near Lake street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. J. M. Caldwell will preach morning and evening in the Western Avenue Church, corner of Monroe street.

—The Rev. J. W. Phelps will preach morning and evening in St. Paul's Church, corner of Maxwell and Newberry streets.

—The Rev. E. M. Boring will preach morning and evening in State Street Church, near Forty-seventh street.

—The Rev. William Craven will preach morning and evening in Winter Street Church, Forty-second street.

—The Rev. S. T. Shaw will preach morning and evening in Dixon Street Church, near North avenue.

—The Rev. F. Porter will preach in Lincoln Street Church, corner Ambrose street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. J. W. Richards will preach in Emmanuel Church, corner of Harrison and Paulina streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. J. R. Richards will preach in Jackson Street Church, corner of Oglesby, morning and evening.

—The Rev. I. H. Kellogg will preach in Asbury Chapel, Kossuth street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. J. M. Wheaton will preach in the Northwest Church, Western avenue, near Milwaukee avenue.

—The Rev. W. T. Hobart will preach in Milwaukee Avenue Church, No. 926 Milwaukee avenue, morning and evening.

—The Rev. R. S. Cessna will preach in Indiana Street Church, No. 663 West Indiana street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. T. R. Strobridge will preach in the Park Avenue Church morning and evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. H. M. Paynter will preach in the New England Church morning and evening.

—The Rev. James Powell will preach in Plymouth Church, Michigan avenue, near Twenty-fifth street, at 10:30 a. m.

—The Rev. A. Monroe will preach in Union Tabernacle, corner Ashland avenue and Twentieth street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. G. H. Peeke will preach in Leavitt Street Church at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. E. P. Goodwin will preach in the First Church, corner of Washington and Ann streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. Robert Nourse, of Springfield, will preach in Union Park Church, corner of Ashland avenue and West Washington street.

—The Rev. C. A. Towle will preach in Bethany Church, corner Paulina and West Huron streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. B. F. Leavitt will preach in Lincoln Park Church, corner of Sophia and Mohawk streets, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. E. F. Williams will preach at South Drexel Church, corner of boulevard and Fortieth street, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. Evarts Kent will preach in the Clinton Street Church, corner of Clinton and Wilson streets, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

BAPTIST.

Services will be held in University Place Church at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—There will be no services in the Fourth Church.

—The Rev. Kerr B. Tupper will preach in the Michigan Avenue Church, near Twenty-third street, at 11 a. m. Subject: "The Lord's Prayer, Its Genius and Spirit."

—The Rev. E. Wingren will preach in the Second Swedish Church, Butterfield street, near Thirty-first, morning and evening.

—The Rev. C. Swift will preach at Brighton Park Church, corner of Thirty-eighth street and Blanchard avenue, at 11 a. m. The Rev. H. Happell will preach at 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. George C. Lorimer will preach in the First Church, South Park avenue, corner Thirty-first street, at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. E. B. Hulbert will preach in the Fourth Church, corner of West Washington and Paulina streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. J. Rowley will preach in the North Star Church, corner of Division and Sedgwick streets, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. C. Perrin will preach in the Western Avenue Church, corner of Warren avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. W. H. Parker will preach in the Coventry Street Church, corner of Bloomingdale road, morning and evening.

—The Rev. R. De Baptiste will preach in Olivet Church, Fourth avenue, near Taylor street, at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. A. K. Parker will preach in Centennial Church, corner Lincoln and West Jackson streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. E. O. Taylor will preach in Central Church, No. 290 Orchard street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. W. A. Broadhurst will preach in the Dearborn Street Church, corner of Thirty-sixth street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry will preach in Evangel Church, Dearborn street, near Forty-seventh, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. J. B. Vossburgh will preach in the Willard Avenue Church, Lawndale, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. Mr. Meyer will preach in the First German Church, corner of Bickerdike and Huron streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. J. B. Sunth will preach in the First Norwegian Church, corner Noble and West Ohio streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—Services will be held in the Halsted Street Church, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. N. F. Ravlin will preach morning and evening at the Baptist Mission, No. 431 Ogden avenue.

—The Rev. J. B. Jackson will preach in Hyde Park Church at 10:45 a. m.

—The Rev. Galusha Anderson will preach in the Second Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe, at 10:30 a. m., and 7:45 p. m.

INDEPENDENT.

Communion service will be held in the Chicago Avenue Church in the morning and Gospel service in the evening.

—The Rev. S. A. Norton will preach in the Burr Mission Chapel, 2301 Wentworth avenue, at 7:45 p. m.

NEW JERUSALEM.

The Rev. W. F. Pendleton will preach in Union Park Temple, corner of West Washington street and Ogden avenue, at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.

—The Rev. L. P. Mercer, Swedenborgian, will preach in Hershey Music-Hall at 11 a. m. Subject: "The Wonderful World of the Soul."

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. Sumner Ellis will preach in the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Sangamon and West Washington streets, in the morning.

—The Rev. W. H. Ryder will preach in St. Paul's Church, Michigan avenue, near Eighteenth street, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

CHRISTIAN.

The Rev. Dr. Mathewson will preach in Christian Church, 91 South Green street, morning and evening. Seats free.

—The Rev. J. H. Wright will preach in the Western Avenue Church, near Harrison street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. Charles H. Caton, having returned from his vacation, will preach in the Second Church, corner of Oakley avenue and Jackson street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. B. W. Johnson will preach in the South Side Church, Prairie avenue, corner of Thirtieth street, morning and evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A "Liberal Reunion" will be held at No. 213 West Madison street at 2:30 p. m. Women will lead.

—A Spiritualist and mediums' meeting will be held at 508 West Madison street at 3 p. m.

—Gospel meetings for railroad men will be held at the reading-room corner of Kinzie and Canal at 3:15 p. m.; at No. 634 South Canal street at 3:30 p. m.; and at 4645 South State street at 3:30 p. m.

—A meeting of Latter-Day Saints, Mark H. Forscutt leading, will be held at 619 West Lake street at 10:45.

—A Faith meeting will be held at 221 West Madison street, third story.

—The Rev. Dr. A. Miller will preach in Washingtonian Home Chapel at 3 p. m.

—A Gospel meeting, conducted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will be held in Good Templars' Hall, 1086 West Lake street, at 4 p. m.

—A central meeting of Friends will be held in the Athenæum Building, Dearborn street, near Randolph, at 10:30 a. m.

—The Disciples of Christ will meet at 229 West Randolph street at 4 p. m.

—The First Society of mediums and Spiritualists will meet at No. 13 South Halsted street at 3 p. m.

—Mr. Monroe, State Lecturer, will conduct a meeting in the Temperance Church, corner of Noble and Ohio streets, at 4:30 p. m.

—There will be a Gospel meeting, led by Mr. John Morrison, at Pacific Garden at the usual hour.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Sept. 5—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Sept. 10—Fast.

CATHOLIC.

Sept. 5—Sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost.
Sept. 6—St. Lawrence Justinian, B. C. (from Sept. 5).
Sept. 7—Feria.
Sept. 8—Nativity of the B. V. M.; St. Adrian, M.
Sept. 9—Of the Octave of the Nativity; St. Gorgonius, M.
Sept. 10—St. Nicholas of Tolentino, C.
Sept. 11—Of the Octave; SS. Protus and Hyacinthus, MM.

THE FIRST CRIME OF THE AGE.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Ye men of the Northland, awake from your lethargy!
Hear the foe's tread and demoniac yell!
Onward they press with set purpose, and steadily,
E'en as of old when proud Sumter fell.

O have ye forgot how, in days dark and bloody,
Forth went your sires and sons to the field?
How 'midst the battle they perished in glory?
How they smiled as they died before they would yield?

And have ye forgot the dread dungeons of Libby,
And that spot whose great crimes will all memory thrill,
With its dead-line, and slough, and its awful starvation,
The invention of demons—black Andersonville?

All hail to the horde with its leaders Satanic!
Ku-Klux and Bulldozers—to the great and the small!
From the fiend in the Senate, bold leader of massacre,
To the fiend in the bush—cursed man-killers all!

These are the traitors and children of traitors;
These are the men who, had justice been done,
Long would have rotted in graves unremembered—
A festering brotherhood 'neath the red sun!

Solid! Aye, Solid! And by deeds the most damnable;
Pale grows the line upon History's page!
Treason hath failed, and its cohorts turn murderers:
Behold, ye proud world, the First Crime of the Age! E. E. R.

The Noble Lord Ribblesdale.

Lord Ribblesdale has just sold to the National Gallery at London a painting by Ward for $7,500. The story of the picture is that, after it was painted, the old Lord Ribblesdale found it was too large to get into his house, and sent it to the British Museum, asking the trustees to keep it for him until the National Gallery was built, when he would present it to the Gallery. This was fifty years ago, and, after two generations of Ribblesdales have passed away, the present Lord, finding the canvas rolled up in the British Museum, took it home, had it varnished and framed, sold it to the National Gallery, and pocketed the money. It took a great deal of courage in a noble Lord to assume that a picture was his when it had been in the possession of others for fifty years, but the sublimity of cheek was reached in selling the picture to the actual owners. The trustees of the National Gallery now propose to take steps to get their money back.

Punishment of Anti-Vaccinationists.

A Parliamentary return issued recently states that in England 3,888 persons have been fined and eighty-seven imprisoned for non-compliance with the requirements of the vaccination acts. Of the latter, seventy-three were sentenced to periods not exceeding a fortnight, and fourteen for terms longer than a fortnight but less than a month. In Wales forty-one persons have been fined. The fines vary from 1s. to £25 17s., the latter sum being paid by a person in Lancashire who has twenty-one convictions recorded against him. There is, too, considerable variation in the penalties imposed in different districts. A contumacious offender in Berkshire, who had appeared before the Court twenty-five times, escaped with penalties amounting to £17 9s. 6d.; while for four summonses in Norfolk no less than £15 19s. was inflicted. In Middlesex fifteen fines cost £5 10s., but the marginal note—"died"—may perhaps account for this low figure.

ADELAIDE NEILSON.

The Last Rites to the Departed "Juliet"—Her Engagement to Admiral Glyn—The Mourners and the Grave—Her Slim Estate.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Olive Logan writes the following account of the funeral of Miss Neilson to the Philadelphia *Times*:

Along a perfumed pathway came the funeral procession of the beautiful young actress, whom thousands of people in America have admired for many reasons. Artistically Neilson adored America, not merely for the wonderful harvest of money she annually gleaned there, than for the warm appreciation her personations drew forth from admiring audiences all over the length and breadth of the land.

Socially she preferred England, naturally enough. Outside of New York there is no society in America of that peculiar kind generally classed under the broad name of "Upper Bohemian,"—a society as elegant, refined, and lavish in its material surroundings as that of the highest nobility, far more intellectual and spiritual than that, gay, bright, entertaining, and yet thoroughly unconventional,—asking no questions, telling no lies. Persons penetrating it are requested, so to speak, to "like it or to lump it." I think almost everybody in the world likes it, but a great many are forced to lump it on account of the conventionalism in force in their own local districts.

Yet, Bohemian or not Bohemian, Adelaide Neilson was about to fix the final gem in the circle of brilliants her beauty and her genius had won her. The necessity for keeping her secret no longer exists, and I now publish it. She herself told me last summer that she was engaged to be married to Rear Admiral Glyn, the naval officer who took the Prince of Wales out to India, and whose standing at Court is of the highest. As his wife her life would have been a delightful one. Certain circumstances would have barred her presentation to the Queen, but there are many ladies of fashion and standing who do not enjoy this honor, and yet who go freely into brilliant and aristocratic society and hold their own there. This would have been Neilson's position.

She would have had a gentleman of birth and distinction and one who adored her for her husband, and her house would have been a rendezvous for the brightest, gayest, and most entertaining of all classes of London's multiplex life. When she told me last year of her intention to marry and leave the stage, I ventured to say that I thought she was unwise to do so. Her revenue from her stage life was very handsome, and the adulation to her beauty and talent was an incessant song.

"Yes, yes, I know all that," she replied, as we drove in her pretty little brougham up Regent street. "But then if you knew how my affianced husband loves me! It is perfect idolatry!"

"And do you think it will continue?" I asked.

"I am sure of it," she replied warmly. "Yes, you have no idea how stanch and true he is. His love has continued for many years. No matter where I go, or how long I stay away, I find him ever the same when I return. I long to marry him; I wish I were to do so to-morrow."

"Why is the marriage delayed?" I asked.

"I wish to see his daughter married first," she answered, the shadow of deep reflection darkening her lovely face. "I do not think it fair to the young lady to see herself ousted from her position as housekeeper by a father's young wife."

There was another reason besides this, one which she did not mention, but one of which every one knew. Her divorce from Mr. Lee was obtained in America, and, therefore, was open to contest in England. She would, perhaps, have been sued for bigamy had she remarried, and the lawyer who would have had charge of her case was one of the principal mourners at her funeral,—George Lewis, and an aristocratic-looking man, a well-known habitué of first-night performances, and one of the cleverest speakers at the London Bar.

A striking feature of the funeral exercises was the presence of harmonious color in the usual jetty trappings of the paraphernalia. The open grave was lined with a beautiful bright purple cloth. The body of the hearse was an invisible blue,—the blue black of an autumn plum. The sacred monogram, I. H. S., was of silver, and a silver cornice of rich metal-work surmounted the vehicle. The horses' harness was silver. The coffin was the delicate yellow of the English oak, and when it lay in the earth I looked down into the yawning gulf and saw a gloomy bank of color wreaths and crosses of purest white flowers intermingled with the soft greenery of leaves, and bud encasements were heaped upon the long, slender, yellow oaken casket, and amid them fluttered a pink paper, the program of her last night's performance in America. The purple cloth descended along the newly-cut sides of the earth, and from the flowers and the spaded soil there arose a sweet fragrance, tender, delicate, a faint perfume which almost seemed like an exhalation from the fair, dark-eyed woman who shall entrance human senses nevermore.

You should have seen the grief of Compton. Tear-blotted, agonized from sorrow, I scarcely knew him for the pretty stripling I first met in Miss Neilson's blue satin hung boudoir, taking tea. Near him is Lord Henry Lennox, to whom I was introduced by Mrs. Hicks-Lord, whom gossip at one time said he was to marry. Other men of distinction are there, and act as co-mourners with the various celebrities of artistic life. Fanny Josephs, Mrs. John, Miss Mellon, Mrs. Bernard Beere, and many others are present, all clad in deepest mourning. The doctor of divinity who performed the services was a man of impressive presence, and who seemed to feel a penetrating interest in the lovely subject of his supplicating prayers.

The report that Miss Neilson left a very large estate is unfounded. Just prior to her last visit to America she told her friends that she had no money whatever. What she had earned she had either spent or lost in unfortunate speculations in New York real estate. She lived extravagantly always, and was generous to the utmost degree to those about her. The person who, perhaps, will mourn for her most keenly and most durably will be Mrs. Goodall, her lady companion for many years, her secretary, her duenna, her what you will. If Miss Neilson has made a will she certainly has made provision for Mrs. Goodall. But is it likely a bright creature, so young and fair, and with apparently so long a future before her, would have cared to sit down to compose her last testament?

The attendance in the graveyard was very great, and to obtain a last look at the coffin there was such a pressing of the crowd that to be caught in it was a circumstance fraught with danger.

"Oh, I say, do move on, quick!" cried a gravedigger to a woman carrying a baby who stood in front of me. "You'll fall into the grave and break your leg."

Undoubtedly a majority of those assembled were persons drawn thither by admiration for the charming woman whose mortuary rites were being celebrated; but the crush was rendered tremendously greater by the surging thither of a mass of idle spectators, who were only anxious to obtain a sight of an impressive and gratuitous ceremony. And as a ceremony the funeral of Adelaide Neilson was beautiful and striking. Some of the loveliest women I ever saw—stage beauties who have sprung into prominence like Dijon roses, in the course of a summer, were there, and as I looked into their faces and admired their sweet freshness and fair outlines, I read again the history of the dead charmer lying in her coffin; fame, adulation, money, detraction, the whispered word, the shrugging shoulder, that Argonautic voyage, the trip to America, the capture of the golden fleece, and then the usual finale, the curtain rung down.

TOGETHER.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Together, together, blow hot or blow cold,
We'll never be sorry, and never grow old.
—*Old Song.*

We'll journey together, love, all of the way,
Enjoying the sunshine, enduring the storm;
Our love shall grow purer, more fervent each day,
And more to each other our spirits conform.

We'll never be sorry whatever befall,
For love shall content us should troubles assail;
Together we'll stand or together we'll fall—
United, confiding, love never shall fail.

In trusting affection we'll never grow old,
Forever retaining the talisman true;
The Kingdom of Youth in our hearts we will hold,
In spite of old Time and his envious crew.

Together, together, for ever and aye,
Our souls shall progress through Eternity's years—
Together exploring the regions of Day,
Where care cannot enter, nor sighing, nor tears.
W. J. H. HOGAN.

THE STAGE.

The Grand Opera-House—Decorative Art in the Theatre.

Perambulating Incapacity—Results of the Combination System.

Return of "Joshua Whitcomb"—Whereabouts of the Wanderers.

Coming Events—Notes Concerning Plays and Players Here and Elsewhere.

THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

This new theatre—for practically it is a new theatre—was opened last night for the inspection of a number of invited ladies and gentlemen. The site upon which the house stands was originally that of the Coliseum. After that house fell into the hands of Mr. John Hamlin he sunk a great deal of money in the building, reconstructed it, and ran it as Hamlin's Theatre. Last fall the property fell into the hands of William Borden, of this city, who conceived the — of overhauling the entire structure and making out of the rickety house a theatre which would be an ornament to the city, and one in which the first companies in the country could have every facility for the production of their plays or operas. In order to do this the old theatre had to be demolished. This has been done, and the Grand Opera-House has been erected at a cost of $50,000, $15,000 over the original estimate. Architecturally, the new building is one of the finest we have ever seen, and certainly it is the finest ever opened in the City of Chicago. Architect Adler, who built the Central Music-Hall, is the designer, and the Grand Opera-House may be said to be constructed upon an improved plan of that magnificent hall on State and Randolph streets. There is no incongruity in the entire scheme, the design of the architect evidently being to have a composition not of isolated effects, but to have every feature dependent upon the other and forming a harmonious piece of work. He has succeeded admirably.

Already THE TRIBUNE has described the architectural scheme of the building, and therefore a detailed account of it now is not called for. A word or two, however, might be said in regard to the decoration, which has been superintended by Mr. Crossman.

Beginning at the entrance on Clark street, we find the floor tiled and the wainscoting in marble. The walls are in Tuscan red, the pilasters in gold and buff, with flutings of black and gold. The cove is in peacock blue, through the centre of which runs a fluted bead richly gilded, while the ceiling is in a rich buff of a greenish tone. Passing through, we come to the inner vestibule, decorated in black and gold paper with cherry wainscot. A flight of broad steps takes us through the second pair of doors,—and these doors effectually cut off the noise of the street,—and we enter the foyer, one of the notable features of the structure. It is about 80x25. The north wall is covered with mirrors, while at the south end there is a cozy little alcove, with a fireplace. This alcove is furnished with richly-upholstered divans, and the entire foyer is papered with a luxurious-looking velvet flock-paper. The ceiling is in gold and maroon; the cove is done in gold panels of tropical plants in a semi-naturalistic style, with a rich band of frescoes connecting the panels. From the foyer the balcony is reached by a grand staircase. At the head of the first landing of this staircase is an old gold panel ten feet high, on which is painted a peacock and mate in natural colors. This is really a part of the foyer decoration. The general effect is very fine. The staircase is finished in cherry and black walnut. From the staircase there are a number of retiring-rooms, cloak-rooms, smoking-rooms, etc., all being fitted in admirable taste.

From the foyer to the auditorium proper entrance is effected by five doors (each of which is heavily draped with handsome curtains) to an alcove lobby. The ceiling of this lobby is treated in rich gold ground-paper, with the cornice done in tints hightened with gold. The cove is a very elaborate Egyptian frieze. At each end there is a large gold panel which is painted in flat decoration Japanese pots and flowers. The auditorium has a treatment of old gold, relieved by blue and rich gilding, which extends to the balcony circle and ceiling. Upon the ceiling proper is a drapering in the Moresque style, the dividing beams and moldings being appropriately decorated and gilded. The side walls are treated in paper of a unique design, made expressly for this theatre, while the balcony ceilings are covered with paper harmonizing with the side walls in design and tint. The front cove of the balconies are in panels of copper gold, connected by a key pattern of maroon and gold.

The structure and decoration of the proscenium are very novel. The arch forms an immense sounding-board and passes by a gradual change of surface into a high-domed ceiling. In this proscenium the stucco work and moldings are gold, and are treated in gold, picked out with blue, and the decoration of the arch is such that the drawings and the stucco work blend harmoniously. Above the proscenium the continuation is coiffured in construction, the beams being in copper and gold, while the panels are of gold, covered with a profusion of leaves. At each side there are two boxes, which can be made into eight by separating rails. They are triangled in form. The lower box is surmounted by a segmented arch of a wide span, on each side of which are panels filled with elaborate ornamentation. Above this, and forming a corona, so to speak, is constructed the balcony of the second box. The striking features of this upper box are elaborate columns on either side, surmounted by an immense circular arch, the tympanum of which is filled with elaborate ornamentation. In decoration these are as original as they are novel in structure. They are treated in gilt, relieved with Tuscan red on the moldings, and the drapery is in harmony with the decorative work. The doors are draped, like every door in the house, with heavy curtains. The orchestra and box rails are of polished brass. The orchestra den is capable of holding conveniently fifty musicians. During dramatic performances the musicians will be placed under the stage, the orchestra running eight or nine feet back of the footlights, while the front part will be filled with flowers. Chairs, large and comfortable, of the latest pattern, covered in red plush and ornamented with the initials "G. O. H.," have been placed in the parquet, parquet circle, and second balcony. The carpets throughout the house are in keeping with the decorations, and the chandeliers are of a new and handsome pattern. In the way of a drop-curtain a new departure has been made, one of a dark crimson cloth, with a deep Roman fringe, having been chosen, while an entr'acte curtain has been painted by Mr. Dayton.

To-morrow evening the house will be opened for the public, the attraction being "The Child of the State," a melodrama, by D'Ennery, first produced at Wallack's Theatre, New York, last spring. The principal officers of the house will be John A. Hamlin, Manager; William H. Davis, Associate Manager; George W. Dayton, scenic artist; George W. Dayton, Jr., assistant; Harry Hamlin, Treasurer; Fred Hamlin, assistant; Will P. Webster, advertising agent; John Foust, machinist; and John Dolan, master of properties. The orchestra will be under the direction of Armand Buisseret, and will comprise Auguste Pellage, first violin; William Quinn, second violin; Auguste Bretspraak, viola; Edward Clüsman, 'cello; Mr. Bruce, bass viol; Edward Kent, clarinet; William Gerstle, flute; John Caillé, cornet; Aug Helm, trombone; Frank Townsend, timpani and drums.

PERAMBULATING INABILITY.

The preparations for the season just opening in the United States are such as to indicate that, notwithstanding all the efforts of the better criticism of the press, the stock system in theatres is for a time practically laid aside. There can be no doubt that if the combination system which has supplanted it can thrive for say five years longer, the stage will then be at the lowest ebb it has ever reached in this country or in any other country that has had a stage.

For the growth of the combination system, one of the reasons—and the chief one—given by managers like McVicker of this city, or Spaulding of St. Louis, is that the stars who used to travel and be supported by the regular stock companies of a theatre came by degrees to exact such terms as made it impossible for managers to pay them, pay the company, the rent, gas, and other expenses, and make a living profit. There is much truth in their complaints as to the star system, but the remedy was not to have accepted the combination system in its place, but to have rejected the stars altogether and to have confined themselves to the stock system with good stock companies. Each star has now a company of his own. He has ceased to be a mere star, studying the parts which he presents to the public. He has become a speculator and a business man with responsibilities, the meetings of which only distract his mind from what should be almost its sole occupation, the study of his art and the way to most worthily render it effective. Every star now is a manager and ever manager is simply a speculator speculating in the star's speculation. The average manager of to-day thinks as little and knows less of the artistic value of the combination he speculates in as the man who gambles in grain knows of the quality of the grain that he buys on a margin to-day, hoping to sell it at a profit to-morrow.

This indifference on the part of the manager and the business responsibilities assumed by the stars have naturally resulted in rendering the theatrical business a business indeed, and nothing more. The consequence is, that, bad as was the state of the stage twelve years ago, it was incomparably better than it is to-day. We did not have then at one house Mapleson's opera troupe one week, Rentz's minstrels another, John McCullough, then a variety troupe, then the Union Square Theatre company, whose weekly representations have been sandwiched by the acting of Frank Frayne's particular and individual dog Jack. Some character for consistency, some attempt at artistic effort, was still made. Now none is ever dreamed of, and it is all the same to Gen. John Haverly—the king pin of them all—whether he is speculating on the race-track, in mining stocks, in the works of Shakspeare, or in those of McCloskey. It is all business, the sole object being gain, and quick gain at that.

At the beginning of last season we had an article on this same subject, in which we reluctantly alluded to the effect upon the morality of the actors which this combination system must necessarily have. The results, we are sorry to say, have more than justified our fears. Almost every actor has a wife in every combination, as sailors used to have in every port. Human nature is the same, whether it wears the tunic of Rome or the sou'wester of poor Jack. Family ties have been broken up, and a general condition of——but this phase of the matter had better be left untouched.

Another curse of this combination system is the temptation it offers to a mass of young girls anxious to become "members of the profession." A few dollars will enable a Minnie Cummings or an Adele Belgarde to organize a company, order a certain amount of printing, and the scarcity of attractions will enable her to procure engagements and make up a traveling route. Such women are as innocent of the requirements of art as they are of feminine modesty. Their vanity alone is excited, and that alone they wish to gratify, except perhaps in the case of Minnie, who always has a good eye to the main chance and thinks as much of the dollars as she does of the applause she hopes to evoke. With the influx of these novices has come the trash, in one form or another, with which we are constantly dosed.

The cure for all the perambulating inability, or at least the hope of a cure, lies in the character of the American people. It has been often noticed that in this country an evil or a wrong will be allowed to go thus far and no farther, and that at the very moment when it seems to threaten ruinous results it is checked by the good sense of the American people. Is it not possible that, when the state of the American stage shall have reached the point of incapacity to which it is fast drifting, the force of public opinion will compel the speculators called managers to return to the more decent methods which this combination plan has for a time wiped out? There is a far greater affinity between art and morals than most men think, and with the purification of the stage would come an elevation of its art and an increase of its usefulness. It seems to us that such cities as Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, should at least be able to maintain one theatrical organization of even superficial decency in its members and of artistic ability. They did it before the War with profit. Why should it not be done now that the disorganization caused by the War has died away?

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

The following combinations and stars will be at the places named during the ensuing week. Managers and agents will please forward route before Friday of each week:

Attraction.	Location.	Sept.
"All the Rage"	Cleveland, O.	6-11
Anderson, Mary	Oswego, N. Y.	13
	Utica, N. Y.	14
	Syracuse, N. Y.	15-16
	Troy, N. Y.	17
Abbey's Spanish Students	Cincinnati	6-11
Abbott, Emma	Columbus, O.	9-10
Boston Ideal Company	New York (Booth's)	13
Buffalo Bill	Red Wing, Minn.	6
	Winona, Minn.	7
	La Crosse, Wis.	8
	Portage City, Wis.	9
	Watertown, Wis.	10
	Racine, Wis.	11
Barrett, Lawrence	Janesville, Wis.	6-11
	Madison, Wis.	7-10
	Milwaukee, Wis.	11
Claxton, Kate	Montreal, Can.	6-11
"Child of the State"	Chicago (Grand Opera)	6-11
Chanfrau, Mrs. F. S.	Paterson, N. J.	13-18
Collier's "Union Square"	Bradford, Pa.	6
	Erie, Pa.	7
	Titusville, Pa.	8
	Oil City, Pa.	9
Cavendish, Ada	New York City	13-25
Coombs, Jane	Canton, O.	6
	Kenton, O.	7
	Dayton, O.	8
	London, O.	9
	Columbus, O.	10-11
Denier Tony	Minneapolis, Minn.	6-11
"D. Crockett" (Tannehill)	Winchester, Ky.	6
	Richmond, Ky.	7
	Lancaster, Ky.	8
	Lebanon, Ky.	9
	Danville, Ky.	10
	Harrodsburg, Ky.	11
Edouin's "Sparks"	New York	6-11
"Four Seasons" (Graves)	Williamsport, Pa.	6
	Bloomsburg, Pa.	7
	Scranton, Pa.	8
	Pittston, Pa.	9
	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	10
	Allentown, Pa.	11
"Fun on the Bristol"	Boston	6-11
Gulick & Blaisdell—		
No. 1—John Dillon	Nebraska City, Neb.	6-8
	Des Moines, Ia.	9-11
No. 2—"Nip and Tuck"	Des Moines, Ia.	6-11
No. 3—"Hop Scotch"	Des Moines, Ia.	6-8
	Nebraska City, Neb.	9-11
Gray, Ada	Norristown, Pa.	6
	Allentown, Pa.	7
	Lancaster, Pa.	8
	Reading, Pa.	9
	Pottsville, Pa.	10
	Lebanon, Pa.	11
"Galley Slave"	Bridgeport, Conn.	6
	New Haven, Conn.	7
	Waterbury, Conn.	8
	Hartford, Conn.	9
	Holyoke, Mass.	10
	Pittsfield, Mass.	11
Harrisons ("Photos")	St. Louis	6-11
Jefferson, Joe	Providence, R. I.	6-7
	Springfield, Mass.	8
	Holyoke, Mass.	9
	Hartford, Conn.	10-11
	New Haven, Conn.	12-13
"Joshua Whitcomb"	Chicago (McVicker's)	6-30
Knight, Mr. and Mrs.	Boston	6-11
Leonard, Agnes	Albany, N. Y.	6
Leavitt's Specialty Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	6-11
Macauley, B.	Cincinnati (Grand)	6-11
Murphy, Joe	Toronto, Can.	6-11
McCullough, John	Syracuse, N. Y.	6-7
	Detroit, Mich.	13
Mitchell, Maggie	Chicago (Hooley's)	6-11
"My Partner"	Boston	6-18
Nobles, Milton	Leadville, Colo.	6-18
"Our Gentlemen Friends"	Warterbury, Conn.	6
	Hartford, Conn.	7-8
	Springfield, Mass.	10
"Oh Be Joyful" Co.	Albany, N. Y.	13-18
"Our Candidate"	Circleville, O.	6
	Lancaster, O.	7
	Zanesville, O.	8-9
	Newark, O.	10
Pastor, Tony	Chicago (Olympic)	6-11
Pixley, Annie	Buffalo, N. Y.	6-11
Palmer, Minnie	Brooklyn, N. Y.	6
Prescott, Marie	Louisville, Ky.	6-11
Rentz-Santley	Newport, R. I.	6
	Fall River, Mass.	7
	Brockton, Mass.	8
	Chelsea, Mass.	9
	Worcester, Mass.	10
	Springfield, Mass.	11
Rials, Jay, pantomime	Olean, N. Y.	6
	Bradford, Pa.	7
	Jamestown, Pa.	8
	Corry, Pa.	9
	Titusville, Pa.	10
	Oil City, Pa.	11
Rogers & Mattie Vickers	St. Paul, Minn.	6-11
Richmond & McElreth	Columbia, Tenn.	6-11
Rooney, Pat	Philadelphia	6-11
Robson & Crane	Detroit, Mich.	6-11
Robertson, Agnes	Philadelphia, Pa.	13-25
Roberts' Humpty Dumpty	Lancaster, O.	6
	Circleville, O.	7
	Chillicothe, O.	8
	Dayton, O.	9
	Indianapolis	10-11
Tiffany, Annie W.	New York City	6-11
"Unknown"	Norwalk, Conn.	6
	Ansonia, Conn.	9
	Waterbury, Conn.	10-11
	Springfield, Mass.	14
Union Square Company	Chicago (Haverly's)	6-25
"Widow Bedott"	San Jose, Cal.	6
	Stockton, Cal.	8-11

"JOSHUA WHITCOMB."

The four weeks' engagement of the "All the Rage" company closed last night at McVicker's, and the stage of that theatre will be occupied to-morrow evening by Manager Hill's other attraction, "Joshua Whitcomb," Mr. Denman Thompson appearing in the title rôle. "Joshua Whitcomb" will run five weeks, and this will be the fourth and the longest engagemnt yet played by this actor in this part in Chicago, he having already represented the character in this city no less than 165 times. No piece of character acting has ever, we think it is safe to say, taken a stronger place in the public heart than *Joshua Whitcomb*, not even excepting Owens' *Solon Shingle* or Jefferson's *Rip Van Winkle*, and the proof of this is found in the fact that the audiences at each new engagement in almost every city are larger than upon the preceding one. We can scarcely expect the audiences to be larger, however, during the forthcoming series of performances at McVicker's than they were in the fall of 1879, for last year, when Thompson, at the same theatre, played four weeks, if our recollection serves us, the sign "Standing-room only" was seen at the door nearly every evening. That engagement was the largest financially ever played at McVicker's by any dramatic attraction, not excepting the most profitable engagements of Charlotte Cushman, E. A. Sothern, Edwin Booth, and other well-known artists. As a play, "Joshua Whitcomb" cannot be seriously considered; but the central figure—that of the blunt, impulsive, honest-hearted New-England farmer—is as fine a piece of art-work of its kind as was ever presented to an American audience. Critics have hammered at the play just as they have hammered at the pieces of Florence or Raymond, but thousands and tens of thousands have gone to see Thompson's acting, and will continue to go.

The full cast of the play will be: *Uncle Josh*, an old Jackson Democrat, Denman Thompson; *Roundy*, Ignacio Martinetti; *John Martin*, Eugene O. Jepson; *Frederick Dolby*, Walter Gale; *Cy. Prime*, George Bean; *Bill Johnson*, R. Benson; *Reuben*, Charles Peters; *Mr. Burroughs*, G. Adams; *Mr. Foster*, D. Nourse; *Tot*, Miss Julia Wilson; *Nellie Primrose*, Miss Isabelle Coe; *Susan Martin*, Miss Alice Stewart Logan; *Mrs. Johnson*, Miss Emma Lathrop; *Aunt Matilda*, Mrs. D. Nourse; *Amantha Bartlett*, Miss Florence Roberts; *Aunt Martha*, Miss E. Rogers.

An alteration will be made in the setting of the last act. Formerly it occurred in an interior; now the scene is the exterior of *Joshua's* New England home. It is the work of Maimsha, and is in that artist's best vein. It is an admirable picture of a New England homestead, charming in its color, rich in detail, and realistic in effect.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

On Monday, Sept. 13, Robson and Crane will appear at Hooley's.

J. W. Hurley and Alf Johnson will appear in "The Black Diamonds."

A play by Henri Rochefort is to be produced at the Paris vaudeville.

The Lawrence Barrett company will pass through the city to-day.

Mr. Foote, of Haverly's Mastodons, will, it is expected, reach the city from London this morning.

It turns out that Harry Richmond, of "Our Candidates," is not dead. He is enjoying his obituaries.

They say that Lotta has brought back from England an armful of plays by British authors. We hope so.

The star at the Halsted Street Opera-House during the week will be Randolph Murray in "Henry Dunbar."

"Bigamy" is the name of a drama, written by Ettie Henderson, which will shortly be produced in the Standard Theatre.

Sothern has recently successfully undergone two painful operations at the hands of surgeons in London, and at latest accounts was improving in health.

Nat Goodwin follows "A Child of the State" at the Grand Opera-House. The Tom Keene company open their season at the same house on the 4th prox.

Gen. Haverly says if the Board of Education grants him a renewal of the lease of the Dearborn street theatre he will expend $50,000 upon its improvement. With that money he thinks he can make it one of the finest houses in America. If he cannot get the house he will build a new one.

John P. Smith has great faith in the popular taste for such shows as his "Tourists." He accosted an author the other day. "Going to bring out a play?" he asked. "Yes." "Got any plot?" "Yes, and a very strong one. You see, the hero——" "Wouldn't give a d—n for it," said Smith, walking away to count his house.

The "M'liss" combination this season includes Annie Pixley, Cassie Troy, Lillian Reeder, John E. McDonough, L. J. Mestayer, William Johnson, Frank Kilday, Andrew Waldron, A. H. Hastings, Robert Hayes, Egbert Foster, and Charles Rafiel. John E. McDonough is the general manager and Robert Fulford office manager and treasurer. They play at McVicker's.

Maggie Mitchell will act at Hooley's next week in the following well-known plays of her répertoire: "Fanchon," on Monday evening; "Jane Eyre," Tuesday; "Little Barefoot," Wednesday matinée; "Lorie," Wednesday evening; "Jane Eyre," Thursday; "The Pearl of Savoy," Friday; "Fanchon," Saturday matinée; and in the evening of the same day, "Little Barefoot."

Tony Pastor and his company will to-morrow evening appear at the Olympic. During the past week Manager Sprague has been repainting and recarpeting his house. The Pastor troupe recently appeared in this city at Haverly's. Their early return indicates their success when last here. The troupe is probably the best strictly variety organization now on the road.

In the suit against the Edwin Forrest Home, brought by William B. Forrest, as to the validity of the great actor's will, Judge Barnard, in King's County (N. Y.) Supreme Court, has denied a motion for a stay of proceedings. An order had been obtained removing the case from the Supreme Court to the United States Courts, but a subsequent order returned it to the State Court.

In the "Nuits du Boulevard," a drama which is to be played next season at the Théatre des Nations, Paris, one of the scenes represents a *cabinet particulier* at Brébant's. In this play the hight of realism will be reached, for the famous restaurateur has promised to send a real supper to the theatre every night during the performance of the piece, and some real garçons with real whiskers to serve it.

"One Hundred Wives" will be played during Thanksgiving week at McVicker's Theatre in this city. The piece is by Col. Gil Pierce and Mr. J. B. Runnion, of this city. So favorably was Manager McVicker impressed with the piece after reading it that he concluded to give the Criterion Comedy Company, who will play it, this date without waiting for its first production in Philadelphia, which will occur on the 18th.

The London *Figaro* describes the transfer of the body of Adelaide Neilson from the Nouveau Chalet du Rond Royal in the Bois to the Paris Morgue. This transfer, says that paper, took place under particularly heartrending circumstances. The body of the young woman was shrouded in a sheet and rolled in a packing cloth, and was then placed in a wagon, where it was scarcely concealed from public view. Then two carters and an agent of the police mounted the wagon and departed. It was thus, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, that Miss Neilson, who had come to the Bois in her magnificent landau, traversed the whole of Paris to the Morgue.

This evening the performance at Haverly's Theatre will be given for the benefit of the treasurer of that theatre, Mr. Bliss Whitaker. First in the program comes the farce "A Kiss in the Dark," in which Mr. Ed Barrett, Mr. Simon Forhan, Miss Lou Fuller, Miss Millie Dennin, and Miss Maggie Gould will appear. "Sheridan's Ride" will then be recited by Mr. Charles R. Thorne. The *Dick Deadeye* of the Juvenile Opera Company, Master Dunn, will dance a hornpipe; Mark Hughes will discourse on "Topics of the Day"; Mr. Lou W. Raymond will sing "A Mariner's Home's the Sea," and Joseph Simore, the lightning change artist, the Hamilton Sisters, Mlle. Eugenie, and the three Ronaldos will also appear in their specialties.

"The Danicheffs" has done a good business at Haverly's. It will be succeeded by Boucicault's adaptation of "La Tentation," entitled "Led Astray." Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., will appear in his original character of *Rodolph Chandoce*, his first great success at the Union Square Theatre. The rest of the cast will be: *Hector Placide*, Mr. Owen Fawcett; *Mt. Gosline*, Mr. Walden Ramsay; *George De Lesparre*, Mr. Joseph Whiting; *Maj. O'Hara*, Mr. W. J. Lemoyne; *Lafontaine*, Mr. T. E. Morris; *Robert*, Mr. H. Quigley; *Armande Chandoce*, Miss Ellie Wilton; *Mathilde*, Miss Maud Harrison; *Suzanne O'Hara*, Miss Ida Vernon; the *Countess*, mother of *Rodolph*, Mrs. E. J. Phillips; *Baroness*, mother of *Armande*, Miss Nellie Morant; *Sophie*, Miss Sarah Cowell.

According to the *Parisian* the highest-priced artists in the Bernhardt company are M. Angelo, the "leading man"—his real name is Barthélemy—and Mlle. Jeanne Bernhardt, the youngest sister of the great actress, each of whom receives 5,000 francs per month. All are engaged for five months, but salaries do not begin until the 8th of November. Besides the two artists just mentioned, the other principal members of the company are Mme. Mea, Mlle. Sidney, Mlle. Mertel, Mme. Gally, and Messrs. Gangloff, Gally, D'Orsay, Bouillond, Théfer, Delétraz, Joliet, and Chamounin, the last named of whom has been twice to America already. Mr. Dufosséz, of the Théatre Royal, at The Hague, is the stage manager, and Mme. Joliet, some time at the Vaudeville, in this city, is prompter. The company begin their rehearsals the middle of September on the stage of the Variétés Théatre. They open at Booth's Theatre in "Adrienne Lecouvreur" Nov. 8.

OUR COUNTRY.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Our country! O thou land so free,
Great is the love of our hearts to thee!
With Thy hills so high
And thy azure sky;
With thy valleys fair
And thy balmy air;
With Freedom loved by girl and boy,
Thou art our joy!

Our country! O thou land so blest,
We love thee like the bird its nest!
With thy woods and plains
And golden grains;
With thy mines of gold
And wealth untold;
With honest toil in country and town,
Thou art our own!

Our country! O thou land so sweet,
All our hopes in thee we meet!
With thy daughters kind
And of pure mind;
With thy open hands
Blessed by all lands,
With ready help when sufferers call,
Thou art our all!

Our country! O thou land so brave,
Thine we are until the grave!
With thy heroes dead,
Their enemies' dread;
With thy prudent old
And thy youths so bold;
With name, renown, and fame so wide,
Thou art our pride!

Our country! O thou land so grand,
With our blood we will thy life defend!
With Liberty's grace
For the human race;
With Freedom's light
For Slavery's night;
With love to man and good-will to all
Thou must not fall!

CHICAGO, Sept. 1, 1880. H. ELIASSOF.

A "Keerful" Man.

New Haven Palladium.

The facts concerning candidate English's methods with those who fall into his hands in a financial way suggests to the Boston *Journal* that he must be a prudent man, after the fashion of the Connecticut deacon, who was on trial for some alleged shortcoming: "Do you regard the deacon as a mean man?" asked the counsel of the witness. "Well, with regard to that," answered the witness cautiously, "people may not call him really mean, but I have thought he was what you might call a 'keerful' man,—a very prudent man, so to speak." "What do you mean by a prudent man?" "Well," replied the witness, "I mean this: Once he had an execution against a poor widow for $3, and he went to her house and levied upon a flock of ducks, and he chased them ducks round the house pooty much all day, and every time he catched a duck he'd sit down, wring its neck, and charge mileage; and his mileage amounted to a heap more than the debt. Nothing mean about that as I know of, but I always thought after that that the deacon was a mighty prudent man."

MUSIC.

Emma Abbott's Opera Season in Chicago.

A Concert by the New Liesegang Quartet.

A Chicago Translation of Sieber's "Art of Singing."

Interesting Personal Gossip at Home and Abroad.

With the exception of the very pleasant and successful series of performances given at Hooley's Theatre by the juveniles of the Miles troupe, who deserve a large patronage wherever they may appear this season, the musical news is still confined to announcements of future events and of the arrival home of the musicians from their summer vacations, as will be seen below:

THE EMMA ABBOTT SEASON.

Miss Emma Abbott will begin her season Sept. 6 with a strong company, with James W. Morrissey as her manager for the third season. The principals will include Julia Rosewald, from the Vienna and Dresden Opera-Houses, the heroine of the "Merry Wives of Windsor"; Zelda Seguin, who will create the rôle of *Carmen* in English; Pauline Maurel, who will be the *Page* of Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet"; Signor Brignoli, who will essay *Thaddeus* in "The Bohemian Girl" for the first time in English and *Manrico* in "Il Trovatore" in English; William Castle, who will create *Don Jose* in "Carmen"; and Lithgow James, who will be the baritone, making *Mephisto* in "Faust" his principal rôle. Miss Abbott will create the heroine of "Mireille" (The Lovers' Pilgrimage), and, with Castle, will take the leading parts in "Paul and Virginia," "Romeo and Juliet," and "The Gem of Peru," by Guarany. The season in Chicago opens Sept. 24 at the Grand Opera-House.

SIEBER'S "ART OF SINGING."

Messrs. Oliver Ditson & Co., of Boston, have published, and Messrs. Lyon & Healy, of this city, have for sale, a translation of Prof. Ferdinand Sieber's famous "Katechismus der Gesangs' Kunst," under the title of "The Art of Singing,"—the translation made by Mr. A. W. Dohn, whose services in the cause of music in Chicago reach back more than twenty years. It would be almost superfluous to commend a book which for a long time has had a world-wide reputation, and is regarded as a standard authority by all good musicians. Mr. Dohn has done his work thoroughly and well, and made his translation very clear and concise. The original work is in the form of a catechism, but the translator has presented it without the questions, and condensed it without sacrificing either the spirit or value of the original. It is a work which should be in the hands of every one who sings, or is studying to sing, or who teaches the art. In his introduction, Mr. Dohn says: "The curious fact, that at a time when artistic singing is on the decline, the physiologists and musical doctrinaires are preaching all the louder their various (and often very odd) methods for the development of the voice; endeavoring, apparently, to establish some mechanical rules by which people may, automaton-like, learn to sing, has encouraged me to do my humble share in making more widely known a work which, full of practical hints, never loses sight of the fact that singing is not a mechanical accomplishment, but an art." Mr. Dohn has done a great deal in shaping and directing music in this city to the highest standards, and in this his latest work has done all vocal musicians a real service. The book is bound and printed very neatly, and, as it is only 50 cents per copy, will have a wide circulation.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

Mrs. Eugenie de Roode-Rice has taken new music rooms at 188 State street, and is now ready to receive pupils.

Miss Ida Pryce, the soprano of the Trinity Church Choir, will leave this city to-morrow for a concert tour through Iowa.

Mrs. L. M. Brown, the vocal teacher, has returned to the city to resume her teaching at her residence, 528 Monroe street.

Mr. Frederic W. Root has fitted up a new music room in the American Express Building, and will begin making professional engagements to-morrow.

Mr. C. A. Havens has been appointed to the position of teacher of the piano, organ, and voice in the Chicago Female College. The city pupils are received at 3018 Vernon avenue.

Mr. Emil Liebling and lady will return from Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, Va., to-day. Mr. Liebling will resume his professional duties at his music rooms at 152 State street to-morrow.

The Chicago Quartet, as reorganized for the season, is composed of the following singers: First tenor, Harry Thomas; second tenor, J. F. Bird; first bass, C. A. Dew; second bass, C. C. Leffler.

M. Delouime, for many years professor of the piano, vocal music, and the organ, in this city, has opened new rooms at 3118 Prairie avenue, and is now making up his list for the winter season.

Emma Romaldi, one of our Chicago prima donnas, has made a great hit in Venice, and has also had the good fortune to secure a six-months' engagement at St. Petersburg, commencing Oct. 1.

The Litta concert company (Marie Litta, soprano; May Phoenix, alto; Benjamin More, basso; John Skelton, cornetist; and Julien Heinze, pianist) will sing at Rockford, Ill., Sept. 6; Mount Morris, 7th; Morrison, 8th and 9th; and Clinton, Ia., 10th.

Carl Wolfsohn, conductor of the Beethoven Society, who has been enjoying his summer vacation in Europe, sailed for home on the 4th inst. Mr. W. writes his friends that he comes home full of health and happiness, prepared to surpass all his past efforts in the coming season musically.

The rehearsals of the Beethoven Society for the coming season will begin Tuesday evening, Sept. 14, at 8 o'clock, in the hall of Julius Bauer & Co.'s piano house, Nos. 182 and 184 Wabash avenue. We are requested to say that a prompt and full attendance is desired, and that all persons wishing to become members of the chorus are invited to be present at that time.

Mrs. Jenny Kempton has left Lake Geneva and has gone upon a short concert trip in Minnesota with Mlle. Litta, Mr. Frank Walker, and others. She will return to Chicago and be prepared to receive pupils on and after Thursday, the 16th inst. Mrs. Kempton commences the new season with a large list of pupils and with every prospect of even greater success than has hitherto attended her excellent system of instruction.

The Apollo Club will inaugurate its season's work to-morrow evening by a full rehearsal of the ladies and gentlemen of the chorus, and a full attendance of the active members is requested at Apollo Hall, Central Music Hall Building. The Club will take up several new and important works during the coming season, and the program made by the Musical Committee, together with the larger plans projected by the management, promise to present the associate members and subscribers some of the most brilliant and valuable concerts ever given by this popular society.

The Liesegang Quartet, which has been reorganized, and is now known as the Liesegang-Heimendahl String Quartet, gives an invitation matinée concert at the Apollo Hall, in the Central Music-Hall Building, on the 11th inst. The program on this occasion will include the Haydn quartet, op. 76, and the Beethoven quartet, op. 18, No. 5. The new quartet, in reality the old one with the exception of Mr. Heimendahl, who takes the place of Mr. Rosenbecker (first violin), should have a warm welcome from its old friends and from all lovers of the best music.

Mr. Frederic Boscovitz, a disciple and countryman of Liszt, whose reputation is familiar in connection with the Theodore Thomas symphony concerts and a series of historical pianoforte recitals given in Boston and New York, and who comes with an excellent European record, is at the Palmer House. Mr. Boscovitz is said to have a very large répertoire; plays everything from memory, and has Bach and Chopin especially at his fingers' ends. He has educated some fine pupils both in Europe and America, and has identified himself with the Hershey School of Musical Art and the Park Institute as teacher of the pianoforte. Mr. Boscovitz will shortly appear before the Chicago public in a pianoforte recital.

A testimonial concert will be given this evening at the Wabash-Avenue Pavilion for the benefit of Mr. Charles Nitschke, the conductor. The program includes the "Boccaccio March"; Suppe's overture, "Morning, Noon, and Night in Vienna"; waltz, "On the Beautiful Rhine," by Kiler-Bela; Riviere's selections from "Gerolé-Gerofla"; Koppitz's "Innesfallen Overture"; Zickoff's "Harlequin Polka"; Arditi's violin solo, "Souvenir de Bellini"; zylophone solo; clarinet solo, "Sonnambula Fantasie"; "Hip, Hip, Hurrah potpourri," by Schubert; "The Turkey's Patrol," by Schlieffarth; potpourri from "Fatinitza"; "Eldorado Quadrille," by Strauss; and "Champagne Galop," by Nitschke. It would have been more consistent and satisfactory if Mr. Nitschke had not announced this very worldly performance as a "sacred concert."

MUSICAL NOTES.

Amherst College has followed the example of Harvard University, and is to have a Professor of Music.

Mr. George E. Whiting's festival composition, "Tale of the Viking," will soon be published in first-class style by a New York house. The College of Music, under the direction of Prof. Whiting, will probably produce "Tale of the Viking" during the coming season.

Ullman has engaged the irresistible tenor Capoul for a concert tour during the months of February and March next.

A critic of Lisbon says: "Take the most ingenious mechanism of a musical engine possible, and put a soul into it, and you have Mme. Essipoff."

Mme. Carreno and Sig. Tagliapietra will probably join forces with Mr. Courtney and wife and form a concert company under the name of the Courtney concert company.

Mme. Camilla Urso has returned to New York from her Australian tour. She is reported to be engaged for a visit to Cuba and Mexico, which it is to be hoped is not true.

Sarasate will travel through Germany next winter, under the management of his usual impresario and accompanist, Otto Goldschmidt (not Jenny Lind's husband!).

Ilma Di Murska has just begun a suit against Manager Mapleson, in London, for a balance of salary amounting to $1,600. It looks as if the prima donna would win her case.

In Bologna they still speak with pride of the "Lohengrin" performance last winter. In the perfumery shops they sell "Lohengrin" soap and the "Lohengrin" skin beautifier. They are already making preparations to manufacture Tannhäuser brandy and Tannhäuser sausages.

The Boston Opera Company will present the "Pirates of Penzance" at Booth's Theatre Sept. 13, with the following cast: *Mabel*, Marie Beebe; *Ruth*, Adelaide Phillips; *The Major-General*, H. C. Barnabee; *Frederic*, Tom Karl; *Pirate King*, M. W. Whitney; *Samuel*, W. H. McDonald; *Sergeant*, George Frothingham.

The Strakosch & Hess Opera Company are actively rehearsing Boito's "Mefistofele." It will be presented with Marie Rôze as *Margherita*; Byron, the English tenor, as *Faust*; and George Conly as *Mefistofele*. Mr. Mapleson will present it with Gerster as *Margherita*, Campanini as *Faust*, and Nanetti, the original *Mefistofele*.

Mr. Arthur Sullivan's new religious cantata, "The Martyr of Antioch," will, it is asserted, do the composer immense credit. It is learned without being stiff, melodious without being trivial, distinguished, and original, and severely correct without being dry and tedious. The score of this cantata, as well as that of the "Pirates of Penzance," has been sold to Messrs. Chappell & Co.

Mr. J. H. Mapleson has, it is rumored, engaged the following artists for his American season: Mme. Etelka Gerster and Miss Minnie Hauk, sopranos; Miss Annie Louise Cary, contralto; MM. Campanini, Ravelli, and Lazzarini, tenors; MM. Galassi and Del Puente, baritones; and MM. Navara and Monti, basses. It is stated that the conductor will be Signor Riccardo Rasori, but this requires confirmation.

Sig. Rialp, the chorus master of Mr. Mapleson's opera company, has returned to New York, and will at once begin rehearsals of the extra chorus for the two operas which will, in all probability, occupy most attention during the coming season at the New York Academy,—Wagner's "Rienzi" and Boito's "Mefistofele." Mme. Gerster will appear on the opening night of the New York season, and on the second night "Mefistofele" will be produced.

Miss Blanche Roosevelt's opera company are announced to appear at the Union Square Theatre on the 20th of September in Mr. Alfred Cellier's opera, "The Sultan of Mocha." The prima donna will subsequently create the part of the heroine in a dramatic version of Longfellow's "Mask of Pandora," some of which the poet supervised in person during a visit of Miss Roosevelt at the poet's summer-house in Nahant. The costumes and scenery have been designed by the painter Alma Tadema, and are described as very unique and beautiful.

The *Parisian* says: "Annie Louise Cary has returned to Paris, where she will remain until next month, when she goes back to New York. She asked to be released from her engagement to appear at the Worcester musical festival for 1880, in order to prolong her stay in Europe, being offered very advantageous engagements here. The Festival Committee, however, having announced Miss Cary for the occasion, insisted upon being placed in a condition to redeem their pledges to the public and declined to release her, and she, like the good girl she is, returns in time to keep her pledged word."

The London correspondent of the New York *Musical Review* says: "Mme. Marie Rôze has signed an engagement with Messrs. Max Strakosch & Hess for an American season beginning Nov. 1, at the Academy of Music, Montreal. The engagement is for six months certain, with liberty to renew for one, two, or three months. The prima donna is to receive $1,000 for three performances weekly, besides 25 per cent of the net receipts; for extra performances she is to receive $333 and 25 per cent of the net receipts. Her répertory will be *Mefistofele*, *Aida*, *Faust*, *Carmen*, *Lalla Rookh*, *Trovatore*, *Lohengrin*, *Huguenots*, and *Mignon*—all in English. New costumes have been ordered from Paris, and Mme. Marie Rôze will sail by the City of Richmond Sept. 23.

NEW MUSIC.

The Root & Sons Music Company have just issued a new waltz by Mr. S. G. Pratt, of this city, entitled "Valse Semplice," and dedicated to Mrs. C. C. Curtiss. It is one of the most charming of his lighter works. The same house have also issued a new and stirring campaign song, called "Old Deacon Brown as Magistrate," by M. Monteagle, nom de plume of a well-known musician of this city, and dedicated to the Illinois Campaign Glee Club.

Chicago: E. W. Bowman: "I'm Thinking of the Past, Maggie," song and chorus, dedicated to the Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless, by Frank Benton.

Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co. Chicago: Lyon & Healy: "Emerson's Book of Anthems, embracing a great variety of new music for opening and closing religious services," by L. O. Emerson.

OLD-TIME BAR-STORIES.

Deacon Abijah Stone and His Cow—Remarkable Effect of High-Priced Goods.

Leaves from the Diary of an Old Pennsylvania Lawyer.

Although the law is grave and dignified, yet there are times when both Judges and lawyers lay aside the solemn conventionalities of the court-room, and indulge with infinit relish in joke and jest. At convivial meetings and bar-suppers restraint is laid aside, and stories of rich experience related, where each has been in turn either the victim or perpetrator of some joke, long remembered and often narrated. In former times the convivial glass was considered necessary to the evening's enjoyment, and many tales are told by the gray-headed veterans of the profession of those times when wit warred with wit, and no quarter was asked or expected.

At one of these meetings the following incident was related by a sober, staid old lawyer, who was then a pillar in the church, and a most exemplary man, but about whose former life the echoes of the past whispered many strange stories; and, as he related it, his eyes twinkled at the recollection, like the slumbering sparks in a nearly-extinguished fire. "I tell the tale as it was told to me."

Seventy-five years ago the County of Allegheny included within its boundaries a large portion of Western Pennsylvania. When other counties were formed out of its territory, the county-seats where the courts were held were far apart, the roads very bad, and the attorneys and President Judge used to "ride the circuit," as it was called, on horseback. In some instances and some seasons of the year, it would be several days' travel from one court to another. The wayside inn, or country tavern, now almost extinct, was the home of the weary traveler and the pride of its proprietor. Generally situated at the corners of some "cross-road," it was, soon after its erection, joined by a blacksmith-shop, a country store and post-office, and became the nucleus of a bustling, thriving town or village.

The bar-room of the "tavern" was the assembly-room where all the politicians and gossips of the surrounding country met together in the evenings, and over the pipe and glass discussed grave questions of state, government, and religion, while "News much older than their ale went round." The prospects of the coming harvest, the "Injun" depredations, were talked over, canvassed, and weighed with profound wisdom and great volubility.

"Twas there where the gray-headed gossips would meet,
And the falling of markets, or goodness of wheat—
This field-lying fallow—that heifer just bought—
Were favorit themes for discussion and thought.
The merits and faults of a neighbor just dead—
The hopes of a couple about to be wed—
The doings in Congress, the bill and debate—
Were all canvassed and weighed as the hours grew late."

The pride of the landlord was his bar, which usually occupied one side of the room. This was arranged with a row of sturdy, aldermanic-shaped decanters, filled with "Old Rye," "Old Peach," "Cherry Bounce," "Tansy Bitters," and all the other primitive liquors and compounds which so pleased the taste of the "Fathers of our Republic"; while bottles of infusions of "Moosemissy" and "Cherry-Tree-Bark" offered their sanitary services to the early settlers to ward off the "fever-and-ager" and kindred diseases so prevalent in a new country.

The landlord of one of the most popular of these resorts was one Deacon Abijah Stone, a pious and exemplary man, a pillar in the church, and yet one who always kept his "eye on the main chance," and who boasted, withal, that he had never been "done for" in a trade.

The Deacon was a temperate man, as the world then went; yet it was whispered that he was somewhat fond of his own good cheer, and, when the Judges and members of the bar met under his hospitable roof, he laid aside his scruples and indulged with the rest.

These events were also followed by certain lectures from his good wife, which were delivered in a style more remarkable for their emphasis than for the elegance of their diction. But it was all of no use: when the lawyers came the Decon would forget himself; and it was always observed that the next day he looked more than usually solemn, and took particular pains to deliver to his customers homilies on the evils of intemperance.

On one of these occasions the younger members of the bar, and, it was whispered, some older ones too, planned a practical joke, which was carried into effect as could only be done by a set of graceless scamps whose familiarity with the law bred contempt for its mandates.

The Deacon had for nearly twenty years been the owner of a lop-horned, star-faced, brindle cow, which, for her lacteal resources, he highly prized. She was well known in the neighborhood, and there was not a truck-patch owner within five miles but was most intimately acquainted with her. It had happened that, in one of her nocturnal predatory excursions, by some wicked hand she had been "curtailed," until she somewhat resembled Tam O'Shanter's mare after she had passed the "key-stane of the brig."

One very dark night, while some of the lawyers were plying the Deacon with his own generous liquor within, without a foul and wicked plot was being executed against him. Those engaged in it went to the stall of old Brindle, and with a saw shortened considerably her horns, while with a relic obtained from a neighboring tan-yard, some shoe-maker's wax, and a string, they lengthened her caudal appendage as it was in the days of her youthful innocence. With some paint well applied, the star in her forehead vanished like a missing orb in a constellation, and all was ready. One of the young attorneys then entered the bar-room, where he was immediately asked by his coadjutors where he had been. He replied that he had been to secure a fee; that a client of his, who was unable to pay cash for legal services, had given him a cow; and, now that he had her, he did not know what to do with her. He wished he could sell her for one-half of what she was worth. Here the Deacon pricked up his ears, and, looking as innocently indifferent as if he never intended to purchase another cow in his life, asked where she was, and what the owner would take for her. He was informed that she was in a vacant lot across the street. The Deacon lighted his lantern, and, with the owner of the cow and several others, walked over to take a look and make a trade. It was not far in a straight line to the lot where the cow was, but it was observed that the Deacon had considerable lateral motion in proportion to his direct movement. After some time the cow was reached. The Deacon, by the dim light of his lantern, looked her over, and remarked that she had not a single point of a good milker about her, being in this respect totally unlike his favorit Brindle. After some talk about the price, the quasi owner agreed to sell the Deacon the cow if he would receipt for the whole bill of all the lawyers and Judges that night, and give them all the liquor they could drink before they went away. This the Deacon agreed to do, reflecting that it was then late and that they could not drink much more, as they had to start before daylight to be able to reach the county town in time for court next day.

When the night's carousal was ended, and the Judges and attorneys had all started on the road, the Deacon retired to his marital couch and slept the sleep of the just, regardless of the admonitions of his good spouse,—first telling her, however, what a good bargain he had made in the trade for a new cow, and how his anxiety for the welfare and sobriety of the members of the court had induced him to mix a certain quantity of water with the liquid he brought up after the trade was made. This statement somewhat mollified the acidity of the good lady's temper. In the morning she arose early, and directed the hired girl, Belinda, to go across the road and milk the new cow the Deacon had bought, as she wanted to see how "big a mess" she would give.

The girl soon returned and informed her mistress that she believed the new cow was only old Brindle *curtailed* at one extremity and *retailed* at the other in a way she couldn't exactly understand, yet, nevertheless, she was satisfied it was so.

The old lady strode across the street, looked at the cow for a moment from one point of observation, and then from another, until she was convinced; then, hastily returning, she dashed her sunbonnet on the kitchen-table, walked into the bedroom, and astonished the good Deacon with the following pointed remark:

"Deacon Bijah Stone! you old fool! as sure as you live, you have went and gone and bought your own cow, old Brindle! And yet you said you war'n't drunk!! Them pesky lawyers will git you so drunk some night that you will sell yourself to the Evil One, and cheat him in the bargain!"

The Deacon looked at her for a moment in blank amazement, until he fully imbibed the fearful import of her words. Then he arose, dressed hastily, and started for the scene of his late purchase. As he approached, old Brindle stood quietly chewing her cud and brushing the flies off her side with her improved attachment. She evidently didn't understand it any better than Belinda did, but appeared perfectly content with the addition made to her means of defense against her tormentors.

The Deacon looked at the familiar form of the old cow also from two standpoints, and immediately became a convert to the "Belinda theory."

Old Brindle was never seen in that neighborhood afterward, nor was the Deacon from that time ever known to take a drink. He became an earnest worker in the early temperance cause. But it was for a long time after considered dangerous to ask him the price of cows in the neighborhood.

Among the members of the bar who frequently stopped with the Deacon was one J. F., an able lawyer, an eloquent advocate, and withal an incorrigible wag and joker. The Deacon was a very warm friend and admirer of his, and used to quote him as authority on all disputed points or legal question that arose among the gossips and habitués of his bar-room.

A new Judge had just been appointed by the Governor for that circuit, and early on the morning of court-week F. rode up to the Deacon's door, hitched his horse to the sign-post, and went to the bar for his usual drink. He was met by the Deacon with a smiling face and outstretched hand. After the drink had been disposed of, the Deacon said:

"Wall, 'Squire, how do you like the new Judge?"

"Oh!" said the lawyer, "he is a good Judge but for his one weakness,—his single failing."

"You don't say!" said the Deacon.

"Yes," said F. "He is a good lawyer and a thoroughly honest and upright Judge; but the truth is, Deacon, he is very much given to drink."

Now, as this was some two years after the Deacon's unfortunate purchase, he had almost forgotten how strong was the temptation of the social glass, and was very much shocked and grieved at the information.

"Why don't you talk to him, 'Squire," said he, "and see if you could not induce him to quit drinking?"

"I have," said F.; "so have all the members of the bar; but it does no good. Now, Deacon, if a man like you, a good, pious, temperate man, with your years and experience, would speak to him, it might do some good,—if you were to tell him that the too frequent use of intoxicating liquor as beverage, if long persisted in, benumbs the faculties, blunts the moral sensibilities, and finally leads to premature dissolution, disease, and death."

"How is that, 'Squire?" said the Deacon. "Say that ag'in." F. repeated the remark with great solemnity and deliberation. "I'll do it, 'Squire, I'll do it," said the Deacon, "the first time I see the Judge."

F. mounted his horse and rode on, smiling at the thought that the Judge was only a few miles behind him on the road, and, as the morning was cold, he had no doubt that his Honor would stop at the Deacon's for a drink, although he was a very temperate man for that day.

Not long after, the Judge rode up, hitched his horse, went into the bar-room, shook hands with the Deacon, and called for a "hot whisky-sling."

"Judge," said the Deacon solemnly, "I wouldn't do it. If I was in your place, Judge, I wouldn't do it."

The Judge looked at him in astonishment, and asked him what he meant.

"The fact is, Judge," said the Deacon, "the too frequent use of intoxicating liquor on an average, if consisted in, numbs the factories, blunts the moral senses, and finally leads to amateur disease and death."

At that moment the Judge recollected that F. must have passed along that morning, and immediately took in the situation.

"Deacon," said he, "ain't you the old fool that once got drunk and bought his own cow?"

This was the weak spot in the Deacon's armor.

"Judge," said he, his color rising with the occasion, and as he proceeded,—"Judge, it's a mistake! It is false, Judge!! It's not true!!! I told Seth Jones so on last 'lection-day; I told 'Squire Smith so last week; I tell you, Judge, it's an outrageous—infernal—d—d lie; and I can whip any man that believes the story!"

THE JUDGE'S STORY.

"Now, Judge, it is your turn," said a young member of the Bar to our venerable Court after the last incident had been related,—"it is your turn for a story." The good old man looked benignly at the attorney, and asked him if he ever heard of old Judge M., of Clarion County.

"Heard of him!" said the attorney. "Why, he is my father!"

"O thou most wise son!" remarked the Judge. "I will tell you a story about him that happened before you were born, and probably before such a calamity was ever anticipated.

"In the early settlement of Western Pennsylvania, the production of iron from the ore was an important and profitable branch of business. Blast-furnaces were built among the hills of Venango and Clarion Counties, and each became the centre of a thriving village. The iron-masters always kept a country store, out of which the hands employed about the furnaces were generally paid. The stock of goods usually kept in these stores was of a kind in most demand among the early settlers; and they were marked at a price so high that it would astonish a modern merchant, and bid defiance to any known rule of profit or percentage.

"One of these furnaces was built by Judge M., a wealthy pioneer in the West, as it was then called, a most excellent man, and a great lover of a joke. He was well known and esteemed for his kindness to his employés and for his honesty. Nevertheless, the goods with which he paid his men were marked at a price so high that it was a standing joke in that little community that the Judge's clerks had to use a ladder when they marked them.

"Among his men was one Sam S., a most industrious, hard-working man, and one who, when sober, was noted for his honesty and truthfulness. Sam was a great wag, and a great favorit with all his companions, and more particularly so with the Judge, who often said that, when sober, he was true as steel. But Sam would occasionally get on a spree, and, when drunk, became a perfect kleptomaniac. He would steal anything portable that he could find. When sober he would not seem to know how the stolen property came into his possession. One day he got on one of his periodical 'play-spells,' as he called them, and that night the Judge's store was broken into and a quantity of goods stolen. The event created quite a sensation, and the next day all the loungers of the settlement were gathered at the store discussing the matter, and proposing measures to capture the burglar.

"While the excitement was at its highest, to the astonishment of all, in walked Sam with the bundle of stolen goods, and, laying them down on the counter, he coolly said, 'Judge, you know I am an honest man, and a poor man, as works hard to support myself and the old woman. Wall, yes'day I got on a drunk, Judge,—not a very big one, but a middlin'-size drunk. I went home and slept on the hay in the barn, and this morning, when I woke up, I found I had *stole* these goods. Fust I didn't know where they come from, fur I don't 'member nothing about it. But, when I opened the bundle and saw your price-marks, then I know'd where I got 'em. But, when I took a more keerful look at the marks, I saw they were marked so high that I couldn't afford to steal them at that price,—for you know, Judge, I am a poor man, and can't stand the swindle; and, if you'll jest take 'em back and call it square, I'll never take another drink.'

"There was a roar of laughter, in which the Judge joined heartily. Sam was forgiven, and kept his word, and was never known to take a drink of liquor again. Years after, when by sober industry he had paid for a farm on which he lived, he was heard to remark that it was lucky for him that the old Judge used to mark his goods so high, for it made a sober man of him, when but for that he might have died a drunkard."

MANICURE.

An Artist in Finger-Nails—Delicate Manipulations Required—A New Chicago Industry.

A beautiful hand is certainly the rarest gift of nature, and not one woman in ten thousand possesses one. Complexion, eyes, nose, mouth, teeth, hair, ears, and figure are much more frequently seen in perfection than is the plump, snow-white, and satin-soft hand, with its rosy palm, delicate knuckles, and taper fingers, each tipped by a nail so dainty and transparent that the hue of the blood creams through in the faintest pink,—a hand, in short, that is shapely, tender, and made to be petted and kissed; not the gnarled, freckled, and stub-fingered hand so often seen, knobby about the joints, festooned with hangnails and horny with callous lumps, bumps, and protuberances, and only respectable looking when tucked away in a glove where its color, shape, and deformities are hidden from view.

Of course the hand is with difficulty kept in shape, even if naturally well formed; is subject to multitudinous accidents which disfigure it, and is so exposed and so much used that all its delicacy and tenderness are soon lost. It therefore may be said to require more attention than any other member to keep it in agreeable order.

IN ANCIENT TIMES

the cosmetic art was as much applied to the beautifying of the hands as to the adornment of the face. Emulsion of bitter and sweet almonds were used to wash them in, rendering the skin pliant, smooth, and white; the hairs were plucked out one by one with tweezers; the palm was rubbed with pumice until soft and pink; the nails were carefully pared, and the edges of the skin about them cut smooth. Then the ends of the fingers were delicately stained according to taste—the Persians inclining to vermilion, the Romans to rose, the Carthaginians to saffron, and the Greeks to Nature's own tint, produced by friction. Many of these practices have descended to our own day, wherein the Persian belle stains her finger-tips with henna, and the Chinese lady hers with vermilion, and the Circassian odalisque in the harem at Stamboul anoints her palm with rarest attar, bathes her lily-white fingers in the milk of asses, and colors the nails and the ends of her fingers with an unguent prepared from the reddest of the roses of Adrianople. The Mexican belle of to-day spends half her time in beautifying her hands, bleaching them in a mixture of oat-meal, crushed almonds, and cream, and protecting them from insects at night by gloves saturated in glycerine or oil.

In late years the ornamentation of the hands has been made a profession in France, and several of the prominent followers of the art devote their time to nothing else, and have so prospered by the perquisits thereof that they are enabled to exact large fees in advance. Among the most famous of these is Madame de Thalie, whose professional labors are exercised only among those who are patrician to their finger-tips, and who charges as high as 25 francs for a single operation. She has numbers of regular visitors whose hands and nails have already passed under her supervision, and most of these are usually delegated to the care of one of Madame's pupils and assistants, of whom she has several, and who act strictly according to her direction.

Last week a graduate from her school came to Chicago to introduce the divine art and established herself on Wabash avenue. Though Parisian by birth, she married an Englishman, and speaks English with a scarcely perceptible accent. She is now a widow, and proposes to draw around her in Chicago as fashionable a clientele as has Madame Thalie in Paris.

A TRIBUNE representative called upon her yesterday to ascertain some facts in regard to the singular profession she has adopted. He found her to be a blonde and very demure little woman, whose habitual tone in conversation was not much above a whisper.

"IT IS A MATTER OF GREAT DELICACY AND SKILL

to put the hand in proper condition," she said, "and one requiring great nicety of touch. To give the rounded and uniform shape to the base of the nail—to file away ingrowing portions and clip the projecting skin—require years of practice to do rightly and well. Then to shape them properly and evenly is a matter simple enough looking, but requiring considerable skill. To whiten and soften the hand we use cosmetics and appliances, according to the nature of the disfiguration."

"What is the result of the work?"

"Oh, you have no idea of the difference between a hand in the rough and a hand artistically finished as we do it. You would never recognize it."

"CAN YOU ALTER THE SHAPE OF THE HANDS?"

"Partially even. Blunt and spreading fingers are the result of improper cutting and training of the nail. The nail being cut and filed as it should be, the flesh soon shrinks to its natural and proper outlines. Then, too, by rendering the skin soft, all wrinkles and unseemly ridges and hollows disappear, things which materially affect even the shape of the hand."

Following this, the artist exhibited a number of dainty instruments of steel and ivory, designed for the most intricate and minute operations upon the nails, not only of the hand but of the foot, which latter member she also cares for. In another case were a variety of powders, cosmetics, and unguents, designed to polish, give a blush to, smooth, and otherwise ornament dainty hands and fingers, and nails.

It appeared from remarks which she let drop that if the palm and finger-tips have not a natural color, a rosiness is artificially imparted by preparations whose stain will last several days, while the nails are polished until they shine like little mirrors.

She said that she would do but very little advertising, as she wished to confine her labors to the better classes, whose houses she would visit on demand, and seemed to be confident that her art would secure her all the work she could attend to.

A CURTAIN-LECTURE.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Be not cast down, my heart,
Though thou art tried to-day;
'Tis but a grain upon the sand,
A tiny hillock on the land,
A pebble in thy way.

What if old friends are cold,
And some forget to know,
And others tuned to golden chime
We deemed were noblest in the line,
'Twill not be always so.

New friends mayhap will rise
Their kindly thoughts to tell,
New beauties claim thy eager gaze,
New pleasures mark thy devious ways—
And all will then be well.

For—dost thou not remember?—
On other days as drear,
The sun came out ere dark'ning night—
The generous sun with golden light—
And left thee naught to fear.

Come, then, cheer up, my heart!
Forget this bitter now!
Come dream thy dreams, and sing thy song,
For I am young, and brave, and strong—
And tell me, Why not thou?

CHICAGO, Aug. 31, 1880. A. M. DUNNE.

IN THE EYES.

For The Chicago Tribune.

In the eyes the heart doth speak,
All its fear revealing;
In the eyes the heart doth tell
Truths beyond concealing.
Thou canst read a woman's soul
In her eyes—now mind it!
Wouldst thou know her heart's best secret?
In her eyes thou'lt find it.

In the eyes the heart doth speak
Truths beyond deception;
There the language spoken 's clear
To Love's keen perception.
Lips may feign a warmth they feel not—
Thus a trust deceiving;
But the language of the eyes
Merits deep believing.

In the eyes the heart doth speak,
All its sorrow telling,
When the tears unbidden flow,
Oft beyond pride's quelling.
Lovest thou a maiden coy?
Seekest thou the prize?
Wouldst thou know thy fate?
'Tis written
Deep within her eyes. OWEN M. WILSON.

A single cake of Glenn's Sulphur Soap is equivalent to many sulphur baths. Avoid counterfeits.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks Firm, with an Advance in Most of the List.

The Produce Markets Less Active—Provisions Firmer, but Closed Tame.

Breadstuffs Generally Stronger, with a Later Reaction.

FINANCIAL.

Most of the stocks in the list were very active, with a sharp advance in several of the leading properties. Western Union advanced 1⅝; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, ⅝; Manhattan, ¼; Erie (N. Y., L. E. & W.), ½; Michigan Central, ¾; Lake Shore, ⅝; Northwestern, 2⅞; St. Paul, 1⅞; St. Paul preferred, ⅝; Iron Mountain, ⅝; Louisville & Nashville, 3; Reading, 1¼; Hannibal & St. Joe, ¼; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, ¾; New Jersey Central, ⅝; Rock Island, 3⅝. New York Central quiet. Ohio & Mississippi lost ⅝; Union Pacific, 1⅜; Nashville & Chattanooga, ⅜, with some other small declines.

The following table will show the variations for the day, with the closing figures:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	137	.....	.....	137¾
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pacific	116¾	120	116¾	119½
Morris & Essex	111	.....	.....	111½
Illinois Central	113¾	.....	.....	114
New York Central	131	131¼	131	131
Michigan Central	94¾	95½	94¾	95¼
Lake Shore	107¾	108¼	107½	108¼
Erie	39⅝	40⅛	39¾	40⅛
Erie preferred	69	.....	.....	69
Erie second mortgage	87⅝	89½	87⅝	89⅛
Chicago & Northwestern	101½	104⅜	101½	104⅜
Chicago & Northwestern p'fd	123	126½	123	126½
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	89	90⅝	89	90⅝
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf'd	111	.....	.....	112
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	38¼	38¾	38	38¾
Wabash, St. Louis & P. pfd	68⅜	69¾	68	68⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	35¼	35½	34¾	34¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	42	42½	41⅝	42¼
Hannibal & St. Joe preferred	84⅜	85¼	84	84½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	36⅜	.....	.....	36⅝
Pacific Mail	41½	41⅞	41¼	41⅞
Delaware & Hudson	85¼	86⅜	85¼	86⅜
Delaware, Lackawanna & W.	89⅝	90¾	89⅝	90⅝
New Jersey Central	76¼	77⅞	76¼	77⅞
Philadelphia & Reading	24¾	26	24½	25⅜
Manhattan Elevated	26¾	.....	.....	27
Union Pacific	94½	94¾	93⅝	93⅞
Iron Mountain	57½	58	57¼	57⅞
Western Union Tel. Co.	105¼	106⅝	105¼	106⅝
Atlantic & Pac. Tel. Co.	44	.....	.....	44
Louisville & Nashville	131	134	131	134
Nashville & Chattanooga	70	.....	.....	69¾
Lake Erie & Western	33¾	34¼	33½	34¼
Northern Pacific preferred	54½	.....	.....	54⅞
St. Louis & San Francisco pfd	47⅝	.....	.....	47⅞
C., C. & I. C.	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝
St. Paul & Omaha	43½	.....	.....	44⅜
St. Paul & Omaha preferred	83⅝	.....	.....	85⅜
Mobile & Ohio	24	24¾	24	24⅝
Chicago, St. Louis & N. O.	40	.....	.....	39½
Chesapeake & Ohio	19¾	.....	.....	19½
Chesapeake & O. 1st prefd.	25	.....	.....	26
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d prefd.	20¼	.....	.....	20½

Government bonds were steady at the following prices: District of Columbia 3-65s '99, 100; United States 6s of '81, 104⅛@104⅜; new 5s, 102⅜@102⅝; new 4½s, 110⅝@110⅞; new 4s, 110@110⅛.

The Bank of Germany has increased its discount line to 5½. This is due doubtless to the continued drain of gold to this country.

Foreign exchange is dull, with some slight variations. We quote sterling posted rates, 482@484. Bankers' actual rates were 480¾ for 60-day bills and 483 for demand. For 60-day commercial bills prompt and for delivery this month, 488¼@489 was the market price. Posted rates for Paris 525 for sixty days and 522½ for sight. Sixty-day commercial bills, 529⅜; for delivery three weeks, 530@529⅜. For 60-day mercial bills prompt delivery, on Havre and Marseilles, 530; 530⅝@530 for three weeks' delivery. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, prompt, 530⅝; three weeks, 531¼@530⅝. Bankers' bills on Germany, 93¾ for 60 days and 94½ for demand; 60-day commercial bills, prompt, 93¼@93 3-16; three weeks' delivery, 93¼@93 3-16. Bankers' guilders on Holland, 60 days, 39⅜ and 40 for demand; 60-day commercial bills, 39¼@39⅜. Austrian florins, 41¼; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 27¼.

Two steamers to-day brought into New York $1,300,000 in gold, and some 3½ millions more are afloat to arrive.

The bank clearings for the week were $37,112,-000, being $11,569,539 more than the corresponding week last year.

At the banks to-day business was more active. New York exchange was a shade firmer; about 10c@$1.00 discount per $1,000 between banks was the rate, customers par. Discounts to customers, 6@7, with 8 for small loans. Demand loans 5@4 per cent, with the tendency of the market to the lower figure for large favors. Demand for currency rather more active. Money still abundant.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—If the market has not been rampant to-day it has been the next thing to it. At the opening there were some few sales by shorts of Hannibal, who were encouraged by the reported withdrawal of Wabash from the Southwest pool. The stock yielded but slightly, and there was evidently no selling of long stock. Erie was depressed also, and a few dealings were at lower prices than yesterday's close. The first stock to show signs of the day's temper was Northwest, which on light transactions advanced nearly 1 per cent. Then Rock Island followed, and by successive advances sold up to 125¾—above yesterday. The Granger stocks became more active. Erie stiffened, and the entire market moved along in sympathy. By noon the market was one to suit the most ardent bull. Then came a lull, as if waiting for the bank statement. When it appeared, it showed a loss of only one million in the reserve, but as the balances are believed to show a fictitious state of things, there was no yielding on any of the list.

In the afternoon prices were higher, and dealings were active, with most stocks closing at or near the highest of the day. There is no denying that the temper of the street is very bullish. Twice this week heavy short sales have been made, only to be covered at a loss. The speculative public believe that gold will flow here steadily. They know trade is good, and they count on its continuance. Rumors of cutting of rates and parallel lines have not so far influenced speculation, and it is yet to be seen what they will amount to.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Governments quick but strong.

Railroad bonds strong, active, and generally higher.

State securities dull and nominal.

The stock market was strong and buoyant during almost the entire day, and closed at or near the best figures reached. The improvement in prices ranged from ½ to 3¾ per cent, and was most marked in Rock Island, Granger and coal shares, Louisville & Nashville, Western Union, and Michigan Central. Montauk coal was again strong, closing at 84¼ bid.

Shipments of gold from England for New York for the week ended yesterday, £500,000.

The steamer Labrador, from Havre for this port, has £310,000, and the Wieland, from Hamburg for New York, £120,000. Total, £880,000, or about $4,150,000, for one week, to say nothing of other large amounts previously reported on the way.

The steamship Cimbria, from Europe, brought $780,000 in gold coin, and the steamship Oder $520,000 in francs and marks.

Transactions, 229,000 shares:

C., C. & I. C.	5,000	New York Central	1,300
Lackawanna	13,000	Ohio & Mississippi	11,000
Delaware & Hudson	3,300	Pacific Mail	2,000
Erie	31,000	Reading	7,000
Hannibal & St Joseph	16,000	St. Paul	31,000
Iron Mountain	4,800	St. Paul & Omaha	1,800
Lake Shore	8,700	Union Pacific	2,000
Michigan Central	3,300	Wabash Pacific	14,000
Marietta & Cin. prf'd	2,800	Western Union	3,300
Northwestern	23,000	Rock Island	3,800
Nashville & Chatta	1,100	Louisville & Nash	500
New Jersey Central	8,700	Denver & Rio Grande	2,200

Bank statement—Loans, increase, $1,204,700; specie, increase, $20,900; legal-tender, decrease, $974,100; deposits, increase, $763,900; circulation, decrease, $54,500; reserve, decrease, $964,175.

The banks now hold $5,679,400 in excess of legal requirements.

Money market easy at 2@3 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, 481; demand, 483¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 1881s	104⅜	New 4s	110⅜
New 5s	102⅝	Pacific 6s of '95	126
New 4½s	110⅝		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana	47¾	Virginia 6s, old	24
Missouri 6s	110	Virginia 6s, new	28
St. Joseph	107	Virginia 6s, consols	50
Tennessee 6s, old	38	Virginia 6s, deferred	10¾
Tennessee 6s, new	31		

STOCKS.

C. P. bonds	112	Ontario & Western	25¾
U. P. firsts	113¼	B. C. R. & N.	[illegible]
U. P. land grants	115¼	Alton & T. H.	[illegible]
U. P. sinking fund	115¾	Do preferred	[illegible]
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	120	W., St. L. & P.	38¾
St. Paul & S. City 1st	105	Do preferred	68⅝
Erie seconds	89	H. & St. Joe	42¼
Rock Island	119⅝	Do preferred	84½
Panama	186	Iron Mountain	57⅞
Fort Wayne	122	St. Louis & San F.	[illegible]
Clev. & Pittsburg	122½	Do preferred	[illegible]
Illinois Central	113¾	Do firsts, preferred	72
C. B. & Q.	137¾	C. St. L. & N. O.	[illegible]
C. & Alton	115	Kansas & Texas	[illegible]
Do preferred	125	U. P. stocks	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	130	Central Pacific	[illegible]
Harlem	180	Northern Pacific	[illegible]
Lake Shore	108¼	Do preferred	[illegible]
Canada Southern	60	Louisville & N.	134
Michigan Central	95¼	Nashville & C.	69¾
Erie	40	L., N. A. & C.	100
Do preferred	69	Houston & Texas	[illegible]
Northwestern	104⅜	D. & R. G.	75¾
Do preferred	126½	Western Union	106⅜
St. Paul	90⅝	Atlantic & P. Tel.	[illegible]
Do preferred	112	Pacific Mail	41¾

St. Paul & Omaha	44	Adams Express	117
Do preferred	85¾	Fargo	100
Del., L. & Western	90¾	American	59
Morris & Essex	111¼	United States	49
Delaware & Hudson	86⅜	Quicksilver	12
N. J. Central	77¾	Do preferred	55¼
Reading	25	Caribou	1¾
Ohio & Mississippi	35	Leadville	1¾
Do preferred	76	Central Arizona	1⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	19¾	Homestake	31
Mobile & Ohio	24¾	Standard	26
Clevel'd & Columbus	70¾	Excelsior	15¾
C. C. & I. C.	20¾	Little Pittsburg	5¾
Ohio Central	24¾	Ontario	30
Lake Erie & Western	34¼		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—The stock market was somewhat active to-day, and prices were generally well maintained as compared with yesterday's figures. Railroads were all firm. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy is off a point or two, a natural reaction, but Atchison is strong with an upward tendency. Flint, on the sale of 200 shares, was strong at 18¾@19. The other changes were unimportant, but generally showed an upward tendency. Railroad bonds held their own all through the day. There were few changes from yesterday.

In mining stocks Harshaw received a very black eye on the report that the strike recently announced has proved to be nothing more than a small pocket, which is now completely exhausted. The stock sold at 26. Silver Islet was strong at 39¾@40.

Bell Telephone is jumping on small transactions, and but little is offering. Cusi stood at 3 bid and 3¼ asked.

Coppers are quiet and neglected. Chili bars are quoted at £60 10s, with a declining tendency. Brunswick sold at 25 at the First Board, and was in demand at that figure. This stock has been neglected of late, but the indications are that it will be active again at an early day.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Stocks closed:

Atchison & T. 1st 7s	119	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	137¾
Do land grant 7s	116¾	Cin., San. & Cleve	15
Do second 7s	120	Eastern Railroad	35
Do land grant 8s	134	Flint & Père Marq'e	18
Boston, H. & Erie 7s	42	Little Rock & Ft. S.	58
Eastern R. R. 4½s	94¾	N. Y. & N. England	38⅝
Kas. City & Law'e 4s	92	Ogd'b'g & L. C. pfd	76
K.C., St. Joe & C. B. 7s	114¼	Do common	26
Little Rock & Ft. S. 7s	101½	Old Colony	116
N. Y. & N. England 7s	110½	Rutland preferred	29
Atchison & T. R. R.	129¾	Do common	7¼

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Consols, 97 9-16; account, 97 11-16.

United States bonds—New 5s, 106; 4½s, 114¼; 4s, 114½.

American securities—Illinois Central, 116¾; Pennsylvania Central, 60¾; Erie, 41¼; seconds, 91¾; Reading, 12¾.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—The Imperial Bank of Germany has raised its rate of discount on bills to 5½ per cent and its rate of interest on advances to 6 per cent.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Rentes, 86f 95c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The mining speculation drags along as if in a state of expectancy. There is little doing, and that little is confined to trade between brokers.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Mining stocks closed:

Allouez, new	4	Madison Copper	3
Calumet & Hecla	233	Pewabic, new	21¼
Catalpa	1⅜	Quincy	29
Copper Falls	14⅛	Ridge	5¼
Franklin	14½	Silver Islet	40

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	6¼	Mono	2¾
Alta	2¾	Noonday	2¾
Belcher	3⅝	N. Belle	13
Best & Belcher	11⅜	Ophir	[illegible]
Bodie	5	Oro	[illegible]
Bullion	1⅝	Overman	[illegible]
California	2	Potosi	[illegible]
Chollar	3¼	Savage	[illegible]
Consolidated Virginia	3¼	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
Crown Point	2¼	Silver King	[illegible]
Eureka Consolidated	16	Tip Top	7
Exchequer	2⅜	Union Consolidated	25
Gould & Curry	4⅞	Wales	[illegible]
Grand Prize	2¼	Yellow Jacket	7
Hale & Norcross	5⅛	Goodshaw	1
Mammoth	1⅜	Jupiter	13-16
Mexican	12⅞		

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning and for the corresponding time last year:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.
Flour, brls	7,801	9,097	3,867	4,496
Wheat, bu	57,067	178,888	30,675	140,097
Corn, bu	276,115	294,617	341,325	200,892
Oats, bu	65,671	52,010	102,269	103,156
Rye, bu	6,355	18,476	265	17,391
Barley, bu	16,620	26,601	10,255	10,576
Grass seed, lbs	231,759	321,414	386,061	286,371
Flaxseed, lbs	1,007,110	2,141,580	1,638,980	3,573,380
Broom-corn, lbs	.....	.....	3,500	20,580
Cured meats, lbs	488,90	207,116	4,687,702	1,609,888
Beef, tcs	.....	.....	7	50
Beef, brls	.....	.....	285	105
Pork, brls	817	.....	1,445	1,191
Lard, lbs	.....	40,800	497,217	170,550
Tallow, lbs	75,250	71,758	20,580	80,305
Butter, lbs	276,001	217,387	306,210	263,089
Live hogs, No	12,180	12,667	4,429	3,246
Cattle, No	3,841	3,761	2,266	2,483
Sheep, No	1,419	1,781	.....	1,590
Hides, lbs	280,865	62,826	336,140	218,760
Highwines, brls	.....	100	75	6
Wool, lbs	48,538	76,751	170,455	47,600
Potatoes, bu	662	937	.....	242
Coal, tons	6,702	6,631	2,053	1,389
Hay, tons	42	40	59	11
Lumber, m	7,707	3,768	4,505	4,064
Shingles, m	2,580	550	865	1,000
Salt, brls	1,377	8,341	4,014	4,576

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 71 cars red wheat, 1 car No. 2 winter, 22 cars No. 3 do, 10 cars rejected, 3 cars No. 1 spring, 45 cars No. 2 do, 9 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected (165 wheat); 351 cars and 40,800 bu No. 2 corn, 72 cars high-mixed, 44 cars rejected (467 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 29 cars No. 2 white, 33 cars and 12,500 bu No. 2 mixed, 12 cars and 4,000 bu rejected (65 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 4 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected (7 rye); 1 car No. 1 barley, 8 cars No. 2 do, 20 cars No. 3 do, 9 cars No. 4 do (38 barley). Total (742 cars), 414,000 bu. Inspected out: 11,845 bu wheat, 287,007 bu corn, 12,027 bu oats, 1,926 bu rye, 469 bu barley.

The following were the receipts of breadstuffs in this city during the past week:

	Sept. 4, 1880.	Aug. 28, 1880.	Sept. 6, 1879.
Flour, brls	51,317	53,074	48,037
Wheat, bu	446,081	551,891	1,117,539
Corn, bu	2,377,123	3,500,257	1,969,459
Oats, bu	418,593	562,571	391,745
Rye, bu	34,121	46,499	127,984
Barley, bu	132,038	87,842	159,267

The corresponding shipments were:

	Sept. 4, 1880.	Aug. 28, 1880.	Sept. 6, 1879.
Flour, brls	42,531	45,974	36,591
Wheat, bu	840,491	515,836	1,066,276
Corn, bu	2,650,180	2,890,450	1,351,798
Oats, bu	600,179	571,492	448,975
Rye, bu	68,386	83,216	133,123
Barley, bu	52,311	31,843	51,104

The leading produce markets were less active Saturday, and some of them were rather tame. Wheat was "better," in sympathy with a slightly improved tone on the seaboard. Corn was stronger early, but the improvement was lost later. Oats followed the lead of corn, rye was steady, and barley dull. Provisions were rather tame, except that old pork sold still higher, and meats were a little more active in local futures. Mess pork closed stronger, at $17.50 for September, $17.10 for October, and $12.80@12.82½ for November. Lard closed steady, at $7.85 seller September and $7.92½@7.95 for October. Short ribs closed steady, at $8.25@8.27½ for September. Spring wheat closed ⅜c higher, at 87⅞@88c for September and 88⅝c for October. Red winter closed at 90¼ cash for seller September. Corn closed ⅛c lower, at 39⅝c for September and 40¼c asked for October. Oats closed unchanged at 28c for September, and 28⅛c for October. Rye was firm at 78½c seller the month, and 79½c for October. Barley closed lower at 75c for October, and 74c cash. Hogs closed dull, and 5@10c lower, at $5.00@5.30 for light, and at $4.80@5.70 for heavy. Cattle were fairly active and steady, at $2.50@5.35 for poor to extra. Dry goods were reported in fair and improving demand. Buyers are beginning to arrive in considerable numbers, and the ensuing week is expected to see a materially increased movement. Values are fairly steady. In the market for boots and shoes only a light business is in progress, the fall trade not having opened as yet, but dealers look forward to an active and prosperous season. Millinery and straw goods were in fair request. The grocery market was without marked new features. Trade continues active at sustained prices. Sugars are scarce here. They are plentiful at the East, but the trade cannot get them in sufficient quantity to supply the wants of their customers. Coffees also are in light supply, temporarily, and exceedingly firm. The butter market was active and firm, with creamery selling 1c higher, at 25@28c. Cheese remained firm, notwithstanding an easier Eastern market and a further decline in Liverpool. The best full cream sold at 13@13¼c. Dried fruits were in slightly better demand. Fish were unchanged. In the oil market an advance to 40c in the price of turpentine was the only change noted. Coal and pig-iron were quiet and steady.

At the lumber-yards trade continues active and prices steady. Some grades are strong. Cargoes were few in number Saturday, and sold at various prices. The yard-men have received large quantities of lumber during the week, and the docks have been so full that it was hard to find a place to unload a cargo. On this account boat-loads have moved away slowly, but without material reduction in price. Seeds were less active and not materially changed, except flax, which was firmer. Wool and broom-corn were quiet. Poultry was in moderate request. Green fruits were steadier, the receipts being less, and local buyers were taking the offerings.

Lake freights were steady, at 4c corn and 4½c wheat to Buffalo, and the Kingston rate on corn declined to 7c. Freight room was taken for 70,000 bu wheat and 205,000 bu corn.

The total quantity of oats of all grades in store in Chicago, at the close of business Aug. 28, was 90,475 bu, according to the official report of the State Registrar. The Board of Trade figures show that during last week there were received in this city 418,593 bu, and shipped 600,179 bu; being an excess of 181,586 bu shipments over the receipts. If both sets of figures be correct, we should now have in store 91,000 bu less than nothing, in addition to the quantity withdrawn for city consumption during the week. It would not be impossible to suggest more than one plausible explanation of the difficulty; but the best one can think of is the old-fashioned remark: "Taint so."

Robert Craig & Co., of Liverpool, write as follows under date of Aug. 21:

The weather is now and has been brilliant for the past fortnight, and has every appearance for continuing dry for some time to come. The farmers are making the most of it, and harvesting is going on rapidly all over the country. In the southern and midland counties a large proportion of the crop is gathered, and some samples have been sent to market. So far as can be judged, the crop of wheat all round will be a very good one in quality, but the yield rather disappointing. Some say 15 per cent, others say 10 per cent, under the average. France has a good crop, both in quality and quantity. In Germany the crop has been damaged by heavy rain and floods, and in the low-lying districts the damage has been very considerable. We may look out for a low range of prices, but we hope for a steadier and better business than last year.

It is not impossible that the recent spell of bad weather will lead to a conflict of opinion in regard to the wheat inspection in this city. Some folks will want the standard to be lowered to meet the crop, especially as the damaged wheat is largely found in a section of country in which Milwaukee competes directly with Chicago. Such a lowering would probably result in the paying of a premium of 5@8c per bu per month for carrying the good wheat as well as the poor; it did so a few years ago. We now have an excellent grade of No. 2 spring wheat, and there would be neither sense nor justice in lowering the standard so as to make the good wheat sell at the same price as stuff intrinsically worth several cents per bu less. Especially would it be rank injustice to the owners of the good wheat already in store.

H. K. Jackson, who has advocated the policy of holding off to let American operators bear the market, has the following significant talk in *Dornbusch* of Aug. 23:

Considering the reserve of buyers for the past month (so entirely different from the state of business last July and August) and the lowness of stocks, there must be orders waiting to buy outright three to four million quarters of foreign wheat for ordinary winter provision. Importers, however, must wait the right moment to operate, and that moment is at present postponed. But it is near; it cannot be much longer delayed, or it will involve our autumn trade in excitement. Imports must be assured, and this result can only be done by purchases some two or three months in advance. The importers' time for action cannot *be put off* in the way as the miller puts off his transactions. It is therefore desirable that a further and final decline in prices be at once admitted,—it would give freedom to act when action is necessary, and it would remove risk from the employment of capital.

Apparently the waiting policy has not been entirely successful in bringing about the "further and final decline in prices" which was hoped for.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were tame and irregular, within not very wide limits. Old pork was stronger, the price being steadily raised as the volume of shorts is reduced, and it is supposed that the last remaining ones will be obliged to pay not less than $18.00 per brl. New pork was quiet and averaged firmer. There was not much demand. Lard was quoted 7½c higher early, but fell back, with a dull feeling in the latter part of the session. It is believed that the big New York operator who held a large proportion of our stock for so long left the deal last week, delivering out some 50,000 tcs, and the market has not yet recovered. Parties in the trade say that prices are at least 1c per lb too low, as compared with other product, and probably would have ruled that much higher but for the feeling that it would be "dumped on the boys" at the first favorable opportunity. There was more doing in meats, but altogether in the way of local futures, with little change in prices. If any shipping business was done in meats it was private. There was little change in the tone of advices from other points. The aggregate packing since February is reported at 2,287,000 head, against 1,438,000 to same date last year and 1,095,000 do in 1878.

MESS PORK—Advanced 10c on old and 5@10c on new, closing easy at $17.50 for round lots spot or seller September, $17.10 seller October, $12.80@12.82½ seller November, and $12.92½@12.95 seller January. Sales were reported of 16,500 brls seller September at $17.45@17.60; 9,000 brls seller October at $17.05@17.15; 5,750 brls seller November at $12.80@12.87½; 750 brls seller the year at $12.47½@12.50; and 4,750 brls seller January at $12.92½@12.97½. Total, 36,750 brls.

LARD—Advanced 5@7½c, but fell back to the latest prices of Friday, closing at $7.85 for round lots spot or seller September, $7.92½@7.95 seller October, and $7.75@7.77½ seller January. Sales were reported of 250 tcs spot at $7.90; 10,250 tcs seller October at $7.92½@8.00; 1,750 tcs seller the year at $7.65@7.75; and 5,750 tcs seller January at $7.75@7.80. Total, 18,000 tcs.

MEATS—Were a shade firmer on local futures, and nominally so on export cuts. Sales were reported of 1,175,000 lbs short ribs at $8.25@8.30 spot, $8.25@8.30 seller September, $8.25 seller October, $6.00 seller the year, and $6.70 seller January. Prices of the leading cuts of meats were about as follows at 1 o'clock for partly-cured lots:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose	$8.25	$5.40	$8.15	$8.40
Spot, boxed	8.45	5.60	8.35	8.60
September, boxed	8.45	5.60	8.35	8.60
October, boxed	8.45	5.60	8.35	8.60

Short ribs, seller September, closed at $8.25@8.27½. Long clears quoted at $8.00 loose and $8.20 boxed; Cumberlands, 8@8¼c boxed; long cut hams, 9@9½c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 9¾@9⅞c for 17@16 average; green hams, same average, 7¾@8c; do seller December, 7c bid.

Bacon quoted at 6¼@6½c for shoulders, 8¾@9c for short ribs, 9@9¼c for short clears, 11@11½c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

GREASE—Quiet. We quote white at 5@6c and yellow at 4@4½c.

BEEF—Was quiet at $7.00@7.25 for mess, $8.00@8.25 for extra mess, and $16.00@17.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady at 5¾@6¼c for city and 5½@6c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was again dull at nominally unchanged prices; the filling of a few small shipping orders constituted about the whole of the day's trading. Sales were limited to 425 brls winters, mostly at $4.50@5.00; 425 brls double extras, partly at $4.30; and 225 brls low grades, partly at $3.00. Total, 1,075 brls. Export flours were quoted at $4.00@4.75 for good to choice extra.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in fair demand and firm. Sales were 3 cars bran at $10.50; 6 cars middlings at $10.50@17.00; 2 cars shorts at $12.00; 1 car wheat screenings at $6.50. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at $14.25 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was fairly active, and stronger, advancing 1c per bu, and closing ⅜c above the latest prices of Friday. Beerbohm reported a better tone in Liverpool, with more disposition to buy, both on English and Continental account. New York was also quoted higher, and the weekly summary of receipts and shipments indicated a reduction of about 400,000 bu in our stocks in store. This, with continued light receipts, more than counteracted the weakness due to more settled weather in the Northwest. Foreign correspondents continue to write that prices must go lower, but they *always* write in that vein, and the tone of cable advices indicates that foreign buyers have waited for the "drop," with about as much success as Esop's country man waited for the river to run dry. The result here was, however, chiefly exhibited in a more vigorous filling of shorts; there were few disposed to go long on the strength of a further advance. Spot wheat was in fair demand, closing with sellers of No. 2 at 88c. Seller October opened at 88@88⅛c, advanced to 89⅛c, and fell off to 88⅝c, closing at 88⅝c. Seller November was more active, at 89½@90¼c. The year was quiet at 88@88⅛c, and September little better than nominal at 88@88⅜c, the month closing at 87⅞c bid. Spot sales were reported of 46,000 bu No. 2 at 88@88¼c, and 7,200 bu by sample at 68@82½c. Total, 53,200 bu. New No. 3 was nominal at 80¼c and old do at 78c.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in good demand by shippers at about ½c advance on red, with little change in the lower grades. Some receivers complained that prices did not advance correspondingly with spring wheat, the premium on No. 2 being only about 2c. Futures were inactive, the month being nominally the same as spot red, both closing at 90¼c. Spot sales were reported of 38,000 bu No 2 red at 90¼c; 400 bu do (in Fulton) at 90c; 4,800 bu long berried do at 94@95½c; 6,000 bu No. 3 at 87@87½c; 2,800 bu rejected at 82@83c; and 1,000 bu by sample at 85@93c. Total, 53,600 bu. Also 5,000 bu red to arrive at 90¼c. The receipts at other points exhibit some falling off, possibly as a consequence of wet weather.

CORN—Was in fair demand and firmer, advancing ⅜c, but fell back ¼c, and closed ⅛c below the latest prices of Friday. The British markets were quiet and steady, but our receipts were smaller, and the market sympathized with the improved feeling in wheat. Shippers were not operating freely, however, though lake freights were easy, and this helped to reduce prices on futures. There were no other noticeable features in the market, but it was stated that the recent advance has made country holders more cautious in selling, and within the past few days they have offered much less corn than previously. Seller October opened at 40⅛@40¼c, advanced to 41c, and declined to 40¼c at the close. Seller September ranged at 39⅝@40c, closing tame at the inside. Seller November ranged at 40⅝@41¼c, and May at 43@43⅜c. Spot sales were reported of 190,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 39⅝@40c; 4,000 bu new high mixed at 40⅛c; 4,000 bu white at 40½c; 23,000 bu rejected at 39c; mixed at 39¼@38c; 12,000 bu by sample at 39¼@40c on track; 4,000 bu do at 39½@40c free on board cars; and 2,000 bu ears at 39⅛@40c. Total, 241,200 bu.

OATS—Were fairly active and ¼c higher early, but the prices afterwards broke down to the closing of the previous afternoon. The market kept in the wake of corn. The apparent absence of any stock in store excited the short interest early, but this subsided after the weakness set in. September and October were nearly together, and the line out for this month is supposed to be small now. October sold at 28⅛@28¼c and closed at 28⅛c. September closed at about 28c, selling at 28@28⅛c early. November sold at 28¾@29c down to 28⅝c. Seller the year oats were quiet at 28@28⅛c. No. 2 sold at 28@28⅛c, and were about 28⅛c at the last. Samples were scarce, the bulk of the receipts being used to make up round lots for delivery. Cash sales were reported of 5,200 bu No. 2 at 28⅛@28¼c, 21,500 bu by sample at 29@33c on track, and 30,500 bu at 29@33c for mixed, and 30@35c for white free on board. Total, 57,200.

RYE—Was in fair demand, and firm at the advance of Friday afternoon. September was quoted at 78½c, and October sold at 79½c. Cash sold at 78c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 78c; 2,000 bu by sample at 75@81c on track; and 400 bu at 79c free on board. Total, 4,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and lower. No. 2 was quoted at 74c, and No. 3 at 55c. October sold early at 76c, and closed at 75c. September was nominally 74c. Samples were rather dull. The quality of the offerings was good, but buyers were not taking hold. Cash sales were reported of 7,500 bu by sample at 53@80c on track, and 4,500 bu at 60@71c free on board. Total, 12,000 bu.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 9s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s; spring, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 8s 2d; club, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 4d. Corn—New No. 1, 4s 11¼d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 67s. Lard, 43s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—COTTON—Dull at 7@7 1-16d; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 3,800.

CHEESE—Fine American, 63s.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—TALLOW—Fine American, 37s 6d@38s.

REFINED PETROLEUM—8¼@8½d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—26s 9d@27s.

ANTWERP, Sept. 4.—PETROLEUM—23⅞f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—Wheat steady; red winter, 9s 5d; No. 2 Spring, 8s 9d; No. 3 do, 8s 3d. Corn—Not much doing at 5s. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demand for the United Kingdom, and in fair demand for the Continent. Corn—Not much doing. Arrived—Wheat better tone; demand for the United Kingdom fair. Corn quiet and steady. To arrive—Wheat and corn improving. Pork, 67s. Lard, 43s 6d. Bacon—L. C., 42s 6d; S. C., 45s 6d. Tallow, 35s 9d. Cheese dull and is lower at 63s. Beef, 63s 6d.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat steady. Corn quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat—There is a Continental demand, and more disposition to buy. Corn quiet and steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat hardening.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—COTTON—Dull and irregular at 11 11-16@11 13-16c. Futures dull and steady; September, 10.98c; October, 10.57c; November, 10.41c; December, 10.42c, January, 10.51c; February, 10.65c; March, 10.79c; April, 10.93c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 18,000 brls; shipments, 11,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.25@4.00; common to good extra, $3.75@4.15; good to choice, $4.20@6.25; white wheat extra, $4.15@4.65; extra Ohio, $4.00@5.75; St. Louis, $4.10@6.25; Minnesota patent process, $6.00@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; receipts, 187,000 bu; shipments, 46,000 bu; ungraded spring, 95c; No. 2 spring, $1.01@1.02; ungraded red, 97c@$1.05; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 2 do, $1.04¼@1.04¾; No. 2 white, $1.01; No. 1 do, $1.04@1.04¾; No. 2 red, September, $1.03¾@1.04¼; October, $1.06@1.06¼; November, $1.07¼@1.08. Corn dull; receipts, 38,000 bu; shipments, 140,000 bu; ungraded, 51@51½c; No. 2, 51¼@51½c; No. 2 white, 55c; low mixed, 52c; No. 2 September, 51¼@51½c; October, 52½c; November, 53¼c. Oats heavy; receipts, 31,000 bu; mixed Western, 35@42c; white Western, 39@45c.

HAY—Active and firm at 75@85c.

HOPS—Steady with a fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Firm.

TALLOW—Steady at 6 5-16@6 7-16c.

RESIN—Nominally unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 30½c.

EGGS—Strong; Western, 18@19c.

LEATHER—Stronger; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light middles and heavy weight, 23@25c.

WOOL—In fair demand; domestic fleece, 30@48c; pulled, 20@45c; unwashed, 15@35c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged. Beef firm; moderate demand. Cut meats quiet; long clear middles, $8.85; short clear, $9.25. Lard steady at $8.30.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

CHEESE—Heavy and dull; Western, 10@12c.

METALS—Manufactured copper dull and unchanged; ingot lake, 19c. Iron—Scotch pig weak at 22@23c; American pig steady at 21@23c; Russia sheeting, 13@15c.

NAILS—Cut, $3.15@3.35; clinch, $4.65@5.80.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Henry, Not Jacob.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—In order to guard against any misconstruction, we beg to state that the Mr. Strauss who was arrested for stealing at our establishment was Henry Strauss, and not Mr. Jacob N. Strauss, who is still in our employ.

MANDEL BROS.

German Student Life.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—An article describing students' and Professors' life at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, which originally appeared in the Springfield *Republican*, has been extensively copied by American newspapers, including your valuable sheet, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

For what reason the correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, an American student at Heidelberg, could make such false statements I cannot understand, unless he wanted to ventilate his spite for some imaginary insult he has suffered. His letter is an insult to the entire German nation and to every German-American in this country, and as one of the latter I feel called upon to most emphatically contradict his statements, and to brand them as nothing more than a pack of lies.

I am a graduate of the Berlin Academy, and am very well acquainted with students' and Professors' life in German universities, but such statements as made by the *Republican's* correspondent are something quite unheard of.

The German students drink a few glasses of beer or wine the same as other people, and have nothing to be ashamed of; but that a student should quite frequently drink from sixty to seventy glasses of beer is nothing more than a falsehood.

I consider myself responsible for any statements I have made, and am not ashamed to subscribe my name in full.

ED BUEHLER.

A Democratic Debt for Water.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The Democratic party of this city uses water. The subscriber made this discovery, and his pleasurable emotions thereat were somewhat diluted by the fact that this novel discovery cost him the sum of $14.02, for which he holds a receipt duly signed by the proper authorities at the Water Office. This certainly appears an intolerable amount of water for the whole party to use; but it seems that cleanliness is a high virtue among the leaders—when they can saddle their wash bills on outsiders. I came by my receipt in this wise: Last May I moved into a house that a prominent West Side Democratic politician had just vacated. Several weeks ago I received notification from the Water Office to pay the water rates from May, 1880, to November, 1880. On sending around to pay the bill, which was $6.38, the authorities informed my messenger that there was a back tax of $14.02 due from May, 1879, to May, 1880, which would have to be paid or the water would be shut off from my dwelling. Of course I had to pay it or else subject my family to a serious inconvenience; but thought I could satisfactorily explain the matter to the Superintendent as soon as I could find time. As soon as I was able to do so, the genial Superintendent informed me that there was no mistake; it was all right; he did not care who paid so long as the rates were paid. As I endeavored to explain he rapidly became obtuse, and finally pretended not to know the man whose debt I had paid, although he is now serving with him on a Bourbon committee, and has slept in the same political pen with him for these many years. At last I asked him, "Why did you allow his tax to remain unpaid for a year and to move out, and collect mine four months in advance?" "Oh, that is optional with us," he sweetly smiled. "And you choose to let him contract this debt, and choose to make me pay it?" I inquired further. "Yes,"—and he smiled still more sweetly.

I thought that settled the matter so far as his intentions were concerned, and consulted an attorney. The latter said that I could sue the city or the debtor; the former would cost several hundred dollars, and I might collect the two cents of the latter on a judgment. This is the way the "peahrty" takes of making honest people pay the debts of its dead-beat politicians.

What business had the Water-Office to rescind one man's tax and call upon the occupant of the same house not only to pay in advance, but to settle up the debts of the former occupant? Anybody knows that no one but a Democratic politician can obtain such favors as my predecessor obtained. I neglected to state that, having purchased the house, I could not fall back on the landlord, as a water tax is not a lien on property. I don't care to denounce the Water-Office people in the fiery style typical of the "man with a grievance"; but I do want people to know that they may be called upon the next time they move into a house, to pay a debt for water contracted by some Democratic ward striker.

H. B. M.

The Legal Profession.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—There appeared in your issue of the 2d inst. over the signature of Jane Grey Swisshelm a letter in relation to the legal fraternity of Chicago, which for recklessness of statement and utter disregard for facts I have no hesitation in saying is without a parallel.

In the letter referred to the writer charges that "lawyers have long been the devourers of widows' houses, the robbers of orphans, and not infrequently the worst enemies of their own clients; that every sensible man will give or deliver his property to his heirs to prevent its becoming the prey of lawyers; that men will learn to bear almost any injury rather than that inflicted by lawyers under pretense of bringing redress; that any loss will be preferable to that one may naturally expect from putting his case into the hands of lawyers; that lawyers have made laws to suit lawyers, until, as a class, they seem to be regarded as brigands; that the Bar is unemployed because the dockets are crowded, and the dockets are crowded because the Bar has been employed in impeding the cause of justice; and that no lawyer even seems to know when any case is coming up, and a litigant must dance attendance with his witnesses through one term after another until the case ruins one or both parties for the benefit of lawyers," etc., etc.

That there may have been individual instances of misconduct on the part of lawyers toward their clients will not be denied. There are "shysters" in our profession, and there are likewise "quacks" in the medical profession, and hypocrits in the Church; but to charge the whole class or profession with being knaves and scoundrels because some of their number have been recreant to their trust is as unwarranted as it is base and ungenerous. It will require more than the statement of Jane Grey Swisshelm to convince the public that the Bar of Chicago is guilty of the vile charges preferred against it by her.

The letter in question seems to be aimed especially at the younger members of the profession. Why the writer has poisoned her shafts more deeply for them than for the older members of the Bar is to me a matter of conjecture; but I do know, after an experience of sixteen years at the Bar, that it is no credit to any one to assail or throw stumbling-blocks in the way of young men just commencing business for themselves. A person of noble impulses should encourage the young and help lift them up, rather than pull them down.

"In seeking signatures last winter to a petition," says the writer, "I called in the offices of a good many lawyers, and found the older members of the Bar in, or some definit information as to when they would be in, but the younger men were mostly anywhere or everywhere, and their movements as uncertain as the price of pork."

It may be a matter of surprise to your readers, in view of the writer's expressed opinion of the Bar, why she should go round among those "robbers" and "brigands," as she calls them, for signatures, etc.; but, waiving the point, how does she know where these "younger men" were? She says "mostly anywhere or everywhere." Of course this settles it at once and forever.

If the writer knew whereof she spoke, she would know that many of the duties of the lawyer, aye, most of his duties, call him away from his office: call him to the various courts, "dancing attendance"; call him to the offices of the various Masters in Chancery; call him to the Recorder's office to examine the records; call him to various quarters of the city to collect bills and frequently to run after clients who have already obtained his services, but have forgotten to pay for them; and in many cases the younger members of the Bar, just starting in business, cannot afford to hire a clerk to "keep office" for him during his absence. He has a rough road to travel any way. Competition, lack of confidence in himself, and in many cases misfortune, and the various flings "that patient merit of the unworthy takes." To cap the climax some ungenerous soul must "go for him" through the press, and attempt to write him down; to kill him off "with paper bullets of the brain."

It is a well-known fact that from the days of Rome's proudest triumphs down to the present time the legal profession has swayed a potent and beneficial influence upon society and the State. From the ranks of this same profession the people have in all ages and in all countries selected, to a very large extent, their legislators and their Judges; and the members of the profession have also contributed largely to the world's liberty and the world's literature.

The Bar in Chicago is no exception. As a class, instead of being regarded as "brigands" they are regarded as men of high intellectual endowments, noble impulses, and spotless integrity,—men who are ornaments to society and to the profession.

There is scarcely any noble enterprise in the city in which the profession is not represented and identified; and there is no class of men and no profession, it is believed, upon whom the "public" depend for prosperity and safety more than upon lawyers and the legal profession.

Instead of the people "losing faith in lawyers as a class," as the writer alleged, the truth is, the legal profession stands as high to-day as it has at any other time in the world's history; so high, indeed, is it esteemed that it is overcrowded, and young men of the most decided ability and the best scholarship are daily entering it, because it is held to be one of the noblest and most honorable professions known to society, which could not be the case were one-half what Lady Jane Grey Swisshelm has asserted true.

ARTHUR B. WILSON.

American Girls and Titled Husbands.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—It is to be hoped that the experience of the American wife of Count Von Hatzfeld—not to mention numerous other similar cases—will have the effect to discourage our American girls from the disgraceful chase after titled husbands. It is distressing as well as disgusting to see our beautiful, pure, and accomplished girls thus stoop and throw themselves away on such wretched scum as this bartering, conscienceless, and immoral class comprises. I might say that American girls are of Royal blood, because here all men are sovereign, hence all are Royal families. It is true, however, that whether or not that regal standing is retained and honored depends on conduct; but no more so in this than in the case of a crowned monarch. It is true also that among the titled classes of European countries (I mean those who have inherited titles) there are men of true nobleness of character: men distinguished in the Cabinet and in the field, and perhaps in law and in literature; but such instances are rare. To such men, however, a patent of nobility adds no lustre. The forte of this class is hauteur, pomp, exclusiveness, and pleasure-seeking. In the estimation of these titled gentry industry, and trade, and labor are dishonorable and a reproach. They live—especially in England—by securing the fruits of the labor of the masses in the shape of rents, thus keeping those masses in poverty and dependence while working the broad acres of the country, which are held by them in great estates to which they have no better title than had our slaveholders to their slaves. Let land-tenure be changed by abolishing primogeniture and entail,—which must be the case ere long,—and the nobility of Great Britain, with their expensive and idle habits, will soon be on a par with the vagabond princelings of Germany, whose aim and effort is to saddle themselves by marriage upon the taxpayers of England. Let primogeniture and entail be abolished, and the keystone will be removed and the whole system of robbery and demoralization will soon fall to the ground. Titled sprigs, as well as veterans among the nobility, will then be rushing round like fish in a net in search of American fortunes. That will release our girls from the disgraceful chase after these roués and gamblers. It has been the great commoners of those countries, not only in the Cabinet, but in industrial enterprises, who, in spite of the dead weights of Royalty and nobility, have given them their high position among the nations of the earth.

Our girls should look higher; they should regard real worth in men as men, and not be deluded by such trumpery. If the suggestion of Royalty seems far-fetched, certainly here in America—barring some abuses—is found true nobility; that is, if a recognition by the Government of noble qualities in man, and admission to a full participation in the affairs of government and to its highest honors, is an indication of nobility. It is, however, a nobility which is not inherited, except that by birth all are "near allied to angels"; neither can it be transmitted by birth, because it is based on conduct. Thus men must be noble or ignoble for themselves alone. Chateaubriand relates that the grandest sight he ever beheld was to see Alexander Hamilton loaded with law-books hurrying toward the court-room of New York, there to attend in the service of his clients. Here was a man of chivalrous honor, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution, the compatriot and trusted counselor of Washington, one of the active and influential founders of the Republic, and who had been high in authority in shaping and administering its policy, a man whose fame was world-wide, who, instead of retiring decorated with stars and garters, and endowed with estates, and invested with privileges, is quietly and diligently attending to the ordinary affairs of life, satisfied to be a citizen on an equality with his fellow-citizens. Here was true nobility. But, by the way, such services to the Nation should be paid for in money, by pension or otherwise, though in no case by granting privileges; for, beyond payment, the enjoyment of equality and of protection in the rights of man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, is all that any ought to expect.

In this matter of true nobility, let us compare our own Chicago citizens who have traveled over Europe, such men as William B. Ogden, I. N. Arnold, C. H. McCormick, John M. Woodworth, E. B. Washburne, Louis Wahl, Perry H. Smith, J. V. Farwell, Stephen A. Douglas, Gen. Sheridan, and many others I might name, men of affairs, representatives of industry, merchants, mechanics, and professional men, as well as soldiers and Senators. Compare these with an equal number of titled men in any city of England, and for ability, manliness, and dignity which would appear to the best advantage?

Suppose our Government to be conferring titles of nobility, and suppose that Tweed in his zenith had been ennobled, how much would he have been improved? And yet many of the titled families of England had no better origin. Their

——blood,
Has flowed through scoundrels ever since the flood.

Or was Louis Napoleon really any more noble after assuming the crown of an Emperor than while haunting the beer saloons of Hoboken? Or, per contra, was Oliver Cromwell any less a King than Charles the Second?

Privileged classes, demanding and enforcing subjection toward the masses, may have been excusable in the era of feudalism, when our race was emerging from barbarism; but if so, that sort of thing is no longer allowable. The descendants of those haughty, tyrannical and warlike Barons have now become but idle, worthless, pleasure-seekers, consuming the wealth of the country on their pleasures and vices. The great mistake of Napoleon was, that he stopped to ape Royalty and aristocracy instead of showing himself and the French people to be superior to such institutions.

But, after all, our girls are comparatively safe from these titled fellows, because no one of them will have an American girl unless she has money, and unless he has that money secured to himself before he takes the girl; and instances where men have made fortunes by keeping hotel, or raising cabbage, or manipulating stocks, and yet are willing to assign that fortune in advance for a coronet for a daughter are rare, for such men can more easily put on a cocked hat and knee breeches and assume a title, as did Lord Timothy Dexter.

J. M. H.

Why Gilhooly Interrupted the Meeting.

Galveston (Tex.) News.

There was a ward meeting at Galveston a few nights ago, and the coming man made a little speech to the boys. Among those present was Gilhooly, who was supposed to be a friend of the coming man. Much to the surprise of the speaker, as soon as he got under way Gilhooly began to be disagreeable. When the coming man went on to say how much he loved to serve the people, Gilhooly said, in a loud voice: "That's a lie, and you know it." The coming man did not care to have a row, and endeavored to proceed quietly, but Gilhooly kept on making such remarks as, "What was your name before you came to Texas?" "You ain't fit to be elected dog-pelter, and you know it." Finally patience ceased to be a virtue, and Gilhooly was ejected. Next day the coming man met Gilhooly, who told him he was sorry that he interrupted the meeting and abused him so, but it was a sacred duty he owed himself. "What do you mean by abusing me that way?" said the coming man. "Well, you see, the other fellow that is running against you has promised me a deputyship if I place him under obligations, so I hope you won't object to my taking little liberties with an old friend like you by calling you a thief and a rascal occasionally." "You needn't abuse me to help him. You can go about praising him, if you want to." "I can't conscientiously do so. I can't praise him, because I have no respect for him; so, you see, I have to abuse you because you are a gentleman. It would hurt my feelings to have you think I would praise a man who did not deserve it."

MARRIAGE-LICENSES.

The Large Number of One Hundred and Forty-four Taken Out Last Week.

The largest number of marriage-licenses issued in any one week for the past six months was issued last week, the number reaching 144. The list otherwise presents no unusual features from those characterizing the lists of previous weeks. There were about the same number of old men and young girls anxious to marry, and the widows licensed were fewer than usual. The following is the register:

MONDAY.

Name.	Age.	Residence.
Clarence Bennett	24	Chicago.
Alice M. Cleveland	18	Chicago.
Wm. Bennett	43	South Chicago.
Maggie Burns	23	Beloit, Wis.
Henry J. Thies	25	228 W. Chicago av.
Alvina Luknow	20	448 Noble.
Onezime Lefebre	28	527 South Morgan.
Josephine Laforis	22	Montreal, Can.
Ignatz Adam	25	983 North Paulina.
Julia Branske	18	983 North Paulina.
Chas. T. Sturner	42	Chicago.
Miria E. Unshoefer	25	Chicago.
Ferd. M. Melchert	29	196 Canalport av.
Henrietta Plast	20	156 Harrison.
David Jacobson	33	Chicago.
Clara Laub	22	Chicago.
Oscar E. Jones	30	9 Carpenter.
Ella Amy	26	Chicago.
Thomas H. Kane	24	Milwaukee, Wis.
C. I. Sutherling	20	Chicago.
Albert W. Homman	41	685 South Jefferson.
Alinna Heidmann	39	642 State.
James Roche	36	Chicago.
Marion F. Richon	22	Chicago.
James D. Fanning	31	Chicago.
Mary L. Moor	19	Chicago.
John Schulte	37	Chicago.
Mrs. Sophie Miller	45	Chicago.
George Fischer	27	45 East Chicago av.
Emma Kriegen	24	183 North Wells.
Frank Maunke	21	320 West Division.
Emily Langusch	20	636 North Lincoln.
James Johnston	35	73 North State.
Cornelia McCartney	22	3247 Dearborn.
Quintin Hamilton	28	52 South Desplaines.
Nellie McCabe	20	52 South Desplaines.
Fred L. Haehle	36	101 Thirty-seventh.
Mrs. Eliz'th Lerckel	33	101 Thirty-seventh.
Adolph Stahl	24	28 Hull.
Barbara Roos	20	699 North Halsted.
John F. Cap	22	532 Thirty-second.
Anna Petch	20	239 Ireland.
Matthew J. Maley	26	1728 State.
Anna Owens	24	1246 Wabash.
James McIntyre	40	47 North Clark.
Mrs. S. H. Stevens	40	47 North Clark.
Jacob Bender	27	82 West Fifteenth.
Margaret Becker	21	Chicago.
I. B. McCormick	38	18 Thirty-eighth.
Helen A. Garner	22	18 Thirty-eighth.
Francis P. Ward	40	960 West Lake.
Christina Palm	41	463 W. Washington.
John Hoffman	28	729 Hinman.
Barbara Schommer	23	729 Hinman.
Charles H. Newhaus	25	516 Wabash.
Angilie Marcia	25	593 Wabash.
Frank J. Schmitz	24	2943 Wentworth.
Anna Littersheid	25	Chicago.
Joseph Wosoba	30	79 West Madison.
Mrs. Babry Syxova	33	79 West Madison.

TUESDAY.

Name.	Age.	Residence.
William H. Collins	50	Chicago.
Jane L. Kinnistoro	48	Chicago.
Christian Rumpf	26	Chicago.
Elizabeth Teufel	27	Cicero, Ill.
Ralph A. Stewart	23	442 State.
Anna B. Gilbert	18	117 Green.
Christian Pederson	37	Chicago.
Mary F. Gunderson	24	Chicago.
Louis Martens	30	Chicago.
Mrs. Catharina Hess	39	Chicago.
Orrin Boyd	23	98 Twenty-ninth.
Della Fowler	18	Chicago.
Herman Koehler	23	Blue Island, Ill.
Maria Kaack	19	Blue Island, Ill.
Carl M. Koedt	30	Chicago.
Grace Griswold	20	Chicago.
David L. Evans	33	209 Park av.
Lizzie Mathews	19	Chicago.
Edward Hennessy	23	3235 State.
Mary O'Toole	23	81 Nineteenth.
Henry C. Wallace	35	Alta City, Utah.
Elizabeth M. Ellis	23	Salt Lake, Utah.
George Kistner	53	Chicago.
Mary Streile	40	Chicago.
James C. Meyers	28	Riverdale, Ill.
Eliza E. Richards	25	Indianapolis, Ind.
Richard B. Gopfert	25	115 Hulbert.
Emily I. Bomper	21	115 Hulbert.
Frank Kolus	23	Chicago.
Mary Brasowska	21	Chicago.
W. Goodenough	28	Chicago.
Alice Stallman	23	Chicago.
John E. Rose	29	Chicago.
Theresa W. Kirkland	25	Chicago.
Hans Nielsen	23	Chicago.
Anna M. M. Anderson	23	Chicago.
Thomas Kane	26	924 West Forty-first.
Christine Gaven	20	924 West Forty-first.
John A. Wright	22	Elgin, Ill.
Francis E. Gardiner	18	1904 Butterfield.
Jacob M. Horn	25	387 Miller av.
Emma H. Thies	21	33 Ayers court.
Frank C. Woodstock	33	Meriden, Conn.
Mary F. Merriam	23	Oak Park, Ill.
Augustus Davison	23	461 Park av.
Martha Hunt	18	Homewood, Ill.
John Haas	24	13 Carl.
Louisa Stackmar	21	Chicago.
Joseph E. McDonald	23	Chicago.
Mary E. Walsh	18	Chicago.
Henry Carroll	23	Chicago.
Mary McCarthy	22	Chicago.
Valentine Wildner	23	Chicago.
Julia Jung	21	Chicago.
Charles D. Palmer	22	Cawker City, Kas.
Jennie Neighbour	22	Cawker City, Kas.
Patrick O'Brien	29	St. Paul, Minn.
Annie Timmons	24	Chicago.
Richard Shanahan	26	Chicago.
Alice Prendergast	26	Chicago.
Herman Wagoner	25	Chicago.
Lena Schlick	17	Chicago.

WEDNESDAY.

Name.	Age.	Residence.
Louis Roelle	20	351 South Canal.
Hannah Laughlin	23	Chicago.
Edward P. Gallagher	23	901 West Lake.
Belle J. Maxfield	21	12 South Lincoln.
August B. Chemiker	28	Chicago.
Frida Swert	24	Chicago.
Finley Ellingwood	27	Manteno, Ill.
Sibsila J. Elliott	22	Chicago.
Henry Speelman	32	Chicago.
Ella Halron	23	Chicago.
Jan Denemark	22	Chicago.
Vincensia Glimes	19	Chicago.
Anthony Bowes	24	Chicago.
Mary Hughes	23	Chicago.
Lorenzo Burkitt	23	Chicago.
Ida A. Cole	20	Palatine, Ill.
Fred Rampenthal	23	Chicago.
Maria Ernst	20	Chicago.
John A. Anderson	24	Lemont, Ill.
Math C. Johanson	21	Lemont, Ill.
James H. Ball	43	Crown Point, Ind.
Harrie Pridgman	27	Chicago.
Herman Miners	27	222 Blue Island.
Lizzie Letterman	18	549 Sedgwick.
John H. Burke	25	171 Centre.
Maggie McDonald	23	328 Church.
William Nelson	30	Chicago.
Mrs. A. Kennedy	35	307 South Clark.
A. L. F. Hartman	35	Chicago.
Mary Geisberger	29	Chicago.
Victor H. Roberts	29	Chicago.
Minnie von Mehren	20	Chicago.
William J. Maher	24	Lake, Ill.
Mrs. Anna Trauter	28	Lake, Ill.
Charles P. Robineau	21	Chicago.
Clara Black	20	Chicago.
George L. Castner	31	Memphis, Tenn.
Nanie T. Fansworth	19	Chicago.
John S. Lewis	28	St. Louis, Mo.
Stella Fansworth	21	Chicago.
Chester S. Gurney	25	1025 West Monroe.
Hattie S. Barron	23	346 Park av.
Marshall P. Bowers	24	142 North Clark.
Mary Owens	18	83 North Leavitt.
William H. Garry	36	65 Henry.
Rosanna Powers	26	152 Johnson.
Frederick Pratt	28	Chicago.
Fannie L. Irish	22	Chicago.
Peter Brach, Jr.	23	33 Elston av.
Mary Drengberg	19	30 Cornelia.
Henry L. Hertz	32	Chicago.
Mary P. Power	22	24 Pierce.
Carl F. Friedech	37	196 Thirteenth.
Ida Gueldenstein	25	Chicago.
Freidrich Braun	37	109 State.
Caroline Frederick	26	22 Barber.
Fred E. Thomas	35	Thomas Station, Ind.
Mary L. Story	23	Iroquois, Ill.
William Schierbaum	27	3649 Stanton.
Anna Doescher	20	Cincinnati.
Lewis R. Dunham	45	Chicago.
Mrs. Martha Folsom	46	523 Dearborn.
James J. Barrett	22	52 North Peoria.
Margaret J. Burke	19	109 West Adams.
Arthur B. Hosmer	26	168 North Dearborn.
Adele M. Burwell	19	1606 Wabash av.
William E. Carroll	21	Chicago.
Mary Brudenell	17	Chicago.

THURSDAY.

Name.	Age.	Residence.
William Theamann	24	Roselle.
Sophia Kaiser	21	Ontario.
Thomas E. Wilder	25	Chicago.
Anna G. Tucker	21	2140 Prairie av.
John Kelly	27	76 Seward.
Honora McMahon	20	29 Liberty.
Henry H. Parrott	21	757 Hubbard.
Augusta A. Olson	21	Chicago.
Jeremiah Griffin	23	917 South Halsted.
Catherine Fitzgerald	22	Chicago.
Karl Libol	21	Chicago.
Annie Valis	19	Chicago.
Thomas Curran	28	Chicago.
Lizzie Penwarden	22	Chicago.
William Jacklin	22	319 Larrabee.
Paulina Wallenborn	19	Chicago.
Frank Haur	22	Chicago.
Antonia Kaprova	19	Chicago.
Frank Pawlik	27	Chicago.
Mary Rubl	26	Chicago.
John Miller	23	Evanston, Ill.
Ellen F. Cannon	21	Evanston, Ill.
August Brantigam	29	Chicago.
Bertha Henke	26	Chicago.
Charles Behrens	25	Chicago.
Mary Storm	18	Chicago.
Thos. L. O'Donovan	27	Englewood, Ill.
Katherine Brown	22	South Chicago.
Peter Schmidt	22	137 East Fourteenth.
Anna Linden	18	1015 Hanover.
Michael McElligott	21	567 State.
Maria Bowanizer	18	567 State.

FRIDAY.

Name.	Age.	Residence.
Johann Dill	41	110 Bunker.
Mrs. G. Young	35	164 Maxwell.
Patrick Coil	37	Chicago.
Mary A. Rafter	28	Chicago.
John H. Overloom	24	Kensington, Ill.
Jane De Rider	25	South Holland, Ill.
Charles Frieman	31	Chicago.
Bertha Tarnow	19	Chicago.
John Haterman	28	Chicago.
Lizzie Herdt	22	Chicago.
Jeremiah Murray	46	426 West Madison.
Mrs. Mary McCarthy	36	Chicago.
William Wilson	26	2806 Van Buren.
Mary Cameron	25	116 South Jefferson.
Charles Black	24	154 W. Washington.
Nora Crowley	22	Milwaukee, Wis.
Albert Hrach	26	26 Dussold.
Mary Cotelinack	18	Lansing, Mich.
Thomas Hickey	34	651 State.
Catherine Linbrook	31	210 Eighteenth.
H. W. Bank	28	113 North Wells.
Mrs. Johanna Wicke	30	113 North Wells.
Patrick Donahue	26	158 West Adams.
Katie Burns	25	158 West Adams.
Andrzej Paluszynski	26	Chicago.
Agnieszka Kubliszak	23	Chicago.
Andrew Dohl	29	113 Townsend.
Agnes Kessler	23	Chicago.
Albert L. Aupin	21	Chicago.
Alice H. Ason	20	Christiana, Wis.
Henry Timerich	23	128 Hastings.
Bertha Weisner	18	128 Hastings.

SATURDAY.

Name.	Age.	Residence.
Gustave Henning	27	Chicago.
Augusta Getochow	19	Chicago.
C. A. Schumacher	22	44 Bunker.
Josephine Bily	19	160 Bunker.
John T. Kuhns	29	Streator, Ill.
Fannie E. Hurford	25	Brownsville, Pa.
John Becvar	22	383 West Sixteenth.
Mary Novak	20	64 Mulligan.
Thomas Plausek	24	490 South Canal.
Francis Sedmineacky	19	Chicago.
Neil Rogers	34	109 South Jefferson.
Bridget Murray	27	Chicago.
C. W. George	37	Chicago.
Louisa C. Clark	27	Rochester, N. Y.
Martin Westerlin	25	221 Townsend.
Augusta Anderson	21	21 Otis.
Maurice Cherry	27	Chicago.
Mary Hartigan	23	Chicago.
Henry Kachum	28	South Chicago.
Anna Bengston	27	South Chicago.
Alonzo Wiser	34	Joliet, Ill.
Elizabeth Deal	25	Joliet, Ill.
George W. Rigly	46	Redwood Falls, Minn.
Mrs. M. A. Thomas	37	Chicago.
Richard Seilitz	26	Chicago.
Augusta Schitteker	20	Chicago.
Owen H. Jones	28	64 Sangamon.
Jennie Campbell	20	Chicago.
Charles Salzmann	53	Chicago.
Minnie Kunze	20	Chicago.
John Vesely	23	127 De Koven.
Mary Slack	18	Chicago.
James Durkin	31	236 South Green.
Alice Conley	22	Chicago.

THE ASSESSMENTS.

Final Action of the County Board—The Three Chicago Towns Left as the Assessors Returned Them.

The Board of County Commissioners held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon. All the members were present.

The Board took up the consideration of the report of the Committee on Equalization of Taxes, and went into Committee of the Whole, with Commissioner Ayars in the chair.

Commissioner Wood moved that the Committee of the Whole indorse and recommend to the Board

THE ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE EQUALIZATION COMMITTEE.

In speaking to his motion, Commissioner Wood made a lengthy argument, covering the entire matter. He believed the Assessors' valuations to be correct, yet at the same time contended that Assessor Chase's valuation of North Town property was entirely wrong. He was, as a member of the Committee, in favor of adding 7½ instead of 5¼ per cent to the assessments in the North Town, but as a compromise measure was willing to agree to the report as submitted.

Commissioner Spofford believed the Assessors had not performed their duty as laid down by the Supreme Court. Assuming that the assessment should be one-third the valuation of the property, he proceeded to point out where certain assessments in adjoining country towns varied very greatly, as was easily seen in cases where farms were on different sides of the town line.

After some discussion as to the proper manner of disposing of the report, Commissioner Burling said the chief difficulty seemed to be in regard to the assessments in the city. He therefore moved that so much of the report as referred to the country towns be adopted.

Commissioner Wheeler expressed his fears of what the State Board might do when it reached the Cook County assessments. He had the utmost confidence in the report of the Committee, and hoped it would be adopted.

Commissioner Wood admitted that in most of the country towns the assessments were too low, but he insisted that in the towns adjoining the city the property had been assessed as high as it should be.

Commissioner Senne said it was claimed that the assessments in the farming towns were not high enough. It was a fact that in several of the towns adjoining Chicago showed a large decrease in valuation, but he thought the Board had no right to increase the assessments of the outside or farming towns on that account.

In reply to a question by Commissioner Coburn, the Chair said that the County Attorney had stated that as next Monday was the commencement of the next quarter it was absolutely necessary that the tax matter be disposed of at once, and he thought the report of the Committee should be acted upon before adjournment.

THE REPORT DEFEATED.

A vote was then taken upon Commissioner Wood's motion to adopt the report of the Committee, and it was lost by a vote of 5 to 6.

Commissioner Senne moved the adoption of the report, with the following changes: Take from North Chicago the proposed addition of 5¼ per cent, 2 per cent from West Chicago, and the 1 per cent from the Town of Evanston; deduct 2 per cent from the proposed addition of 10 per cent in Lake, and also 2 per cent from Palatine and South Chicago. The motion also contemplated adding 15 per cent to Lemont, 1 per cent to Lyons, 3 per cent to Maine, 10 per cent to New Trier, 2 per cent to Northfield, 4 per cent to Orland, 12½ per cent to Palos, and taking off 2 per cent in the Town of Lake.

Commissioner Boese said it was not just to impose excessive taxes on the poor people of the North and West Sides. The 2½ per cent should be added to the South Side, where rich property-owners were able to pay it. These wealthy people paid their taxes when compelled by law to do so, but the middle classes came forward and paid their taxes at any and all times without protest.

Commissioner Purington, in advocating a 2½ per cent increase in the North Town, said that Assessor Chase had usurped the authority of the Committee on Equalization, and had committed a wrong against the citizens of Chicago.

A vote was then taken on the question of a 2½ per cent increase in North Chicago, and it was not adopted.

A vote was then taken upon the adoption of Mr. Senne's motion, and it prevailed by a vote of 9 to 4.

MR. THOMAS F. WITHROW,

General Solicitor of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, requested the privilege of stating some facts in connection with a strip of land in the Town of Lake now occupied by the Company for its machine-shop and round-house, and for side-track room. It had been recommended by the Committee not to include certain portions of that property under the head of railroad track property. Mr. Withrow stated that there had already been three decisions in the courts sustaining the position assumed by the road that this specific property was track property, and must be assessed on that basis. His Company relied upon these previous decisions in their favor, but if the Board should decide to make another legal contest upon the question at issue, the road would join them, yet they desired to save the trouble and expense attending such a course.

Commissioner Wood discussed the question, taking the ground that none of the previous decisions were satisfactory to the public, and the Committee had been called upon by citizens not to assess this property as track property. It seemed to him not only desirable, but a matter of justice to all concerned, that the question be taken before the Supreme Court for final decision.

County-Attorney Willett stated that there was included in the property several acres which, to say the least, were not occupied for railroad purposes. In the interest of the taxpayers of Cook County he believed it advisable to test the case. There were new railroads seeking rights of way into Chicago, and the point being one which would come up hereafter, in all probability, it was, in his opinion, well to have a test case and determine what constituted railroad property. The Committee then arose and reported progress.

EQUALIZATION AGAIN.

Commissioner Wood moved that the original report of the Committee on Equalization be substituted for the report of the Committee of the Whole. The motion was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Purington, Wheeler, Wood, and Stewart—4.

Nays—Ayars, Boese, Burling, Clark, Coburn, Hutt, Meyer, Miller, Rheinwald, Senne, and Spofford—11.

The question of adopting the report of the Committee of the Whole was then voted upon, and the motion to adopt prevailed by the following vote:

Yeas—Boese, Burling, Clark, Coburn, Hutt, Meyer, Miller, Rheinwald, Senne—9.

Nays—Ayers, Purington, Spofford, Wheeler, Wood, and Stewart—6.

The report as adopted leaves the assessments in the Towns of North, South, and West Chicago exactly as returned by the Assessors, and those of the country towns as shown in the amendment of Commissioner Senne.

The Committee on Equalization were granted permission to make a supplementary report in regard to railway property, following which, it being the last meeting of the quarter, the Board adjourned sine die.

It is wasted time, and eloquence thrown away, talking about the emancipation of woman to a man who has been married four times.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARBORN-st., Chicago. Advice free. Fifteen years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JEREMIAH SULLIVAN and son Joe, by his daughter, Maggie Sullivan. Address L 58, Tribune office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JIM CALKINS, BY a particular friend, at 1459 Michigan-av.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF LAURA FENTON, employed by Mrs. Pike, 429 Michigan-av., in 1878. Call at No. 5 Central Music Hall.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO CORrespond with a lady under twenty years of age. Object: mutual improvement. K. H., Tribune office.

PERSONAL—W. L.: LADY WHO RECEIVED note from gentleman in Madison-st. car Thursday evening make another appointment? Address P 74, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, STRANger in the city, would like to make the acquaintance of one or two young ladies. Address S 74, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN OF 25 WISHES TO correspond with respectable young lady with view to acquaintance. Address L 69, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A WIDOW OF 35, CULTURED AND respectable, wishes the acquaintance of a true gentleman who has money and influence sufficient to either get her a good situation or assist her in business. L 74, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL C. L. DUNN CALL AT 24 North Clark-st. and hear something to his interest?

PERSONAL—NORTH SIDE, BLONDE, PLEASE call Tuesday evening. D.

PERSONAL—PHOTOGRAPHS, WEST MADISON-st., yesterday afternoon. Would be very much pleased to meet you. Please address S 32, Tribune.

PERSONAL—IF LADY OR GENTLEMAN spoke to Thursday afternoon, Indiana-av., and Thirty-first-st., in car, will say when and where to see meet her he will do so. Address O 83, Tribune.

PERSONAL—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVING some furniture, wishes the acquaintance of a elderly gentleman in business. Object matrimony. N 56, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN (PROFESSIONAL) wishing to go West would like to be acquainted with a lady with means. Intentions honorable, with view of matrimony. No triflers. R 61, Tribune.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$10 REWARD—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Van Buren-st., an envelope-box containing specimens, sec. marked "E. V. Roddin, city." The man and boy who found the same will be paid the above reward by leaving the goods at 149 and 151 State-st. W. B. CLAPP, YOUNG & CO.

LOST—ON TUESDAY NIGHT OR THURSDAY afternoon last a plain gold ring with a seating of emeralds set in circle. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to ALLAN PINKERTON, 103 Fifth-av.

LOST—OR STOLEN—ELLITHORPE WARE-house receipt No. 5,826, dated April 30, 1880, issued to E. S. Newcomb; all persons are forbidden to purchase or negotiate said receipt. C. F. HATHAWAY, Manager.

LOST—A MEDIUM-SIZED BAY MARE; WAS last seen on Michigan-av., near Exposition Building, Aug. 17, about 3 o'clock, and was ridden by a Knight Templar, a rather heavy-built man, who appeared to be in command of the company before which he rode: the horse was never returned.

LOST—A DIAMOND STUD, GOING FROM 86 Washington-st. to Randolph and La Salle, by way of Clark-st. Reward will be paid on delivery of same to JAMES WOOD, 86 Washington-st.

LOST—AN ABSTRACT OF TITLE TO LOTS 2, 3, 4 and 5, Assessor's Division of Block 22, Sec. 8, Township 39, Range 14, issued by Chicago Title and Trust Co. May 15, 1872. Five dollars will be paid for its return to HENRY & CO., 94 Washington-st.

LOST—WATCH CHARM (LOCKET AND KEY). Finder will be rewarded on leaving the same to G. TEBBS, 85 Delaware-place, North Side.

STRAYED—FROM 9 HUBBARD-COURT, AUG. 27, a Scotch terrier, with ears and tail clipped short; answers to the name of Jack; small and no questions for returning to above number.

$10 REWARD—I WANT MY DOG. "SMALL," slender female black-and-tan, 1 year old; ears not cut; feet slightly tipped with white; strayed Aug. 30 from 63 West Madison-st.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN—ONE heavy black or dark brown horse, large scar on left hind quarter, both hips scabbed, sore on back. Finder will please return to Archer-av. and Keeley-st. GERRY.

$10 REWARD—LOST—A PARROT FROM 543 State-st.

$20 REWARD—HAS AWAY FROM HOME last August Frank Burres, or Borer, aged 12. Will pay for his return (emigrant) to California, to any one bringing his here, or the above reward for information that will lead to his recovery by his heart-broken father. ADA BURRES, 72 Howard-st., San Francisco, Cal.

$50 REWARD—STOLEN, IN EARLY PART OF July, a bay mare, above medium hight, small star in forehead, 9 years old, has a large mane and is a free trotter. When standing has the habit of leaning the ears and biting out at any one passing or approaching from the side. The above reward will be paid for information leading to her recovery. Address Rowland's Livery Stable, Twenty-second-st., near State.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FINE RESIDENCE AND 2 lots, ground in Brimfield, Ill., on Peoria & Rockville branch of C., B. & Q. R. R., for a stock of dry goods or groceries; can be rented to first-class tenant. Address J. W. HERRINGTON, Brimfield, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—$70 A SET OF GILBERT'S 167 DEARborn-st., several houses and lots in different parts of the city.

FARM TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY RESIDENCE or vacant lot. Address KIMBALL, Austin, Minn.

I HAVE A NICE NEW ORGAN WHICH I WILL exchange for a cutter, robe, and some cash. S 74, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—2,000 ACRE STOCK FARM, ALL under fence, fine dwelling, &c.; 200 acres large timber, 30 miles south of Chicago (clear), for improved property; will assume some.

A mannificent house and 5 acres at Lake Forest, for a good wild lands.

Large hotel, completely furnished and doing a fine business, for good stock farm.

Large steam bakery and ground for city property.

160-acre improved farm, clear, in Carroll County, Ill., good houses, fences, barns, etc., for house and lot in Chicago or store; will assume some.

120-acre stock farm, elegantly improved, 640 acres now in corn, 3 miles from depot in Macnail County, Kas., clear, for smaller farm in State of Wisconsin.

160 acres splendid improved farm, 3 miles from Paterson, La Bette County, Kansas, clear, for good offering and lot in or near Hyde Park; will assume 62,000.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—640 ACRES LAND, 220 ACRES broken and seeded with choicest varieties of winter wheat; rent all first-class; to 1 year 40 acres of land unfit to plow on the section; spring near centre; lying in the best wheat-growing county of Western Kansas; Loudan Co. Seat. Take in exchange this farm for a desirable stock of either dry goods, boots and shoes, or hardware, or a stock of general merchandise.

If your stock is old and undesirable do not answer this advertisement. I offer first-class property, and will only exchange for first-class stock. Address G. F. A., 9-14-1, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—240 ACRES OF LAND, PARTLY of timber, near county seat of Lawrence County, Arkansas, for dry goods, boots and shoes, or groceries in house and lot. HUSZAGH, Room 18, 71 Dearborn.

TO EXCHANGE—75 FEET ON ONE OF THE LEADing avenues in Evanston for acre property, not more than seven miles from City Hall. S 58, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—UNIMPROVED CITY PROPerty, clear, for improved; will pay part cash or assume. E. SLOSSON & CO., 155 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—320 ACRES CHOICE LAND near Carroll want stock of goods. Address A. J. MILLER, Carroll, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—DRY GOODS FOR GOOD SECond-hand furniture or carpeting. Address or apply to H. R. NEWMAN, Barnes House, corner Randolph and Canal-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW PARLOR OR CHAMBER furniture for $300 worth of lumber. Address S 92, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE CHAMBER SET, new, for a gold watch and chain. Address O 5, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—PARLOR billiard table, lady's diamond ring, gent's stem-winding watch, and 22 dress goods; cost in Paris, dentist due bill, oil-paintings, etc. P 9, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXchange for dentistry. Address O 85, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—4,571 ACRES FINE HARDWOOD timber land, suitable for milling purposes, in Southwestern Missouri, for stock of liquors or other merchandise. Will give bargain. Room 41, 79 Dearborn.

TO EXCHANGE—NOT CASH, BUT ITS EQUIVAlent, to trade for good real estate, merchandise, or saleable property of any kind. Describe fully. Address S 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO TRADE—FIRST-CLASS CLEAR unimproved city property for equity in improved city property. S. HARBERT, 56 La Salle-st., Room 22.

WANTED—NICE BEDROOM SET, FRENCH dresser; will exchange top-buggy most new for same. S 67, Tribune office.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR NICE home, furnished, one acre, fruit and shade trees, well, cistern, everything; best suburb near Chicago; 9 trains daily. Address A, Central Book Concern, Chicago.

WANTED—A FLOURING MILL IN EXCHANGE for Western lands. Water power preferred. Address, with description, S. STENSON, Dalton, Ill.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—AN ORDER ON A first-class dentist for a good suit of clothes or boots. Address R 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, TO BE MOVED, ON MICHIgan-av., first frame house north of Twenty-third-st., on east side of street; has furnace, marble mantels, &c. Apply to D. K. KERR, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $150, A LEASE CALLING FOR $180, payable $20 per month and guaranteed. Address P 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BRUNSWICK BILLIARD-TABLE, three style balls, cues, rack, etc., complete. Inquire at 178 South Paulina-st.

FOR SALE—POOL AND BILLIARD TABLES, from $35 to $150; also tables bought. 175 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM-YACHT; WILL SELL FOR $1,200; cost over $3,000. S 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHBRED LEMON AND white setter dog, thoroughly broke; 2 years 6 months old. Apply at 243 West Monroe-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—NEW OPEN CENTRE SCARLET Indian shawl; cost $125; will take $75. Address N 8, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ORganist and choirmaster of ability and reputation, pupil of Whiting, of the Cincinnati Music Hall, wishes to make an engagement from Oct. 1. Address ORGANIST, care H. Reed & Co., Cincinnati.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN PIANIST AND ACcompanist; eight months' engagement; none but first-class need apply. References required and given. Clement Bros.' Concert Company, S 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN THAT can play accompaniment piano; also a vocalist, for a small concert company. Recommendations exchanged. 246 West Randolph-st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

A SOCIETY LADY OFFERS FOR SALE AT A sacrifice her diamonds. Sold separately or in suit. Brokers need not apply. S 35, Tribune office.

DIAMOND RING, STUD, AND LACE PIN AND earrings, for sale at a bargain. Room 6, 79 Madison-st., corner of State.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE DIAMOND STUD. Will sell at a big sacrifice; need money. Address P 98, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR DIAMOND EARRINGS and a single stone; a bargain; must be sold at once. Address R 18, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

7 PARK-AV.—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, en suite or single, with board.

11 PARK-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR THE winter. Reasonable rates. Reference exchanged.

12 OGDEN-AV., OPPOSITE UNION PARK—Furnished and unfurnished rooms with board.

17 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Madison—Handsomely furnished room, with board, for two. Reference required and given.

18 NORTH ADA-ST.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen can find a pleasant room, with board, in a private family.

26 BISHOP-COURT—A GENTLEMAN AND wife or single gentleman can obtain board with pleasant alcove room, hot and cold water, closets, etc.

26 OGDEN-AV., OPPOSITE UNION PARK—TWO large and two small rooms, nicely furnished, with board. References.

44 SEELEY-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, UNfurnished, octagon brick, private family, for gent and wife.

46 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, excellent board and accommodations.

48 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—ROOMS WITH board; modern improvements; day boarders accommodated.

48 SOUTH ANN-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board.

51 ASHLAND-AV., FACING UNION PARK—A large front alcove room on second floor, a large and pleasant back two on third floor, and a hall-bedroom, all newly furnished. Very best table-board.

54 SOUTH ANN-ST.—TO RENT—FURNISHED rooms with board.

59 SOUTH ELIZABETH-ST.—TO RENT, FURnished front alcove and hall bedroom, with board, in private family. References exchanged.

78 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A FURNISHED front room, with board, for two gentlemen; 6 o'clock dinners.

79 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—DAY-BOARD A specialty. Rooms to rent.

224 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TWO LARGE, pleasant furnished rooms, with board.

249 PARK-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS to rent and first-class board; pleasant location.

283 WEST MONROE-ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE South front room, suitable for two, with board.

288 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY-FURnished rooms, with board, for married couple or single gents.

302 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED front room, on second floor, with board; hot and cold water; also other rooms. Terms reasonable.

304 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—GOOD BOARD, with or without rooms, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. References required.

306 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TO RENT WITH GOOD board, large back parlor unfurnished except carpet; also, room mate for lady and one for gentleman; hot and cold water baths.

314 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT furnished front room, second floor, for gent and wife. Also, room for two gentlemen, with board. Hot and cold water in rooms.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE FRONT alcove, furnished or unfurnished, also 2 en suite of rooms, with good board. References given and required.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE ROOM, furnished, and best of table board.

336 WASHINGTON-ST.—A SUITE OF NICELY furnished rooms; also, a single room, with board.

357 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO OR single room. No objection to children.

364 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—VERY DESIrable suite, with private bath, on the first floor; also connecting rooms on the second floor, unfurnished, except carpets, with board, to first-class parties.

410 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board and accommodations. Also, unfurnished alcove.

423 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to rent, with good table-board.

429 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT—ELEgantly-furnished south-front alcove room with first-class board.

477 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TO RENT, LARGE pleasant rooms, overlooking Union Park, for first and second floors, all modern conveniences, and first-class table.

483 WEST LAKE-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Desirable second-story rooms, with or without board.

487 WASHINGTON-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, single or en suite, to rent, with board.

503 AND 505 WEST MADISON-ST.—SEVERAL nicely furnished south front rooms, with board, for families or the winter.

691 FULTON-ST.—TWO GOOD ROOMS, WITH board, for gentlemen or ladies; private family; terms moderate.

TWO GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can obtain board in private family; nicely furnished rooms, hot and cold water, and gas in a private house. Address O 32, Tribune office.

South Side.

5 PARK-ROW—TWO FRONT CONNECTING rooms, elegantly furnished, with board.

14 SIXTEENTH-ST.—TO RENT—WELL-FURnished rooms with modern conveniences; suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; board if desired.

23 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN can find a pleasant home for the winter, with first-class board and use of bath, at $30 per week for both.

34 SIXTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite; also, table board.

70 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board; modern improvements. References.

170 THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms, with board; also day board.

180 THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—TWO CONNECTING front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board, to responsible parties.

288 WABASH-AV.—FINELY-LOCATED ROOMS, with board, for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

311 MICHIGAN-AV.—SEVERAL ROOMS TO rent with board, to permanent parties. References required.

422 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board.

436 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT NEWLY-FURnished rooms, suite or single; the best of tables, and a very convenient locality to business; a home and every reason.

470 WABASH-AV.—COMFORTABLY FURnished back parlor. Best quality board. References required.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, for families or gentlemen. Room on upper floor without board.

541 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room, furnished, with board. Also parlor floor, suitable for physician or dentist.

1207 MICHIGAN-AV.—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, also large unfurnished room, suitable for two or three, with board.

1223 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board.

1249 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTIETH-st.—A private family offer one front suite of rooms on parlor floor, with board. Those in want of a first-class home please call.

1330 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOM, WITH BOARD; large closet, hot and cold water in room.

1336 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board.

1352 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM furnished, with board. References exchanged.

1406 WABASH-AV., CORNER FOURTEENTH-st.—Beautiful large front room and alcove, also large front room and single room, all newly furnished, with first-class board; also a few day-boarders; must be first-class; no others need apply.

1421 WABASH-AV., NEAR FOURTEENTH-st.—Pleasant front rooms, with good board.

1533 WABASH-AV.—ONE SINGLE AND ONE double room, with good board, for mechanics or railroad men.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-st.—Furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

1822 WABASH-AV.—BEAUTIFUL FRONT rooms, second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Reference exchanged.

1823 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board.

1827 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a handsomely-furnished front suite; also two rooms suitable for one or two persons. Hot and cold water in each.

1914 WABASH-AV.—LARGE, PLEASANT suite of three rooms, with good board. References exchanged.

2007 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME FRONT ALcove, second floor, with or without board; front suite third floor; private family. References exchanged.

2027 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECond-st.—Front alcove room, with hot and cold water, with or without board.

2222 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with choice table; also brick barn.

2226 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECond-st.—Nicely furnished rooms, with first-class table. Good barn for span of horses and carriage.

2236 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, front alcove and other family rooms, handsomely furnished. References required.

2256 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—DESIRABLE rooms with board; references.

2408 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS (east and south front), en suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, with board. References required.

2525 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED ROOM to rent with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

2534 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE, with board; also, single alcove, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife. References.

2970 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT—A PLEASANT, well furnished front alcove room to gentleman and wife, with board in private family. Reference exchanged.

3018 INDIANA-AV.—GOOD BOARD AND pleasant rooms for three gentlemen.

3034 GROVELAND PARK-AV.—GOOD BOARD and pleasant rooms in private family.

3109 PRAIRIE-AV.—WANTED GENTLEMAN and wife to take unfurnished front room and board in private family; $30 per week. References.

3118 PRAIRIE-AV.—ALCOVE SUITE AND back room; conveniences; our own house; no other boarders; chance to learn piano, singing, and French.

3130 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT SUITE of rooms, with board, for two persons.

3122 WABASH-AV.—2 FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

3218 INDIANA-AV.—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished front alcove room, also a single room, with board.

3619 INDIANA-AV.—GOOD ROOMS, WITH board; either a large front room on second story, or back parlor and hall bedroom on first floor; bathroom, hot and cold water, etc.; suitable for man and wife, two single gentlemen, or teachers. Apply at house.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side—Continued.

3623 STATE-AV.—HAVE LARGE, PLEASANT, furnished rooms; terms reasonable; South Side to Douglas station, three minutes to street-cars; best accommodations and first-class board. References.

A LARGE BACK PARLOR, NICELY FURnished for two gentlemen, with board, in a private family on South Side; best of references given and required. Address N 46, Tribune office.

BEAUTIFUL NEW EAST FRONT ROOMS, PRIvate family, on avenue, near Thirtieth-st. Address S 14, Tribune office.

COLE'S RESTAURANT—WILL OPEN TUESDAY morning. Elegant furnished rooms. 35 and 37 State-st.

FRONT ALCOVE, FURNISHED, AND GOOD board in private family, Thirty-fourth and Indiana-av., to two young men or man and wife who will be permanent. Address P 74, Tribune office.

FRONT ALCOVE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, and other desirable rooms, with board, on avenue, near Twenty-second-st. References. Address Z 56, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND BOARD, HOT AND cold water, use of parlor and piano, for two or three persons, in pleasant location, South Side. P 43, Tribune office.

INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT—A THIRD-STORY front alcove room, with board, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also, extension room on parlor floor. Private family. References required. Address O 54, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF EIGHTEENTH-st.—To rent, with board, a handsomely furnished front room to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Address P 37, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, UNfurnished parlor suite, also one double and one single room furnished. O 63, Tribune office.

ON MICHIGAN-AV.—AN ELEGANT HOME TO the right party. Parties not desiring first-class accommodations need not answer. No boarding-house. References required. R 75, Tribune office.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE, NEAR TWENTY-SECond-st., a large front room, with good board. English preferred. Z 58, Tribune office.

ONE BLOCK FROM TWENTY-SECOND-ST. STAtion—A front alcove room or back parlor and bedroom in a private family, with board. Address O 44, Tribune office.

PRAIRIE-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—SEcond floor, front suite, every convenience, in first-class private house, with board. Address P 14, Tribune office.

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THIRTY-NINTH-ST. and Michigan-av.—To rent, two single rooms; also one alcove, with board.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—Board, with rooms, $3.50 to $6 per week; day-boarders wanted.

43 PINE-ST.—BEST LOCATION IN THE CITY—First-class board, with or without rooms.

46 CARS-ST., LARGE EAST FRONT ROOM; also, west room, to two gentlemen, each, with or without board.

66 RUSH-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; private family.

73 RUSH-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, LARGE alcove front room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two or three gentlemen.

85 DEARBORN-AV.—BOARD, WITH FINELY-furnished rooms; also, one-large, front alcove for man and wife; ten minutes' walk from Madison-st.

88 DEARBORN-AV.—SINGLE OR DOUBLE rooms to rent, with board.

107½ DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms with board.

124 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS WITH board.

128 DEARBORN-AV.—BOARD AND HANDsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite, for gentlemen; references given and required.

128½ DEARBORN-AV.—A LARGE AND A small room to rent, with board.

153 DEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a large pleasant room suitable for two.

203 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE NICELY FURnished front room, with board.

212 EAST OHIO-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a nicely-furnished room. References exchanged.

223 ONTARIO-ST.—PLEASANT SOUTH-FRONT room (parlor floor), nicely furnished, suitable for two; good table. References exchanged.

249 EAST INDIANA-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINgle rooms, with board; also day board.

258 EAST ONTARIO-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND sleeping-rooms in new house.

260 ONTARIO-ST.—ONE SINGLE AND ONE double room to rent, with board.

269 EAST INDIANA-ST., JUST EAST OF State—South-front room, suitable for two; also hall room; table boarders only; best.

286 INDIANA-ST.—VERY PLEASANT ALcove room for two gentlemen, with or without board.

288 ILLINOIS-ST., NEAR RUSH—ROOMS TO rent, with board.

308 EAST INDIANA-ST.—PLEASANT SOUTH front room; hot and cold water; good table; home comfort.

346 EAST INDIANA-ST.—FRONT ALCOVE room for two with good board, etc., bath, at $12 per week.

757 NORTH WELLS-ST.—TWO YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with board and nicely furnished front room in private family.

IN ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE PARTS of North Side a few rooms, single or en suite, with board. References exchanged. Address P 35, Tribune.

Hotels.

A LEMARLE HOTEL, CORNER DEARBORN and Randolph-sts. Pleasant nicely furnished rooms to rent. Electric bells in every room. Elevator at Randolph-st. entrance.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 AND 104 NORTH CLARK-ST.—Refitted and refurnished throughout; special inducements to permanent boarders.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND Harrison-sts., opposite Palmer House and Trades Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, from $6 to $12. Also rooms rented without board.

FARWELL HOUSE—A FEW HANDSOME AND nicely furnished rooms, also table rooms for gentlemen and wives or single persons, can be had at the Farwell House, corner of Halsted and Jackson-sts. Rates reasonable; charges reasonable; please call and look at them.

SHELDON HOUSE, NOS. 203 AND 205 WEST Madison-st.—Several nicely furnished south front rooms, with board, for the winter. Terms low. Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, from $6 to $12. Also rooms rented without board.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 FIFTH-AV.—$2 PER DAY. Business men taking dinners down town can't get better meals or better rates than at the St. James.

MAULTON HOUSE (220 ROOMS), KINZIE AND Market-sts.—Mrs. John Lasher, proprietress. Will accommodate 200 more boarders at $3 per week. Table first-class. Free bus for boarders and guests will run half-hourly from the Palmer House to the office of the Exposition Building. Excursionists and professionals $1 and $1.25 per day.

OGDEN HOUSE, CORNER OF WASHINGTON and Franklin-sts. Well known for its large, airy rooms, with closets, completely furnished and new. Rates low.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST. (OPPOSITE Palmer House)—$1.50 to $2 per day; $6 to $8 per week; day boarders.

Miscellaneous.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH breakfast, for gentlemen only; location first-class. Hyde Park train stops at station opposite, two blocks from street cars. References given and required. P 41, Tribune office.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD, ALL modern conveniences, to one or two gentlemen; finest locality; terms low. Address O 87, Tribune.

PARTIES HAVING ROOMS FOR RENT, WITH OR without board, can secure first-class occupants at the Renting Agency, Room 8 Tribune Building.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF SECURING BOARD outside of the city where sewerage and scarlet fever are not, can address O 76, Tribune office, for terms.

ROOMS AND BOARD—INFORMATION FREE TO all reliable parties. Renting Agency, Room 8 Tribune Building.

Country.

A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE COUNTRY—TO rent, with board, beautifully located, one or two partly furnished rooms, to adults only. Address C. H. SMITH, 9 La Salle-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD IN BEAUtiful suburban locality; could accommodate family; terms reasonable. Address or call at 327 State-st.

GOOD BOARD, GOOD ROOMS, PURE AIR, AT 25 Park Ridge, 15 miles from Chicago, Northwestern Railway; would be glad to accommodate two or three remain full and winter. Prices low. Apply to MRS. H. W. DURNOT, Park Ridge, Ill.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN UNTIL OCT. 1, THEN for self, wife, and babe, suite of rooms for winter, on North Side, east of Dearborn-av. Address L 70, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS AND PLEASANT ROOMS in a desirable location, for gentleman and wife, in a private family. Address O 77, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH PRIVATE FAMILY, SINGLE gentleman, $4.50 per week, on North or West Side. References. Address O 48, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR A SINGLE LADY IN A private family; South Side preferred. Address N 31, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST OR SECOND FLOOR ROOM FOR two teachers. State terms. References. O 24, Tribune office.

BOARD—OCT. 1, BY YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, in private family, two unfurnished rooms. Terms must be reasonable. Best references. Address O 91, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND child of 6, second floor in a private family with few or no other boarders; North Side, east of Clark-st., preferred. Address R, 125 Randolph-st., stating terms, accommodations, etc.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY WHERE MUSIC lessons can be given (piano if desired) will be taken in remuneration. References exchanged. Address O 80, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON NORTH SIDE IN A PRIVATE family—by a gentleman and wife, or two young married couple. References exchanged. If suited, advertisers will make permanent boarders. Give full description of room, etc. Address O 55, Tribune office.

BOARD—ONE OR TWO PLEASANT UNFURnished rooms for gentleman and wife, south of Thirtieth-st.; private family preferred. Address I, 2020 Ellis Park.

BOARD—TWO GENTS DESIRE ROOM AND board in family where there are but few other boarders, on North Side or West Side, east of Ashland-av. Address S 81, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man, where they know how to live. No baby nursery need answer. Address S 61, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM, WITH ALL MODERN CONveniences, in a private family; by two gents. South Side preferred. Address S 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY GENTLEMAN, EAST of Clark, North Side. If suited, will be permanent. References given and required. Address S 66, Tribune office.

BOARD—A FAMILY OF THREE DESIRE A quiet, refined home in a private family with no other boarders for the winter; suite of two or three connecting rooms, with conveniences. Address S 44, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, PRIvate family preferred, South Side; two rooms, unfurnished, except carpets, (give full particulars, with location and price per month, including fuel and lights. References exchanged. No fancy prices. Address O 4, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A BOARDING-HOUSE or private family by two young ladies; North Side preferred. Address N 46, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS, FOR FOUR, WITH TWO connecting rooms; South Side. Reference given and required. Address N 66, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN A private family where the comforts of a home may be obtained. Address N 65, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM ON NORTH SIDE WITHIN five blocks of the Holmes & Grant's Seminary by lady and 12-year-old child. Address, with terms and location, N 57, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND CHILD in Oakland, Kenwood, or Hyde Park for the fall and winter. Address P 51, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITH nice furnished rooms; good board; dinner at noon; near to business centre on North or South side. Address S 28, Tribune office.

BOARD—AN ACCOMPLISHED MIDDLE-AGED American lady wants a nice home where she can do work in part payment; can pay $5 a week. P 20, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN EXchange for elegant parlor or chamber set. First-class locality. S 24, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife on South Side. Must be first-class. References given and required. R 89, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A LADY WITH A small income, with a widow lady, where there are few or no boarders; in neighborhood of Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av. preferred; price not to exceed $6 per week. Address R 79, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY a gentleman. North Side, east of Clark-st.; state terms. Address R 55, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND UNFURNISHED ROOM (WITH carpets preferred) by gentleman and wife in private family, North or South Side preferred. Address P 70, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH GOOD FAMILY FOR GIRL AGED 9 in suburban town, near school; reasonable terms. State particulars. Address R 6, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A RESPONSIBLE widow lady in a private family, east of State and north of Twenty-second-st. P 36, Tribune office.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM BY GENTLEMAN and lady, with board for the lady, in a private family, east of State-st. and north of Twenty-second. Address P 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY GENT AND WIFE in near business centre. Best of references. State location and terms. Address R 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON NORTH SIDE, EAST OF DEARborn-av., private family preferred, or where there are few boarders, by gentleman and wife. Address R 76, Tribune office.

BOARD—A LADY WISHES A HOME IN A RE-spectable private family; understands music and is fond of singing. North Side preferred. Call for two days at 3203 Vincennes-av.

BOARD—NORTH SIDE, TEN MINUTES' WALK to State and Randolph, gas and fire in room; gentleman alone. References. Address, stating lowest terms, R 4, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SUITE OF ROOMS IN PRIVATE Catholic family by three young men. Best of references. Address, giving particulars, R 62, Tribune.

BOARD—IN COUNTRY, FOR A LADY; WOULD assist in sewing or housework. Location low figures. Address, with terms, W 63, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR 2D MEDICAL STUDENT'S, WITHIN a mile of Rushaman Medical College. Also rooms furnished and unfurnished. Address Dr. G. S. SHEARS, No. 341 Cottage Grove-av.

BOARD—WILL PAY $50 PER MONTH FOR ONE large room, or 260 for two connecting rooms, furnished, on first or second floor for self, wife, and one child, a baby. North or South Side. References required. Address O 49, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY AN EXPERIENCED French lady teacher, in family or school, in exchange for lessons. Address MME. RUSSELL, 24 Avenue House, Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CIGAR STORE WITH A TRADE THAT PAID its present owner, who established it seven years ago, a net profit of $600 last year, is offered for sale at invoice price of goods and 25 per cent off the fixtures. Call at 1304 West Lake-st., second door west of Paulina.

A RARE CHANCE—THE BEST-LOCATED AND the best-paying road house in America for sale. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address O 13, Tribune office.

A LAWYER DESIRING TO ESTABLISH HIMself in immediate practice can find the opportunity by addressing S 88, Tribune office.

A HALF INTEREST IN THE HANNIBAL (Mo.) daily and weekly "Courier," established over 30 years, is offered for sale at a low price to party with cash; population, 11,000. Mississippi River, six railroads; the city improvements. Courier, Hannibal, Mo.

AN INTEREST IN WEEKLY THAT IS ESTABlished and on firm basis, with no debts and A 1 prospects. Address P 31, Tribune office.

AN ENERGETIC PARTY WITH $300 TO TAKE half interest in an established office business that pays well. Address O 42, Tribune office.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, LARGE profits, quick sales, orders ahead, every way desirable, $850 required. L 81, Tribune office.

BY LISSNER, 69 NORTH CLARK—MILLINERY, at a sacrifice; cigar store; confectionery, cheap; boarding-house; carriage-shop; crockery business.

COMPLETE OUTFIT OF FURNITURE IN

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN FOR retail hat store at Denver, Colo.; none but an experienced man, and one who can give the best of references in the trade need apply. Inquire of GEO. W. LINGLES, at O. H. Keith & Co.'s.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK—MUST SPEAK German. Call at corner of Twenty-fifth-st. and Wentworth-av.

WANTED—SALESMAN FOR DRESS-GOODS DEpartment. Permanent. Apply by letter immediately. State age, experience, salary expected. References. Replies confidential. G. W. SMITH & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN WHO THOroughly understands the retail grocery trade of the city (West side) as salesman or to solicit orders. Good wages to the right party. Must have good references. Address N 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD one or two years' experience in drug business. German preferred. State age, and address O 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE young man as bookkeeper in a South Water-st. commission house; must be a good penman, quick and accurate, and a worker. Steady employment to one who suits. Address stating experience and reference, N 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN; ONE with experience as a traveler preferred; $25 per week. Address N 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN CAN FIND a permanent situation. Address N 47, Tribune.

WANTED—A THOROUGH HARDWARE SALESman; must be experienced; state former engagements, your sales, etc. O 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN FOR Milwaukee, at $20 weekly salary; must be attentive and pleasing to customers; one experienced with country trade preferred. Call after 9. CASH & ELLIS, PETIT, NAST & CO., 184 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRY-GOODS CLERK for Kankakee. Call Thursday, Sept. 9. Inquire of N. F. CHINIQUY, at O. H. Keith & Co.'s.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED with wholesale grocery business office work; pay small. Address P 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS A NO. 1 SHIPPING clerk; must be plain and very rapid writer, also very good and correct at figures; if you have had experience state where last employed. Address P 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER; HE MUST WRITE a good hand and correct in figures, and be willing to make himself generally useful. Address, giving particulars as regards salary, etc., S 84, Tribune.

WANTED—DRY-GOODS ENTRY CLERKS. S 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN IN A GROCERY store as head manager. Very best references required. Address S 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A STORE; ACTive and of good address. Address P 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN WHO IS ACQUAINTED with the city jewelers, retail and wholesale; to a good man permanent position. Address, stating salary and give references, P 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE, A rapid, accurate bill clerk; one acquainted with city hardware trade; state references and salary expected. Address P 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERK FOR STATIONERY—GOOD pay. Address R 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE BOY, WHO lives with his parents, to address circulars and assist about office work. Address S 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT OFFICE MEN, one with experience as a collector, who are willing to work for moderate salaries. Address P 48, Tribune.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER WHO CAN LOAN his employer $600 for a few months. S 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BOHEMIAN DRY-goods clerks; will pay good salary. L. KLEIN, 554 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, A YOUNG MAN to take charge of a drug-store, or would take a party with small capital as partner. 2038 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK. A GOOD CITY man and one that is posted in the business and can give good references. Address L 35, Tribune.

Trades.

WANTED—20 FIRST-CLASS CARVERS, APply to WELLER, BROWN & MESSMER, Buffalo, N. Y. Good pay to good men.

WANTED—TO PRINTERS—TWO FIRST-CLASS poster compositors can hear of permanent situations with a responsible house; must know all about the business. Apply by addressing Poster Department, House, Room 7 Times Building, corner Fifth and Chestnut-sts., St. Louis, Mo. Also a first-class poster pressman.

WANTED—CUTTER IN SHIRT FACTORY; must be qualified. Address N 65, Tribune.

WANTED—BAKER TO GO INTO THE COUNtry, either as first or second hand. Call at 80 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD CAKE AND PASTRY BAKER; one that can make confectionery, and a first-class workman. BROOKS & PEABODY, 516 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TWELVE GOOD COLLAR-MAKERS on good work; highest wages paid for good work. J. RUBELMANN & CO., Muscatine, Ia.

WANTED—SIX COATMAKERS TO GO TO Omaha, Neb. Apply at Workmen's Bureau, 115 East Monroe-st. H. LEVINE & CO.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAD SOME EXPERIence in dyeing; one that can have use of vat preferred. Address N 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—COAT, PANTS AND VEST MAKers. 1220 State-st. J. P. NEILL.

WANTED—BLANK-BOOK RULER, WITH ONE or two years' experience. Apply at 55 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS IRON-MOLDER TO take charge of light work; good wages to a good man. Address O 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—SIGN-WRITER. TO A RELIABLE man steady employment and highest wages. SPENCER, 153 State-st.

WANTED—FOREMAN IN BOOT AND SHOE factory to take charge of treeing, crimping, and solebeather room. Apply at 100 Clark-st.

WANTED—WIRE-WORKERS. KIELY & VOSS, 150 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD with a fair English education who can read manuscript well to act as typewriter, if desired, can get a chance to learn printing business. Also several non-Union book comps. J. J. SPALDING & CO., 139 Clark-st., fifth floor.

WANTED—A TINNE 4 TO GO IN THE COUNTRY Apply at 159 Lake-st. between 9 and 10 o'clock Monday morning.

WANTED—WORKING JEWELER. A GOOD steady place for a young man of good address who is a good workman. ROSENKRANS & WEBER.

WANTED—TWO STITCHERS; ALSO TWO journeymen traveling-bag makers. HASKELL BROS., Tribune Building. Factory 8 and 10 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOK FINISHER. P. RINGER & CO., 137 and 139 State-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WOOD-CARVERS, machine hands, and laborers, at R. W. BATES & CO.'S, 42 Adams-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO RUN a paper-cutter; must know his business. W. B. CONKEY, 152 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRACTICAL BOOT and shoe foreman. Apply at 165 Wabash-av.

WANTED — SKILLFUL BANDSAWYER. LOUIS F. NONNAST, 25 and 27 Jefferson-st.

WANTED — TWO MEN WHO UNDERSTAND working hat-frame stamping machines. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock Monday morning at GAGE BROTHERS & CO.'S manufacturing department.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FIREMAN HORSEshoer in rear of 150 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FLOOR MAN AT horse-shoeing. A steady man wanted. No others need apply. 47 Canalport-av.

WANTED—A SIGN WRITER, AT 167 WEST Madison-st.; 9 o'clock Monday. STONE.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS MOLDERS TO work on molding machines. Lake Shore Foundry, 367 and 369 Illinois-st.

WANTED—CARRIAGE BODY MAKERS; FIRSTclass men. Apply at wood shop, southeast corner of Polk and Canal-sts., Temple's Building. A. A. ABBOTT & CO.

WANTED—16 CARRIAGE TRIMMERS. APPLY to H. WYBORN, 265 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RULING-MACHINE feeder at PETER JOHNSON & CO.'S., 173 and 174 Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WOOD-WORKER ON EXpress and milk wagons, at 1445 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SNAP MOLDers; no others need apply. Jefferson Foundry, 87 and 89 Jefferson-st.

WANTED—SIX STONEMASONS. APPLY, WITH tools, Monday morning, corner of Harrison and Robey-sts. W. H. CAMERON.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE STEAM FITTERS wages in the country. Inquire of J. C. PEATEE, corner of Franklin and Michigan-sts.

WANTED—A CANDYMAKER. 231 WEST MADison-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GROOM AT CROSSMAN & CO.'S livery, 416 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A MAN (SWEDE PREFERRED) AS hostler by a physician; must know all about the care of horses. Call Monday, between 12 and 3, at Room A, 56 Washington-st.

WANTED—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS WHITE man to attend private horse; also make himself generally useful about the house; salary $22.50 per month and board. Address R 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WHO understands the care of horses and will make himself generally useful about a grocery-store. Inquire at 622 South Canal-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR RAILROADS, saw-mills, rolling-mills, farms, and other work in Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois; wages, $1.50 to $1.75 per day; board, $3.50 per week; free fare for all $10 for lumber-yards in the city. CHRISTIAN & CO., 202 South Water-st.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan. Steady work and free fare. Leave Monday. CHRISTIAN & CO., 202 South Water-st.

WANTED—ALL THE RAILROAD LABORERS I can get for C. & W. C., Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, and Michigan; $1.40 to $1.75 per day; 6 stonemasons for Minnesota; free fare. At J. H. SPERBEUK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SALESMAN TO sell goods on commission to the stove trade throughout the Western country; a man who is selling goods for some hardware house preferred. Address N 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO CANVASS IN private families. Our agents are earning $25 a week. A good chance for energetic men. Call at 186 East Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE MAN AT A salary of $10 to $15 per week, according to ability, who can loan employer $300 on A 1 security. References exchanged. P 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR THE States of Illinois and Iowa. One having an acquaintance with the grocery and confectionery trade preferred. Best of references required. Address O 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED, EFFICIENT traveling hardware salesmen; one for Nebraska, the other for Minnesota and Dakota; salary commission or segment of sales. Address, fully as to past experience and results, O 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 TEAMS AND LABORERS, TUESday morning at Chicago Sugar Refinery, on dock foot of Taylor-st. West Side; 3 months' work. H. G. STOLLE & CO.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO sell overalls, shirts, and jeans pants on commission. 36 and 40 East Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—FOUR LIGHTNING SOLICITORS TO work the trade in the city, then the country; can carry samples in your pocket. Salary $15 per week. Bring references. Room 11, 138 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—I WILL GUARANTEE A STEADY and lucrative business to honest, active, and pushing agents, male and female; no books or sewing machines. None but those meaning business need address N 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS VINEGAR SALESmen. Address N 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMPETENT AND RESPONSIBLE book canvassers; gents and ladies. J. B. Burr Publishing Company, 154 Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED TRAVELERS who are well acquainted with the railroad and foundry trade. Call Tuesday at Phœnix Brush Company, 156 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A PORTER IN WHOLESALE GROcery house; one thoroughly acquainted with the business; must be a good and rapid marker. Best city reference required. Apply Monday at 12 m. at S. P. FARRINGTON & CO.'S, corner Lake-st. and Michigan-av.

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN WITH $600 FOR general State agents; business light manufacturing, fully protected by patents; articles staple; profits large; tools and right to manufacture given. O 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMART, ACTIVE OFFICE BOY; state full particulars; wages $5. Address O 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY WITH NO. 1 city references having some business knowledge. J. BEER & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO REPRESENT MY interest in selling a labor-saving machine at the Exposition. Short engagements will also be made. C. MILLER, 168 and 170 East Jackson-st.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY TO LEARN PLUMBing. Apply to-day at 163 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BARTENDER TO GO INTO THE country. Call Sunday afternoon from 2 p. m. till 6 p. m. at 59 West Madison-st., second floor.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED GROCERY salesman for Wisconsin and one for Minnesota. Address, with name and reference, O 77, Tribune.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN USED TO handling. C. O. W. Guthrie Log Company, Twenty-fourth and Butler-sts.

WANTED—A MEDICAL STUDENT WELL ADvanced in his profession and at present out of employment. Such a gentleman as the above can hear of something beneficial by addressing S 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD INTELLIGENT BOY; ONE that can pass mail recommended and reside with parents. Address, in own handwriting, P 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY TO DELIVER PACKAGES; ONE living on South Side preferred. Address S 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS—MEN WISHING TO MAKE big money on small capital should call and investigate our patents or send stamp for papers. MEEBILL & CO., 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—BOY IN WHOLESALE HOUSE; must be intelligent, well recommended, and live with his parents. Address L 35, Tribune.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY FROM 14 TO 16 years old. N. H. WEBER, 158 and 160 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE—A GOOD ERRAND BOY. Steady situation. Address, Monday morning early, S 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 59 RUSH-ST.—COMPETENT DINing-room man; also, bell boy.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO handle a popular standard works. MOONEY & SMART, 125 Clark-st.

WANTED—BOY BETWEEN 12 AND 14 TO DO general office work and run errands. First-class references required. 116 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, WILLING BOY 16 TO 18 years old who can furnish good references. Palais Royal Glove Depot, 159 State-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WELL ACQUAINTED with the city retail grocery trade to solicit orders for syrup, vinegar, etc. SAMUEL ELLIS, 61 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE STORE, A GOOD, smart office-boy to grow up into a permanent office man. Address, in own handwriting, giving age, residence, salary wanted, etc. S 4, Tribune office.

WANTED — A BOY ABOUT 13 TO 15 YEARS OF age residing with parents. Address, in own hand, stating age, residence, and qualifications, S 8, Tribune

SITUATION WANTED—AS AMANUENSIS OR nurse by man 30 years of age, single. References. Please address S 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO WASH WINDOWS. Apply to janitor Tribune Building.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS WASHINGTON-ST. A man to wash dishes and make himself generally useful in the kitchen.

WANTED—A FEW ABLE SALESMEN TO BOOK orders in Chicago for Shakespeare, Moore, Byron, Burns, and Milton. A few first-class gentlemen to collect orders for the full line of Catholic works published by this house. All of our subscribers have three or four months to pay. Apply to or address P. F. COLLIER, New York Publishing Company, Branch office 258 East Madison-st., Rooms 5, 6, and 7.

WANTED—A COOK. 393 MICHIGAN-AV.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN, ONE TO DRIVE light wagon and the other to pack and mail boxes. Apply at 39 River-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO WORK AT EXchange Restaurant, Union Stock-Yards. Inquire of JOHN STEPHENS.

WANTED—TWO PRACTICAL CIGAR AND TOBacco salesmen for city trade. ALFORD & LEWIS, 12 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG, HONEST BOY (German preferred) to work around a first-class photographic gallery; must run furnace, and be willing to make himself generally useful; wages, $3 per week. Address with references, giving age, P 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO TEND CIGAR-STAND, at 241 South Clark-st., southeast corner Jackson.

WANTED—3 OR 4 BOYS TO RUB IN AFTER A grainer; none but those well recommended wanted. Apply at new building corner Wrightwood and Lincoln-avs., after 9 a. m. Monday.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE TO do office work; one that lives with his parents and writes a good hand. Call Monday morning at Room 3, 170 State-st.

WANTED—ENTERPRISING YOUNG ATTORneys and others in every city and county as correspondents in the United States Land Office business; liberal pay guaranteed. Address, with stamp, INGERSOLL & NEWCOMB, Huron, Dak.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 12 TO 15 YEARS OF age who resides on the North Side. Apply Monday at MANDEVILLE BROS., dry goods, 172 North Clark-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO TRAVELING SALESmen to carry small sample on commission. R 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NEAT, INTELLIGENT BOY FROM 15 to 18 years of age to study dentistry. DR. W. E. DAY, 155 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOY OF 15 OR 16 YEARS OLD TO work in a jewelry store. Must bring good references, reside with his parents, and have a fair school education; store open till 9 p. m. Inquire Tuesday at 98 East Madison-st.

WANTED—BOY FOR SODA FOUNTAIN AND general work. Apply at 240 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD, SMART BOY; ONE USED TO men's furnishing preferred. Must come well recommended. Apply at WAYTE'S Shirt-Factory, 277 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENeral housework; cook, wash, and iron. 4016 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN GIRL IN A SMALL family for general housework. 3227 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. References required. 507 West Congress-st. Wages, $4. Call at once.

WANTED—AT 262 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO FIRSTclass girls, one as cook and laundress the other as second girl. Good wages paid; best service required.

WANTED—COOK TO GO TO A NEAR SUBURB; to one competent and reliable good wages will be paid. EDWARD C. WALLER, 22 and 24 Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. Apply to MRS. BARBER, Halsted-st. first house north of Wrightwood-av. Take Lincoln-avenue car.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN FOR general housework in family of two; must be neat, capable, and honest; wages, $3 per week, paid regularly. House is new, with bath, block and a half from street-cars. Call at drug-store at terminus of Lincoln-av. car line, corner Sheffield-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron for an American family of three. 513 Carroll-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call at 357 West Congress-st. Monday.

WANTED—AT 1334 MICHIGAN-AV.—GIRL FOR general housework in private family.

WANTED—AT 1835 MICHIGAN-AV.—A COOK and chambermaid; must be competent and references good.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at No. 11 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN COOK; ONE THAT CAN do order cooking first-class. Address O 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; a German or Swede preferred. Call Sunday at 305 Warren-av.

WANTED—GOOD SWEDEISH GIRL IN A small family for general housework. References required. 175 Fourth-av.

WANTED—GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY, 173 East Randolph-st.; $25 a month to first-class cooks and laundresses for country. Apply, with references, Monday morning. Good wages for general housework in city and country. Board, $2.50 and $2.50 a week.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family of three. Bring reference. Good wages given. 709 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK, wash, and iron; at 111 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family; steady place; good pay. 47 Honore-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework at 3731 Vincinnes-av., opposite Aldine square.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER, and ironer. References required; $5 per week. Apply at first house south of dummy track, east side, Washington-av., Hyde Park.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics—Continued.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—GOOD GIRL FOR general housework, at 85 Pierce-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN WHO DESIRES A good home more than high wages to go into a suburb to do the work in a family of three; two ladies and a child. N 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family of three. Call on Lake-av., at head of Forty-ninth-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 4626 State-st., between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. 353 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—42 NORTH MAY-ST.—A GERMAN OR Norwegian girl for general housework.

WANTED—22 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—A GIRL for general housework.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR PRIvate family. Liberal wages and no laundry work. Reference required. Apply on Monday at 420 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT 1258 MICHIGAN-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework at 558 Washington-st. Call Monday.

WANTED—AT ONCE—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework in family of three; wages, $3. Apply at 2828 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family; steady place. 1055 Wilcox-av., near Campbell-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE FOR COOK and laundress, one as second girl. 530 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no washing. 529 Park-av., near Leavitt-st.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS washing, ironing, and cooking, and willing to make herself generally useful; no other need apply; wages $5 per week. Ring upper bell at 156 North La Salle-st.

WANTED—128 ELM-ST.—A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; must be good cook.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Reference required. 2421 South Park-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework at 357 Warren-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT KITCHEN-GIRL; also a good nurse-girl. Apply at 2129 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 410 WASHINGTON-ST., GOOD cook; also girl for general housework. Call today.

WANTED—A GIRL AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS in a private family. Apply at once at 3458 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 171 Eugenie-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A NEAT, RELIABLE SWEDE OR German girl in small private family; must know how to cook and do good laundry work. Apply at 3404½ Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL AT 2529 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in private family, at 343 Park-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, at 1536 Wabash-av. Call Monday.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL AT 730 WEST Monroe-st. Call Monday.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress; none other need apply. 426 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Must have good references. Call at 1051 La Salle-av. Monday.

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WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT 2100 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND-WORK. Apply at 365 Superior-st., corner of Pine.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, KITCHEN AND SECond girl, at 3418 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook. Apply Monday, at 2253 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must have good references. Call at 1051 La Salle-av. Monday.

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WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress; none other need apply. 426 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 MADI-son-st.

FOR SALE—Two nice stores, and lot 50x132, on Madison-st., between Carpenter and Aberdeen-sts.; pays 8 per cent net rent.

FOR SALE—Two frame stores, and lot 40x80, south front, on Madison-st., between Jefferson and Clinton-sts.; pays net 7 per cent rent.

FOR SALE—A superb 14-room modern dwelling, and lot 66x165, east and west front, on Prairie-av., between Seventeenth and Seventeenth-sts.; bargain.

FOR SALE—A 9-room brick dwelling, and lot 67x132, on Michigan-av., between Thirtieth and Twenty-fifth-sts.; east front; great bargain.

FOR SALE—Two 12-room stone-front brick, barn, and lot, south front, on Park-av., near Lincoln-st.; \$ bargain.

FOR SALE—Two 12-room stone-front brick, barn, and lot, south front, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.; \$ bargain.

FOR SALE—An elegant octagon-front brick dwelling, and lot 66x198, on Adams-st., near Lincoln; modern finish.

FOR SALE—Five 3-story and basement brick dwelling, brick barn, and lot 25x100, dwelling, and lot 67x132, on Paulina and Wood-sts.

FOR SALE—A modern brick dwelling, and lot 25x100, on Congress-st., between Ashland-av. and Paulina.

FOR SALE—A modern brick dwelling, and lot 25x132, on Michigan-av., between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-sts.; it is cheap.

FOR SALE—12-room modern brick dwelling and lot 66x132, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.; \$ bargain.

FOR SALE—Five modern 11-room brick dwelling and lot on Twenty-fifth-st., between State and Wabash-av.; must sell at once.

FOR SALE—Lot 25 feet front—32x100 on La Salle-st., near Grant. \$5 per foot—lot 24x100, south front, on Monroe-st., between Oakley and Western-av.

FOR SALE—Lot 20x80, east front, on Paulina, between Ohio and Indiana-sts.

FOR SALE—Lot 25 feet front—lot 100x165, east front, on Prairie-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.

FOR SALE—Five large 10-room dwellings, and lot 54x183, south front, on Jackson-st., near Aberdeen; great bargain; rent, \$75.

FOR SALE—A new 2-room brick cottage, and lot 25x125, on Twenty-seventh-st., between Butler and Hanover-sts.; rent, \$14 per month.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 163 CLARK-ST.: Wabash-av., near Thirty-first—Two story houses and lots, \$4,500 to \$5,000.

Butterfield-st., near Twenty-seventh, good two-story frame house and barn, and lot 25x100.

Vincennes-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., good two-story frame house and barn, and lot 40x132.

Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park, two-story house, with brick basement, 12 rooms, and lot 33x200; \$6,000.

Jackson-st., near Western-av., very good two-story brick dwellings, and lot 24x132.

Chicago-av., near Rush-st., three-story brick house, 10 rooms, and corner brick store, two stories and basement; \$4,500; a bargain.

Grand-boulevard, near Thirty-seventh-st.; cottage and barn, and lot 25x132; \$2,600.

Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st., very desirable lots.

Prairie-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., 25x125; a bargain.

Grand-boulevard, south of Thirty-fifth-st., 125 feet; \$5 per foot.

Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., 25x180.

Illinois-st., near Michigan-av., 50x180.

Belden-av., west of Market., 80x100; \$50 per foot.

Belden-av. and Clark-st., desirable lots.

Canal-st., near Sixteenth-st., \$25 per foot.

FOR SALE—BY J. C. MAGILL, 86 WASHINGTON St.

HOUSES (EASY TERMS).

For—Desirable West Side residence, east front, per; two baths, return, a complete house, close to cars.

For—Octagon marble front, near Jefferson Park.

For—Jackson-st., corner brick house, in fine order, furnace and gas fixtures.

For—Near Lincoln Park, two-story house, bargain.

For—Washington-st., east of Union Park, marble front; improvements alone worth the price.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Some desirable pieces from \$5,000 to \$50,000.

LOTS (LONG TIMES).

For—Sangamon-st., near Van Buren, elegant east-front lot; nothing down; accessible; genteel.

For—Adams-st., near Jefferson Park; very deep.

For—Adams-st., corner Ann, vacant corner on the street; cost; sell in whole length.

Bargain—Ashland-av., near Van Buren-st., a very desirable corner, and inside lots.

Ashland-av., near Jackson-st., an elegant east-front lot, extra depth, two party-walls.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, GENERAL Real Estate Agents, Rooms 15, 16, and 17, 90 La Salle-st.

Choice business block, southeast corner of North-st. and Larrabee-st.

Choice lots for manufactering or storage purposes, southeast corner of Kinzie and La Salle-sts.

Choice lot for subdivision, northeast corner of North-av. and Fullerton-av., 6 of 6 acres.

Choice lot and house on South Park-av., front of Fuy-y-nine-st.

Choice lot 300 feet front on Forty-seventh-st., just east of Engandale-av.

Choice lot 132x166, northwest corner of Forty-eighth-st. and Drexel-boulevard.

Large two-story frame dwelling, 9 Fortieth-st.

Very substantial 2-story brick building, northeast corner of Clinton and De Koven-sts.

Choice business building, 440 Milwaukee-av.

Two-story frame store building, 751 Milwaukee-av.

We have a large list of improved and unimproved property in Chicago and suburbs.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 147 TOWN-send-st. Price, \$2,600. Apply to the owner.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 BUSINESS PROPERTY AT a bargain. Address H 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING, corner of Fourteenth-st. and Blue Island and Centre-ave. Inquire of C. B. FLINN, 441 West Fifteenth-st.

FOR SALE—AS FINE A PLACE AS THERE IS around the City of Chicago, just north of Lincoln Park, near street cars. Address H. JACOBSON, Box 2548, city.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. GILBERT, 142 DEARBORN-st.—50 feet on Clark, near Harrison-st.

50 feet on Clark, near Harrison-st.

50 feet on Clark, near Forty-seventh-st.

50 feet on State, Michigan, and Wabash-avs., near Englewood; at \$5 per foot.

Northeast corner South Park-av. and Thirty-fifth-st.

50 feet on Madison-av., near Woodlawn.

10 feet on Tracey-av.

Lots, acres, and houses in different parts of the city and county.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 29 DOUGLAS-AV., 2-story and basement; lot 25 feet front; fine view of lake and harbor; opposite Douglas Monument; terms easy. M. ALMY, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN VICINITY OF LINCOLN PARK: A two-story brick, three rooms deep; furnace, gas fixtures, and all conveniences, barn, lot 20x125. Also, a two-story and basement stone front, 8 rooms, and lot 24x125 to alley, \$2,500. HALE & SNOW, 77 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON DEARBORN-AV., 7 brown-stone front. One on Michigan-av., north of Twenty-first-st. Vacant property on the corner of Van Buren and La Salle-sts., Hyde Park property, improved and unimproved. B. A. ULRICH, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20x125 NORTHWEST CORNER MADison-st. and Hamlin-av., directly opposite the trotting park.

Also, northeast corner Monroe-st. and Central Park-av., this property fronts Central park, and is most desirable for immediate improvement.

Also, 5 acres corner Central Park-av. and Van Buren-st., one of the very choice pieces of property for subdivision, having a frontage on Van Buren, Congress, and Harrison-sts. and Central Park-av. Address H 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY J. C. HYDE, 173 LA SALLE-ST.: 75 feet, corner State and Thirty-fourth, a bargain.

12 feet, corner Throop and Congress-sts.

75 feet, corner Throop and Harrison-sts.

20 acres near Morgan Park and new railroad.

30 acres corner Thirty-seventh and Paulina-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, \$1,700, TWO-STORY and basement brick dwelling, 8 rooms; \$2,000 cottage two-story frame house and lot, 1148 West Taylor-st.; \$1,850, elegant two-story frame, 34 Harvard-st.; \$1,800, two-story brick, 13 Fillmore-st. Inquire at 358 West-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 6 SEMINARY-AV., SOUTH OF Webster, good 2-story frame, brick basement; less than one year's occupance.—\$2,650. C. F. SILVA, Room 6, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER WASHINGton-st. and Homan-av., entrance to Central Park, finest corner on the street, 264 feet facing park, 330 feet facing Washington-st. Will sell whole or part. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, NO. 35 UNIVERSITY-pl., octagon pressed-brick dwelling, 11 rooms; 130 Michigan-av., corner brick house, in fine order, furnace and gas fixtures.

FOR SALE—\$40 PER ACRE WILL BUY 20 ACRES of dry land, with perfect title, in N. E. of 12, 37, 14, 10 miles soon. Also 40 acres in S. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ of 36, 37, 14, on terrace-av., very cheap. JOSEPH B. CHANDLER, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—\$17, HALSTED-ST., 8-ROOM COTtage; a great bargain; \$2,000. 3201 Garibaldi-st., large store and dwelling, 10 rooms, \$2,500. GIBBS & CARR, 183 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PIECE OF BUSINESS property on good corner, West Side, \$3,000; renting for \$300. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ON HALSTED-ST., NEAR Tracey-av., with house (en-ted for \$100 per year), at a great bargain if taken at once. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN ON WEST SIDE, CARPENter-st., between Washington and Madison, double brick house. Will lend money to improve. OLIVER BESLY, 175 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY ON ALL OF the leading streets West Side. Can offer some great bargains for a small amount of money. Call on GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BY J. D. WEBER, 108 EAST WASHington-st., Room 8: Lots 25x125, east front, on Western-av., near Harrison-st., for \$700; worth \$1,200. Corner lot, 44x125, with improvements, on Monroe-st., for \$1,300. 25x100, to alley, best location on West Madison-st., \$7,000.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST., VALUABLE corner paying 10 per cent net. A bargain. E. GLENSON & CO., 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT PROPERTY—NORTHWEST corner of Hubbard and Hasting-sts., 50x100, feet, to wide alley. Terms, half cash, balance on long time if desired. R. C. KINNEY & CO., corner Halsted and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE NORTH SIDE LOTS.

Ohio-st., 50 feet, near Clark, \$150.

Ohio-st., 50 feet, near Pine, \$150.

Indiana-av., 25 feet, near Thirty-second, \$90.

Lake-av., near Kenwood, 100x630—choicest site on the shore for gentleman's residence; \$10,000 if taken this week. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE PROPERTY (IMproved) on good streets, West Side; \$1,000 to \$3,000. Call for list. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES CLOSE TO STOCKyards; \$15,000; excellent place for subdivision. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF \$10,000 IN IMproved business property paying 8 per cent net, for city or suburban property. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE VACANT CORNER, WEST Madison-st., 50 feet front. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE LOTS STILL FOR sale on Powell and Western-avs., one block north of Milwaukee-av. cars, outside the fire-limits; no city taxes; no business; easy terms. Inquire of WM. H. POWELL, Western-av., one block north of Milwaukee-av., or J. JOHNSTON, JR., 89 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH LA SALLE-ST., NEAR Chicago-av., 50 or 65 feet by 150 to alley. No. 345 North-av.

FOR SALE—3257 CALUMET-AV., 10-ROOM house, octagon stone-front; the best of improvements; exceptional neighborhood; will be sold at a bargain. LEGRAND ODELL, Room 27, 179 Washington.

FOR SALE—14-STORY BRICK COTTAGES, 2 stories high, in the west of West Division, at Sacramento Station. If you have five rooms each, stone foundation, and want to make \$1,000 a year, are in the midst of a neighborhood of 100 brick houses, and can be bought on long time and easy payment down. Accessible by State and Madison-st cars and Chicago & North-Western Railroad. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25x120-FOOT LOTS ON OGDEN-AV. 32 miles, just east of Douglas Park, for \$300 each, long time. Will double in value in a short time. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE OCTAGON BROWN-STONE-front residence on Dearborn-av., 25 feet front, \$15,000.

Fine residence on North Side, \$40,000.

Good brick house, three stories and basement, La Salle-st., \$7,500.

Octagon-front brick, two stories, basement, and high attic, near Lincoln Park, \$5,000.

Octagon-front brick, Cass-st., near Ohio, \$6,500; rents for \$720. A bargain.

Octagon stone-front, Ohio-st., east of Pine, \$7,000.

Brick, brown-stone trimmings, Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st., \$5,000.

Fine large brick, with wide lot, Prairie-av., north of Twenty-second-st., \$41,000.

Octagon stone-front, Grand-boulevard, \$5,000.

Brick, two stories and basement, wide lot, Vernon-av., \$7,500.

Two-story and basement brick, corner lot, West Adams-st., cheap.

Stone-front, three stories and cellar, 23 feet wide, Ashland-av., \$5,500.

Stone-front, two stories and cellar, corner lot, West Side, \$5,000.

Fine residence, West Side, \$30,000.

Stone-front, three stories and basement, Michigan-av., north of Eighteenth-st., \$12,000.

Two good frame houses on Adams-st., east of Lincoln, very cheap.

HENRY WALLER, JR.,
97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—8-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 8 OF 9 rooms, full size lot on Polk-st., near Oakley. Price \$2,500 on easy terms. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS property in the market. Lots 50x132 feet at East Grove-s., \$2 to \$25 each, on terms to suit everybody; all high, rich, rolling land; no better soil. Water; or drainage around Chicago; improvements made on monthly payments. Call and see how easily you can get a home. We show the property free. Abstracts free. STREET & CO., owners, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—KENSINGTON—TOWN LOTS NEAR the Pullman Palace-Car Works; an urgent demand for stores, houses, and dwellings; the growth and prosperity of this locality are assured; easy terms to suit builders. F. H. SAWYER, Room 24, Portland Block, corner Washington and Dearborn.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—3-ROOM HOUSE, HOT and cold lake water, bath, closet, washbowls, and mantels. Grove lots for sale, and plans made and houses built to order; small payments and monthly payments. Address C. D. PERRY, Englewood, who will call and see you.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND COMPLETELY furnished house in one of the most beautiful suburbs out of Chicago. Two good houses on Palmer-st., two on School-st., cheap, and several others in good locations. Room 8, 181 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GRAND OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPItalists—A tract of land containing fifty (50) to one hundred (100) acres, at South Chicago, on the Calumet River, a short distance from the harbor. For further information apply to JOHN L. WALSH, South Chicago, Cook County, Ill.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—A BARGAIN—50x175 Kimbark-av., near Fifty-fifth-st., \$900. H. C. MOREY, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM HOUSE, LOT 50x130 FEET, at Englewood; house very near finished with all modern improvements. H. LUCHT, Sixty-first-st., near School.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK PROPERTY A SPEcialty. Choice lots at Oakland, Kenwood, Hyde Park, and South Park stations at bottom prices; also, bargains in houses and acres. N. BARNES, 83 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—ACRES, ACRES, ACRES. D. G. HOLMES, Room 12 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD IS THE LIVELIEST suburb around Chicago; seems to be chosen by all with lake water now while prices are low; you will never regret it; houses built to order, also cottages, on monthly payments. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY IMproved or unimproved—A fine place at Geneva, Ill., of 24 acres, inside lots, on Addison. H. A. BOGARDUS, 88 and 90 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, ONE ½ ACRE EACH, IN vicinity of N. W. R. R. shops; also three lots, one-half acre each, in Hyde Park, Douglas. Call at once at No. 9 South May-st. and secure a bargain.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—\$6,000—320-ACRE FARM, EVERY acre under good fence, lasting water, young timber, 50 acres corn, 10 acres oats, balance blue grass, timothy, etc.; 2 splendid orchards, land gently rolling, black soil, loam, gravel, clay; good dwelling, painted white, 2 barns, stone dairy, all necessary outbuildings, 35 head of cattle, 20 milch cows, balance 2 and 3-year-olds, 4 good horses, 2 mowers, 2 reapers, mowers, plows, harness, etc. Everything mentioned above goes with farm at \$6,000, \$2,500 down, balance 1 and 2 years at 7 per cent; mile from depot in Chicago, 2 miles from depot on Alton Railroad, in Will County, Illinois. Clear title and deeds.

FARMINGTON, Kane County, Illinois, 2 81-45, two miles north of River Sioux Station in Harrison County, Iowa. Need money, and we must sell at once. Perfect title.

E. E. BOYD,
Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—I HAVE FOR sale, at extremely low price and on easy terms, the very finest fruit farm of 40 acres that can be found within 30 miles of Chicago. The land is of the best, is bearing fruit of all kinds,—peaches, strawberries, pears, plums, blackberries, raspberries, cherries, grapes, etc., etc., in great abundance. The house, outbuildings, and barns are new, commodious, and in the best of order. Large hot-house on premises. Only 40 minutes from Chicago on the Chicago & Alton R. R. station. The best of reasons for selling. Immediate possession given if desired. THEODORE SHELDON, Room 3, 80 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FARMS NEAR GENEVA, Ill., and near Princeton, Ill.; very reasonable for cash. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, 2,000 acre farm in Porter County, Indiana. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HIGHLY IMPROVED 80-ACRE farm in McHenry County, Illinois, 40 per acre; will exchange for property any time. Address owner, P. O. Box 180, Richmond, Ill.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE AND large variety of improved farms, many stocked. Now is the time to buy with stock and whole crop a nice farm at a bargain. Some to exchange for property in Chicago. J. G. HUSZAGH, Room 18, 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FARMS IN THE FINEST STATES IN the Union. I have some very fine places to dispose of cheap, or will exchange. Room 8, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES GOOD FARMING LAND 20 miles north of city, one-half mile from station, \$1,250. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, WITH BARN, for my own use; will pay \$3,000 to \$3,500, all cash; give full description, location, and lowest price, and will go and look at it; if you want a bona fide purchaser answer this. Address N 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—CITY OR FARM PROPERTY—WILL put in trade 1,500 acres of clear improved business and residence property near Syracuse, N. Y., and assume light incumbrance. HALE & SNOW, 77 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—I WANT THE BEST CASH BARGAIN in Michigan or Prairie-avs. real estate; state precise location and bottom price if you wish to hear from me. O 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 FEET FOR RESIDENCE IMprovements within a few blocks of Douglas monument; give exact location and cash price. Address O 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house for other clear property; will assume. Address F 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECTION OF GOOD LAND, UNIMproved, in Iowa; must be cheap; state price and location. Address N 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—I CAN SELL 50 or 60x100 FOOT LOT or dwelling and lot; if sold at once for cash, \$10,000 or \$15,000, on Michigan, Indiana, or Prairie-avs.; house must have latest improvements, and between Seventeenth and Twenty-first-sts. I want to get rid of this property; want house and lot on North Side east of Clark-st.; \$3,000 to \$8,000. T. B. BOYD, 179 Madison.

WANTED—A BASEMENT COTTAGE AND LOT, or a good corner lot. A bargain; state where.

WANTED—I HAVE APPLICATIONS FOR CENtral improved business property, worth from \$25,000 to \$30,000, for cash. It must pay a good net interest on the investment. BRYAN LATHROP, 94 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE SEVERAL CASH PURchasers for nice residence house and lot in quiet, genteel neighborhood on North Side, south of Lincoln Park and east of Wells-st. Value, \$4,000 to \$6,000. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WE WANT, ON SOUTH SIDE, EAST of State, house and lot for investor's residence, worth from \$3,500 to \$5,250. A prompt purchaser for the right property. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick or stone house, with modern improvements, east of State, between Thirty-first and Thirty-fifth-sts. Price, \$6,000 to \$8,500 net cash. Address, with full particulars, H. H. BROMWELL & CO., 161 State.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH—HOUSES IN all parts of the city. Wanted to buy—Furniture. Room 4, 146 Madison-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH, IMPROVED OR UNIMproved real estate between Adams and Harrison-sts., and Franklin-st. and Wabash-av. Address, describing property and stating price, R 56, Tribune.

WANTED—WE ARE HAVING A NUMBER OF inquiries for residences on the West Side. Parties wishing to sell can find cash customers by leaving descriptions at office. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—IN WOODLAND PARK OR VICINity, residence lot, or house and lot, for occupancy on or before May 1, 1881. State price. Address, for four days, S 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN IMPROVED FARM OF 80 ACRES in Illinois or Iowa; must be a bargain. Send description to P 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FARM OF ABOUT 40 ACRES within 30 miles of Chicago; must be cheap. Address S 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO COTTAGES AND LOTS ON either Dearborn, Butterfield, or Arnold-st., north of Thirty-ninth, for cash; if a bargain I can close immediately; must be good and lot cheap; state at about \$4,000. If you mean business call or send particulars; no commissions asked from seller. F. C. VIERLING, 1213 State-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1 TUBULAR BOILER, 42 inches diameter by 12 feet long; 1 steel-vent, exhaust-fan; 1 double-cylinder hoisting-engine; 1 No. 9 Knowles steam-pump; also a variety of smaller pumps. We keep also a full line wrought-iron pipe and fittings at lowest market rates. JOHN DAY & CO., 75 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—A CHAMBER PAPER FOLDINGmachine, almost new, for \$450. Inquire of Arbeiter-Zeitung office, 97 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—TWO 15-HORSE-POWER ENGINES; one 3-in. one 3½, and one 4-in. horse-power boiler; one coal-mine hoisting engine; one steam passenger engine; seven first-class steam-coils; also all kinds of steam, hydraulic, and hand-power elevators. Reedy's Elevator Works, 83 to 91 Illinois-st., near Wells.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LARGE FLUE BOILERS 18 with brick foundations. Address THOS. McKILLIP, 72 Washington-st.

WANTED—A SMALL HORIZONTAL ENGINE. Apply to CLEMENT & SAYER, 178 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH A STEAM ENgine of about 30-horse-power; must be in good condition. Address, with full particulars, H. E. SHROEDER, 73 Walton-place, city.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF SMALL STEAM Engines and boilers, and keep on hand those from one to ten horse power, both vertical and horizontal mounted and detached. WILLARD & CO., 39 La Salle.

WANTED—SMALL ENGINE (ABOUT 5 H.-P.) and boiler. New or second-hand. Address CLEMENT & SAYER, 178 Monroe-st.

WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND 10-HORSE power fire-box boiler; state price and where can be seen. O 75, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, 345 Groveland Park-av., three-quarters of a mile from I. C. R. R.; also, horse-cars. F. LESTER, 57 East Lake.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED 10-ROOM HOUSE near Thirty-first-st. station, I. C. R. R.; in good order; possession at once. Address O 32, Tribune.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON AVENUE near Thirteenth-st.; 10-room marble-front, parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor, furnished in first-class manner; party goes to Europe and will rent American; owner would board for rent. Address O 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT HOUSE OF 8 rooms, halls, bath-room, water-closet, front, side, and rear yard, in complete order, on one of the avenues south of Thirty-fifth-st., convenient to steam and street cars. Will rent the above only to one having furniture, carpets, etc., which are all good. Rent reasonable. Address O 33, Tribune office.

TO RENT—236 INDIANA-AV., FURNISHED OR unfurnished cottage.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, finest location on South Side. Will rent only to small private family without children. O 71, Tribune.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, UNFURNISHED, OR partially furnished house, near business centre. Address O 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE THREE-STORY AND basement brick house; four bath-rooms and all modern improvements; has been put in perfect order; 2 or 3 rooms suitable for use of private boarding-house; $100 per month. On Calumet-av., near Nineteenth-st. Call between 10 and 11 a. m. or 3 and 5 p. m. ROWLEY & SONS, 74 Washington-st.

TO RENT—12-ROOM STONE FRONT; PRIME order. Michigan-av. Address O 50, Tribune.

TO RENT—FOR TWO OR THREE MONTHS, FURnished house, seven rooms, on Michigan-av., near Thirty-ninth-st. Address O 67 Tribune office.

TO RENT — ELEGANT STONE-FRONT AND barn, Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.; possession Sept. 22. H. C. MOREY, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY spending the fall in the country will rent their elegantly furnished stone front and barn, south of Thirty-first-st., to small private family for the winter. Address L 75, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICE 3-STORY 8-ROOM HOUSE ON Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front house on Michigan-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 330 MICHIGAN-AV. MILTON J. PALMER, Palmer House.

TO RENT—338 WABASH-AV.; RENT $60. APPLY to S. GROSSTEIN, Windsor European Hotel, Tribune Block.

TO RENT—WANTED RESPONSIBLE TENANT for four-story marble front, completely furnished, or will rent dining-room, with income already in it, or will sell part of furniture. For full particulars apply to H. M. BOICK, at Perry & Bro.'s lumber office, west end Eighteenth-st. bridge, Chicago.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, COMPLETE with modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, piano, fine grounds, near depot, half-hour-ly trains, but 6 miles out, 18 minutes' ride, 7 cents fare; a bargain to 2 tenants; $40 per month. Address O 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT LA GRANGE, ILL., 9 ROOMS, furnished, all in good condition, only one block from depot. Virginia. Address Box 6, La Grange, Cook County, Ill.

TO RENT — VERY LARGE SUBURBAN HOUSE, partly furnished. Boarders allowed. Address O 60, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—ONE HALF OF A FURNISHED FLAT, complete, with bath-room, hot and cold water, for housekeeping to a small family. Inquire at 810 West Madison-st., store.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF SIX ROOMS, OVER store; every convenience. $20 per month. 636 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE SIX-ROOM FLAT ON WEST Madison-st., 821, between octagon brick, 825. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLAT OF SIX ROOMS, WITH WHOLE or part of furniture for sale. Apply at 332 West Lake-st., first floor.

South Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLAT of 6 rooms in private residence; would be rented cheap to a small family without children; near street and steam cars. Apply at 3257 Groveland Park-av., near Thirty-second-st. and the lake.

TO RENT—TWO OF THE COZIEST FLATS IN the city, one block from cars, and rear all modern improvements, marble mantels, etc. Y. S. BOGGS, 114 State-st.

TO RENT—FLAT OF FIVE ROOMS ON THIRTYfirst-st., near Michigan-av.; all modern improvements; furniture for sale. Address C 610, Tribune.

North Side.

TO RENT—ON NORTH-AV., BETWEEN DEARborn and State-sts., facing Lincoln Park, an elegant shellac finish, first floor, 8-room flat, with furnace, gas fixtures, laundry stove, and screened location and flat unsurpassed. To rent from Oct. 1. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, 7 rooms, with all improvements, 387 North Clark-st. E. HANECY, 108 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—FLAT 176 EAST OHIO-ST.; 6 ROOMS besides bath-room, etc.; possession at once. A. T. GALT, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—FIVE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping near Union Park. Apply at drug-store, 50 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT AIRy sitting room; private family. Bath and closet same floor. References exchanged. 193 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, A LARGE HANDsomely furnished south front room, with all modern conveniences. 880 Warren-av.

TO RENT—A PARLOR FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS, including mirrors, oil pintings, and gas fixtures; hot and cold water. Inquire at 55 South Sheldon-st., just off Madison.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, ONE large alcove with marble basin, hot and cold water, and one large bedroom, with use of bath; $8 per month. 324 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—54 SOUTH SHELDON-ST., NEAR MADison—Pleasant unfurnished room and alcove to gentleman and wife.

TO RENT—PARTLY-FURNISHED OR THE UPPER floor of house; rooms and meals; suitable for light housekeeping for gent and wife; location very desirable, on West side. References exchanged. 465 N. 48, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS. 328 HUBBARD-ST.

TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN A first-class dwelling on Park-av., to adults. No housekeeping. Address O 48, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SUITE OF UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms at 1055 West Monroe-st.; modern conveniences.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BACK PARLOR AND bedroom and front room; hot and cold water. 67 South Ada-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED—A LARGE FRONT room; West Side. Inquire at 317 South May-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, VERY desirable; rent cheap to right party wanting a home; can board. 238 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms fronting south at 327 West Madison-st., 2d floor. Rent moderate.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side—Continued.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SECOND story front rooms in vicinity of Jefferson Park; convenient to first-class board. 674 Adams-st.

TO RENT—TWO PARTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, east front, for gentleman and wife, without board, in private family; fine locality, east of Union Park, near Washington-st. Good table-board near by. Address S 64, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, SUITAble for one or two gents, at 93 South Green-st.

TO RENT—WARREN-AV., NEAR UNION PARK, a large well-furnished front bedroom, with closet, and use of bath. S 44, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, UNfurnished or furnished, and two furnished (one front and one back) rooms; no housekeeping allowed. 18 Park-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED front alcove room, hot and cold water, at 336 Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av.

TO RENT — WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A nicely furnished front room in private family, suitable for gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 356 Warren-av.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR, DOUBLE PARLORS and bedroom off, furnished, with or without board. 127 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—267 WEST LAKE-ST., ROOMS EN suite or single, furnished, first-class order; front suite convenient for light housekeeping.

TO RENT—15 THROOP-ST., FRONT ALCOVE and parlors, without board.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, WITH OR WITHout carpet and three rooms on third floor. Inquire at 56 South Curtis-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—214 WEST MONROE-ST., UPstairs; gentlemen preferred.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED SUITES, with or without board, in a small private family on Jackson-st., near Centre-av. Address R 67, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WASHINGTON AND SHELDON-STS. Two large beautifully furnished rooms and bedroom, with bath from, in private family; for gentlemen. Only those desiring elegant apartments need answer. B 904, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FRONT ROOMS, UNfurnished or furnished. Apply morn ings at 132 Park-av.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR one gentleman. 311 West Ma ison-st.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF HOUSE 64 WEST Madison-st., 5 rooms, to a small family. Apply at 622 Madison-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT, 245 East Erie-st., between Clark and Dearborn.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR, without board, unfurnished except carpets. Unexceptionable references given and required. Possession given Oct. 1. Central position on North Side. N 5, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE FAMILY ON NORTH Side, desirable furnished rooms; board opposite if desired. References. Address N 2, Tribune.

TO RENT—267 NORTH CLARK-ST., TWO ROOMS, very nicely furnished, for light housekeeping. Entrance on Maple-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM on first floor, to two gentlemen. Apply at Flat 1, No. 1 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS — PLEASANT and convenient. 339 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—AT 336 ERIE-ST., HALF BLOCK EAST of Ashland-av. and two blocks from Indiana-st. cars, 3 rooms, $25.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms for single gentlemen on the North Side; house pleasantly located; family private. Address, with references, P 57, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT and back rooms, with bath, etc., in new flat. 63 North State-st.

TO RENT—AT 71 NORTH STATE-ST.—A NEWLY furnished alcove room.

TO RENT—NO. 92 DELAWARE-AV.—FURNISHED front, first floor; hot and cold water.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENtlemen. References required. 275 Huron-st.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT ROOMS, BEAUTIES, unfur

REAL ESTATE.

The Market Quiet, with a Marked Stationary Tendency.

Residences in Good Demand, and Rents Slightly Advancing.

Record of Transfers During the Past Week—Building Notes.

The Lake Front—Horse Railway Extensions—The Borden Block.

Important Lease of Dearborn Street Property—Cheap Tenement-Houses.

INVESTMENTS.

Real estate was again quiet last week, owing in part to the abominable weather, but all the signs point to a great change very soon. Several important sales are being made that cannot be given to the public, but which will show that men with money have begun to buy real estate in the belief that it is now the cheapest security to be had. Everything promises the best kind of trade in Chicago this fall. Where are the profits of our merchants and manufacturers to be invested? Capitalists and speculators are both asking this question, and both find the answer in real estate. Since the beginning of summer one investor in this city has put nearly $500,000 into business-property, improved and unimproved, and into unimproved residence-property. Another great capitalist and successful business-man tells his friends that real estate is now the only cheap thing to buy. Inside business-property and well-selected acres are the best investments and the best speculation. Last year the stock market was the attraction to shrewd men, who saw that the rising prosperity of the country was sending up values in Wall street with a rush. But conservative men now believe stocks and bonds to be too high. United States 4 per cents pay less than 3½ per cent; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s have been selling at 92, a price which yields less than 4½ per cent. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy stock is selling at a figure which gives the buyer about 6 per cent. A recent investment in land and building in the new wholesale district on Franklin street nets 9 per cent, and the owner has the prospect of a large advance in values besides. Another purchase that we report this week nets 15 per cent. The contrast between these results speaks for itself.

THE MARKET.

The market for real estate during the past week cannot be said to have been a very lively one, nor, on the other hand, has there been the slightest sign of depression. Sultry and rainy weather, such as Chicago has been subjected to for the past ten days, is not conducive to activity in any branch of trade, and in consequence the dealers in real property have not found themselves at all pressed with business during the past fortnight.

The most marked feature has been an inquiry for buildings for both business and residence purposes, although the latter class of edifices has been most in demand, and agents generally report that where houses are vacant a decided increase in rents is being asked over the figures of a month ago, and that, in view of this fact, considerably more than the average amount of building is to be done between now and the time snow flies. A slight increase in building material will probably result from this movement, as the stocks on hand are not particularly large, and a slight stiffening of rates all around could be easily maintained.

Among the sales of the week were 53x116 feet on the northwest corner of Cass street and Delaware place, $6,500; 39½x183 feet on North Clark street, 397 feet south of Grant street, $3,756; 50x100 feet on Van Buren street, 50 feet east of Fourth avenue, $30,000; 57½x215 feet on the southwest corner of Fourteenth street and Newberry avenue, $10,000; 44x80 feet on West Congress street, 148 feet west of Aberdeen, $2,700; the entire block on the northeast corner of Ogden avenue and West Twelfth street, $22,500; 50x135 feet on Lincoln avenue, 276 feet northwest of Sophia street, $7,500; 34x180 feet on Wabash avenue, 574 feet south of Fourteenth street, $8,500; 132x29¾ feet on Centre avenue, 127 feet south of Adams street, $15,000; 50x170 feet on Michigan avenue, 150 feet north of Twenty-third street, $10,600; 104x75 feet on Van Buren street, corner of Third avenue, $30,000; 45x134 feet on Warren avenue, 120 feet east of Lincoln street, $6,000; 42x103 feet on Michigan avenue, 215 feet north of Sixteenth street, $6,000; 200x107 feet southwest corner of Pine and Chestnut streets, $15,000; 33 feet front on Clybourn avenue, 107 feet southeast of Larrabee street, $9,000; 40x118 feet feet on Sangamon street, 311 feet south of Van Buren street, $5,750; 25x106 feet on Oak street, 163 feet west of Pine, $6,100; 30x168 feet on Michigan avenue, 374 feet south of Eighteenth street, $12,320.

E. S. Dreyer & Co. report the following sales: 114x40 feet on North State street, between Oakwood and Maple streets, for $5,700; 25x80 feet on Dearborn avenue, near Superior street, for $2,500; 73 ft on State street, near Fifty-second, for $2,400; two lots on Burnside street, near Fifty-second, $400 each; house with lot 50x125 feet, on Sheffield avenue, near Lincoln avenue, for $2,600; and nine lots in their Stock-Yards Subdivision from $250 to $400 each.

EQUALIZATION.

Last Tuesday the County Board of Equalization of Taxes met and received the assessments made by the Town Boards. The three Assessors reported that in each division of the city assessment had been increased 10 per cent over that of last year. It was finally agreed to adopt a resolution, offered by President Senne, of the County Board, by which the assessment of the South Side was reduced 2 per cent, the West Side increased 2 per cent, and that of the North Side increased 5½ per cent. The result of this action will be to modify the assessment as follows:

South Chicago—Original assessment, $34,407,-210; reduced to $33,719,068.

West Chicago—Original assessment, $88,825,-004; increased to $89,401,514.

North Chicago—Original assessment, $10,325,-910; increased to $10,883,834.

The report also recommends a reduction of 5 per cent in Evanston, 10 per cent in Lake, and in Palatine 2 per cent; an increase of 20 per cent in Lemont, 5 per cent in Leyden, 3 per cent in Maine, 10 per cent in New Trier, 2 per cent in Northfield, 4 per cent in Orland, and 15 per cent in Palos.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, Sept. 4:

CITY PROPERTY.

Fillmore st, 153 ft w of Western av, s f, 25x124¾ ft, dated Sept. 3 (E. and R. Miller to B. C. Miller)..... $ 1,500

The premises No. 637 Walnut st, dated Aug. 24 (S. A. and C. W. Farnham to John Wightman)..... 5,800

Dixon st, 145 ft s of Wabansia av, w f, 32x130 ft, dated June 18, 1875 (Thomas Mayhew to George Prosser)..... 960

West Twelfth av, 150¾ ft w of Desplaines st, s f, 25x127 ft, dated Aug. 27 (James H. Rees to Eliza Ross)..... 2,700

Wright st, 150 ft e of Canal, s f, 25x90 ft, dated Aug. 2 (Sarah L. Thomas to Martin Connelly)..... 1,000

Ada st, 150½ ft s of West Washington, w f, 21x89 9-10 ft, improved, dated Sept. 3 (Henry L. Sheldon to James D. Smith)..... 4,121

Fulton st, 200 ft w of Francisco, n f, 34x150 ft, dated Sept. 3 (same to same)..... 2,122

Ogden av, 267 4-12 ft n e of Washington st, n w f, 22x146 ft, improved, dated Sept. 3 (same to same)..... 7,497

Shurtleff av, 400 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 25 ft, improved, dated Sept. 2 (Agnes J. Wells to Bernard Flanagan)..... 1,000

Wabash av, 225 ft n of Sixteenth st, e f, 77½x170 ft, improved, dated Aug. 31 (A. J. and D. H. Storer to Benjamin P. Hutchinson)..... 19,000

Fourteenth st, 99 9-10 ft w of Third av, s f, 24x104 ft, dated Aug. 31 (John McDowell to the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Co)..... 2,400

Dashiel st, 190 ft n of Thirty-sixth st, s f, 72x129 ft, dated Sept. 3 (J. and J. Dean to Matthew Dwyer)..... 2,400

North Hoyne st, 4 e cor of Le Moyne, w f, 25x136 ft, dated Sept. 4 (Thomas Fregier to Louis Fregier)..... 1,500

Bunker st, 125 ft w of Jefferson, n f, 44 8-12x126 ft, improved, dated Sept. 4 (Edward Byrne to Frank Novy)..... 4,100

West Thirteenth place, 162 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 24x134 ft, dated Sept. 1 (Caroline D. Harrison to Carl Lange)..... 700

West Eighteenth st, 25 ft e of Jefferson, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 4 (Conrad Seipp to Peter Schoenhofen)..... 1,500

Butterfield st, 126 ft n of Thirty-seventh, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 31, 1878 (D. McCarthy to I. C. Johansen)..... 450

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

North Clark st, opposit Wrightwood av, w f, and ½ of 40x220 ft, dated Aug. 6 (Elizabeth H. Fowler to Cornelia M. Noble)..... $ 1,600

North Clark st, und ½ of the above, dated Aug. 9 (F. and S. W. Fowler to same)..... 800

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Forty-fifth st, 105 ft w of Bissell, s f, 65x125 ft, dated April 19 (E. and W. H. Stevens to Charles Chamberlain)..... $ 400

Battle st, 333 ft s of Pacific, w f, 20 10-12x124 ft, improved, dated Sept. 3 (Henry I. Sheldon to James D. Smith)..... 1,418

Dalman av, 249 ft n of Fifty-ninth st, w f, 50x123 ft, n of Aug. 20 (A. and F. C. Cross to George Smith)..... 1,500

South Halsted st, s e cor of Concord, w f, 72x125 ft, dated Aug. 31 (William Metzger to Clotilde Schmidt)..... 1,550

Lot on st ver 25 ft e of Ashland av and 71 ft n of Forty-ninth st, s f, 24x131 ft, dated Sept. 4 (Edward Koch to M. Gerber)..... 170

The following is the total amount of city and suburban transfers within a radius of seven miles of the Court-House filed for record during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 4: City—Sales, 85; consideration, $350,905. North of city limits—Sales, 5; consideration, $7,715. South of city limits—Sales, 25; consideration, $35,788. West of city limits—Sales, 7; consideration, $10,350. Total sales, 122; total consideration, $404,758.

FOR THE MONTH.

During the month of August there were 417 sales of city real estate recorded, the figures being $1,289,928. There were also 63 transfers of property south of the city limits for $277,109; west of the limits for $20,568; and 15 north of the limits for $1,018, making the total sales 511, and the consideration $1,604,641.

The sales thus far this year show an increase of 1,467 in number and $6,774,365 in consideration as compared with the corresponding period in 1879. The record by months is as follows:

Month.	1880. No.	1880. Consid'n.	1879. No.	1879. Consid'n.
January	535	$ 3,990,965	286	$ 1,195,670
February	662	2,427,144	214	1,207,358
March	705	5,797,843	461	2,494,070
April	798	3,374,779	561	3,113,836
May	720	2,970,317	502	2,093,917
June	508	2,817,568	436	1,322,902
July	575	2,122,446	457	1,545,326
August	511	1,604,641	408	1,400,818
Totals	4,924	$21,305,902	3,455	$14,431,327

CONDEMNATIONS.

The Appellate Court has rendered an opinion on the question of condemning land for street purposes that will be of interest to property-owners. The Court held that in proceedings to condemn property for streets, the city has not such an interest in the appointment of damages as between landlord and tenant of the land condemned, that it can assign the same for error; if no greater damages in the aggregate have been awarded than the landlord and tenant are entitled to, it is wholly immaterial to the city how the amount awarded is distributed between them; that it is the duty of the jury after duly considering the process by which each witness arrives at his judgment of value, to give such judgment the weight to which, in their opinion, it is fairly and justly entitled, and adopt the theory or mode which should appear to them to be best and fairest; that as regards the tenant of lands condemned, his obligation to pay rent ceases when the land is taken, and unless his leasehold interest is worth more than the rent reserved, the condemnation of such interest can result in nothing more than nominal damages.

BUILDING.

Among the more important building-permits issued during the week were those to B. H. Barker to erect a two-story addition, No. 3024 Prairie avenue, to cost $4,000; to F. Frost to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 3725 Halsted street, to cost $4,000; to A. B. Linn to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 132 Dearborn avenue, to cost $4,500; to Adams & Spaulding to erect a two-story store and dwelling, No. 521 State street, to cost $4,500; to C. Zerka to erect a two-story store on Milwaukee avenue near Wood street, to cost $4,000; to J. Sedlack to erect a two-story dwelling on Nineteenth street near Throop, to cost $3,600; to S. B. Williams to erect a six-story apartment building corner of State and Ontario streets, to cost $40,000; to P. Upton to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 3,658 Indiana avenue, to cost $2,500; to J. H. Reeves to erect a three-story dwelling, Nos. 338 to 340 Milwaukee avenue, to cost $10,000.

Among the building permits issued yesterday were the following: One to the Board of Education to erect a three-story school-house, 106x84 feet, corner of Douglas avenue and Thirty-fifth street, to cost $30,000; one to D. W. Hinckley, to erect a one-story planing-mill, Robey street, to cost $4,000; and one to L. B. Schaefer, to erect a three-story dwelling, Clark street, near Sophia, to cost $5,000.

ROTTING FRAMES.

The *Real-Estate Journal* has the following sensible remarks concerning the dilapidated frame structures that disgrace so many portions of the city:

It is clearly within the power of our municipal authorities to declare any unsafe building or row of rotten frames surrounding valuable improvements a nuisance, and to abate the same by ordering their demolition or removal. In every part of the city unswept by the flames there are long rows of old frame structures rotted in the sills and twisted out of all shape by decaying supports. For the most part these are owned by miserly men, too stingy to rebuild so long as they can wring from the poor who are forced to occupy them, exorbitant rentals. Many of these houses have stood for twenty years or more, and besides being infested with vermin and rank with murderous gases are a constant menace to the inhabitants and a disgrace to the locality. Great buildings, into which thousands of dollars have been put by enterprising citizens, stand all about them, insurable only as "extra hazard" and in constant danger of destruction by these fire-traps. It is reasonable to suppose that but few frames which ante-date the fire are now safe to occupy. The horrible dens of "Cheyenne," South Clark and State streets, the tilting hovels on West Madison and other streets on the West Side, and the hundreds of old tenements in the Bridgeport region are without exception unfit to live in and dangerous to the public, both as fire-traps and disease-breeders. Our city can never be healthy while this state of things continues. In one locality in mind there are six blocks, built solid, every available foot, with these structures except where they have given way to new buildings.

It is a strange inconsistency to forbid the erection within the city limits of new frame structures, and yet permit the people who own the old ones to patch and prop them up in every conceivable manner and keep them standing. Either the fire ordinance should be modified so as to permit the thorough renewal of these structures, or they should when found foul and unsafe be ordered taken down by the city authorities.

THE LAKE-FRONT.

It would seem that an "irrepressible conflict" must be maintained by those who would preserve the Lake-Front as a healthful breathing-spot for the people. Efforts have been frequently made to steal this property outright, and thus divert to the pockets of unprincipled sharpers what was given to the city by the General Government as a park for all its citizens. Judge Drummond, of the District Court of the United States, in a most learned opinion has decided that it can be used for no other purpose. The débris from the great fires of '71-'4 furnished the material to fill up the basin between the Illinois Central Railway and the old breakwater, and, after various vicissitudes, the space has been leveled off, and with walks and grass plots it affords an inviting retreat on sultry evenings for all classes, the working people especially finding there much needed rest and recreation. It is hoped—in the not distant future that stately maples and elms will replace the starveling poles that now disgrace it, and make it one of the most beautiful, as it is the most inviting, resort that can be found in any city in the country.

But now comes a proposition to make it a parade ground for the military. This would destroy the fine grass plots, and render it a nuisance instead of a blessing to those for whose benefit it was given to the city. No one will accuse THE TRIBUNE of opposing anything that can contribute to the comfort and efficiency of our military organizations; but the use of the park for this purpose is entirely unnecessary, for the space north of the Exposition Building is ample for all drilling and parade purposes. By common consent base-ball has usurped a part of this north end of the park. Certainly if shows and circuses are permitted there, our regiments should have the same privilege. A strong remonstrance has been prepared, and it is hoped the Council will adopt it. Let the park be kept forever for the people. They need it, and it is their right that they should have it.

EXTEND THE HORSE-RAILWAYS.

The City Railway Company is extending its tracks on South Clark street below Twelfth, exactly how far we are not informed. This is a wise move, and it should be done on some other streets. These corporations have received a most valuable franchise from the people, and for it they should render an equivalent by extending their lines generously to distant parts of the city. It will not do to stop where they are in order to make larger dividends and force their stock to a high figure above par. For some years to come they should be content with comparatively small dividends, and use their surplus earnings in extending their lines to the outskirts of the city. By this means they would largely increase their usefulness, and at the same time greatly enhance the value of their property. The South Side Company should have extended their line several years ago on Archer avenue to the Brighton House. There is already a large population south and west of that place who need the accommodations a railway would afford them, and if the extension to that point would not pay now, it very soon would do so. Were the line opened to the traveling public. If the road, in consideration of its almost invaluable franchise, will not do it, they will find before the end of another year other parties will be found to make the improvement.

The West Side Railway should extend its lines at once, or certainly before next summer, to the beautiful parks on which the taxpayers have paid so large an amount of money. They could do it at less cost than it will take to defeat the other Company, who claim the right to put down competing lines. They should do it in order to quiet the restless spirit of the people, for they are determined in some way to be accommodated.

We are confident that the best interests of the two companies require an early completion of the improvements we have suggested. They should learn a valuable lesson from the great Continental lines, who build through uninhabited districts for hundreds of miles in order that settlers may go in and fill up the country, thus making their investment remunerative and valuable.

STATE STREET.

The widening of State street south of Twelfth is progressing finely. The owners thereaway seem fully to appreciate the importance of the work. When completed it will be an avenue of which the whole city may well be proud. The most valuable property in the city is on this street, say between Adams and Randolph streets, and the increase in values will rapidly extend south when the improvements on this fine avenue are completed. Between Van Buren and Twelfth street matters are for the present at a standstill, mainly through the obstinancy and the stupidity of a single property-owner, who aspires to be an Alderman, and whose obstruction movements have damaged property-owners in his ward more than his services for even two lives can possibly be worth. Through mere technicalities he has been able to defeat the improvement year after year; but his "tricks that are vain" cannot serve his purpose much longer, as the matter will doubtless soon be settled for the last time by the Supreme Court of the State.

On Wabash avenue improvements are going on apace, and from present prospects the burnt district of 1874 will soon all be covered with good buildings. Property is in demand on this street at improving prices.

THE BORDEN BLOCK.

Ground has been broken for the erection of the Borden Block at the northwest corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. The building is to be devoted entirely to office purposes, and will be six stories and basement in hight. The main entrance is to be at the centre of the Randolph street front, and will be level with the sidewalk. The main entrance-hall is eleven feet in width and leads directly to the elevators, two in number. A wide stairway also starts from this hall, and after a landing for the first story offices, follows around the elevator-shaft between the several stories. There will be an inner court 28x31 feet, which will afford abundant light to all rear offices; and, in addition, there will be a large skylight over the elevator-shaft, and transom-lights and glass-paneled doors to each office, rendering the interior of the building light in every part. The offices are to be heated by steam, and ventilated through fireplaces, of which there will be one in each office. There will be four stacks of double vaults, running from basement to roof. The offices are grouped around the elevator-shaft in such manner that the signs on nearly all the doors may readily be seen from the elevators, and in addition a bulletin-board will be located in each story directly opposit the elevators.

The materials of construction will be Berlin sandstone, St. Louis pressed brick, terra cotta, and cast-iron for the interior; the windows will be filled with plate glass, and the cornice will be of stone. For the interior wooden joists will be used, supported on iron pilars and beams. The floors throughout will be of hardwood, and the main entrance-hall will be laid with a floor of incaustic tiles.

The dimensions of the building are 80 feet front on Randolph street and 90 feet on Dearborn. The hight from sidewalk to top of cornice will be 103 feet. Mr. D. Adler is the architect of this building.

IMPORTANT LEASE.

A lease has been made by Mr. Shepherd Brooks, of Boston, to Mr. Amos Grannis, of this city, who represents himself and others in the transaction, of the land lying immediately south of Portland Block, fronting ninety feet on Dearborn street and being 120 feet in depth. The term is forty years. The rent for the first twenty years is "thirty-twopounds and three ounces, by Troy weight, of pure, unalloyed gold." This is the equivalent of $5,000 present standard United States gold coinage. Appraisals to be made in twenty, twenty-five, thirty, and thirty-five years of date, and rent on such appraisals 5 per cent. Lessor to take building on appraisal at the end of the forty years. The property is to be at once improved with a first-class office and banking building. The gentlemen interested with Mr. Grannis have decided to employ Messrs. Burnham and Root as their architects. The lease was negotiated with and drawn by Mr. Owen F. Aldis, the attorney of Mr. Brooks in Chicago.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The growing demand for low-priced flats and houses renders it necessary that the city should be supplied with a much larger number of apartments that can be rented for from $15 to $30 per month. Rents of this class of property have advanced from 33¾ to 50 per cent this year, and apartments which brought $15 last year rent readily now at $20 to $25. The applications to rent this class of property are enormous. If land-owners who are holding unimproved lots in the locality adjacent to the Ogden avenue, Twelfth street, and Indiana street horse-cars, and also in the locality between Western and California avenues, would improve their lots with neat brick cottages, they could receive a net income of from 10 to 12 per cent from the investment. The demand for flats on the large business thoroughfares and good residence streets is also very great. Having in our charge over 500 tenants with not a single vacant tenement at less than $35 a month, is a conclusive evidence that many more low and medium priced flats and houses are needed. We have in our office plans of a number of buildings now in process of erection on the West Side, and will be glad to show them to any one contemplating building. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT.

HOPE.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Though we know not God's purpose, He gives Hope.
Be sure the names that go to make Fame's scope,
Of strongest workers, were men strong in Hope.

Though thick discouragement frowns all about,
Friend, never be cast down!
Cling fast to buoyant Hope—for, this without,
Discouraged we soon drown.
There may a force appear and make all shine—
We know not when. Be brave!
Deserve to be creatures of God divine!
Be Men e'en to the grave!

Dismal and dark, oft clouds hang o'er the sky
Impenetrable gloom;
But, if the vivid lightning shoots on high,
They glow, and shine, and bloom!
God hath purpose—for He could burst these clouds
Immediately away:
He bids us work 'gainst storms; the end He shrouds,
But gives us Hope. Obey!

MALCOLM NICOLSON.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30, 1880.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

ALL THE
Newest Styles & Designs
IN
PARLOR and CHAMBER
FURNITURE!
Carpets, Oil Cloths,
Pier and Mantel Mirrors,
Desks, Book Cases,
Stoves, etc., etc.
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
Office, Store, & Restaurant
FIXTURES
Constantly on hand or made to order at
GORDON'S,
202, 204, 206 Randolph-st.,
Hale Building. Just west Fifth-av.
Beyond all doubt the Largest Assortment and Best Value to be found in the city.
All Goods Sold for Cash or on Easy Payments.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY.....Manager and Proprietor
This Sunday Night Only, Sept. 5,
The well-earned and richly-deserved Benefit of
Bliss Whitaker,
The pleasant, popular Treasurer of Haverly's Theatre, Chicago.
☞ No benefit has been given in this city in several years that means such general approval.
The following ladies and gentlemen tesutfy their appreciation of the beneficiary by volunteering, and will appear on this occasion:
C. R. THORNE, Jr.,
Harry Phillips, Arthur Dunn,
Chas. A. Gardner, 3 Ronaldos, 3,
Lou W. Raymond, Mark Hughes,
Crandall & Eastwood, Joseph Levino,
Miss Nillie Dennin, Hamilton Sisters,
Miss Lou Fuller, Miss Eugenie,
Miss Alice Smith, Mlle. Berretta,
Miss Bertha Waldron, Miss May Bascomb,
Miss Mollie Dixon, Miss Susie Marsh,
Ed Barret, and a number of others.
All the above will appear in a delightful contrast of first-class attractions. Prices as usual. Remember, this Sunday night, Sept. 5, and for this night only.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY.....Mana ger and Proprietor
THIS SUNDAY NIGHT,
THE GLORIOUS BENEFIT OF
BLISS WHITAKER.
MR. CHAS. R. THORNE, JR.,
And a great number of
LADY AND GENTLEMEN ARTISTS
IN A
SPLENDID BILL OF ATTRACTIONS!
☞ Do not miss Bliss' Benefit to-night.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY.....Manager and Proprietor.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
THIS YEAR OF
A. M. PALMER'S
UNION SQUARE
THEATRE COMPANY.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) NIGHT, Sept. 6,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
☞ PLEASE REMEMBER, ONE WEEK.
Octave Feuillet's splendid Play, as adapted for the UNION SQUARE THEATRE, and entitled
LED ASTRAY!
By DION BOUCICAULT.
"There is another life I long to meet,
Without which life my life is incomplete.
O, Sweeter Self!—like me, art thou astray
'Tyme with all thy heart to find a way
To mine? Straying like mine, to find the breast
On which alone can weary heart find rest?"
This great Work will be presented with the following
PERFECT CAST!
Selected from the admittedly
First Company in America!
Rodolph Chandoce.....Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr
Hector Placide.....Mr. Owen Fawcett
Mr. Gosline.....Mr. Walden Ramsey
George de Lesparre.....Mr. Joseph Witing
Major O'Hara.....Mr. W. J. Lemoyne
Lafontaine.....Mr. T. E. Morris
Robert.....Mr. H. Quigley
Armande Chandoce.....Miss Ellie Wilton
Mathilde.....Miss Maud Harrison
Suzanne Vitry.....Miss Ida Vernon
The Countess, Mother of Rodolph.....Mrs. E. J. Phillips
Baroness, Mother of Armande.....Miss Nellie Morant
Sophie.....Miss Sarah Cowell
Huntsmen, Guests etc., etc.
SEVENTH AND LAST WEEK, commencing Monday, Sept. 13, Grand Revival of
The Banker's Daughter.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
HOOLEY'S GREAT SUCCESS.
Last Performance
Of the Wonderful Juveniles in
LITTLE DUKE.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
Z. W. SPRAGUE.....Proprietor and Manager
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE GREAT EVENT!
Grand Opening of the Fall and Winter Season.
Everything new, bright, and clean, repainted, carpeted and frescoed throughout.
MONDAY, SEPT. 6,
Every night during the week, and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
One Week Only of
TONY PASTOR'S
DOUBLE COMPANY.
READ THE LIST!
Harry and John Kernell, Bryant and Hoey, the St. Felix Sisters, the Three Rankins, the Three French Sisters, Miss Fannie Beane and Charles Gilday, the Four Eccentrics, Flora Moore, Miss Lena Tettenborn, Chas. Diamond, Bonnie Runnells, Frank Girard, and the Inimitable TONY PASTOR.
The Performance concluding with Tony Pastor's Burlesque on the "Tourists."
GO WEST on the EMIGRANT TRAIN
Monday, Sept. 13, one week only of the Famous Indian Hunter and Government Scout,
BUFFALO BILL,
Hon. Wm. F. Cody and his Star Combination in his new and startling sensation, THE PRAIRIE WAIF.
Take notice—We give a Matinee Every Sunday at 2:30.
Admission every evening, 75, 50, 35, and 25c.; boys under 12 years, 15c. To all Matinees, Sundays included, 25 and 50c.; children under 12 years, 15c.

OGDEN'S GROVE.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1880,
SIXTH ANNUAL
Old Settlers'
PICNIC!
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
CHICAGO TURNGEMEINDE.
Excellent Programme,
Distribution of Prizes,
Tableaux, Fireworks, &c.
Admission, 25 Cents.
☞ Take Clybourn-av., Webster-av., and Larrabee-st. cars.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
Z. W. SPRAGUE.....Proprietor and Manager
TO-DAY, SUNDAY, SEPT. 5,
Matinee at 2:30 and night at 8 o'clock, last times of
THIELMAN'S BURLESQUE AND COMEDY CO.,
Including Mlle. Morlacchi, Roland Reed, and Chas. A. Gardner, in the great Spectacular Play,
THE LUCKY HIT.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
40 ARTISTS. | JUVENILE OPERA CO. | 40 ARTISTS.
(A consolidation of Haverly's celebrated Juvenile Opera Co., the New York Juvenile Comedy Co., and Miles' Juvenile Pinafore Co., and forming THE ONLY JUVENILE TROUPE before the public.)
This Sunday eve. Last performance, LITTLE DUKE.
Sept. 6—MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL and Company.

WALTER C. LYMAN,
ELOCUTIONIST,
Room 20 Central Music-Hall.
Class instructions Monday evenings at 8 o'clock. Private lessons daily.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
LAST TIME.
See the Wonderful Juveniles in
LITTLE DUKE.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Randolph-st., opposite new Court-House.
R. M. HOOLEY.....PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER.
ONE WEEK ONLY,
Beginning Monday, Sept. 6,
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
America's Favorite
Maggie Mitchell!
Supported by the Young American Actor,
R. FULTON RUSSELL,
And a carefully selected Dramatic Company, the largest traveling.
REPERTOIRE:
Monday Evening, Sept. 6,
FANCHON.
Tuesday Evening, Sept. 7,
JANE EYRE.
Wednesday Matinee, Sept. 8,
LITTLE BAREFOOT.
Wednesday Evening, Sept. 8,
LORLE.
Thursday Evening, Sept. 9,
JANE EYRE.
Friday Evening, Sept. 10,
PEARL OF SAVOY.
Saturday Matinee, Sept. 11,
FANCHON.
Saturday Evening, Sept. 11,
LITTLE BAREFOOT.
MONDAY, Sept. 13, the Comedians
ROBSON and CRANE
IN
SHARPS AND FLATS.
CUTLER SHARP, of the San Francisco Stock Exchange.....Mr. STUART ROBSON
DULLSTONE FLAT, bald-headed, shirt-sleeved, bare-faced speculator of the Comstock.....Mr. W. H. CRANE

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Clark-st., opposite new Court-House.
NOTE.—In the construction of this house only advanced ideas in everything that pertains to theatrical architecture, decoration, draping, and ventilating have been used. The entire practicability of a departure from old and circumscribed methods has been demonstrated. Money has been lavishly expended, and the management confidently expects public approval.
The Inaugural Performance
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
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NEW PLAY,
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NEW THEATRE,
BY A
NEW COMPANY,
THE
Hoey and Hardie Combination,
In a new 5-act Romantic Drama from the French of M. d'Ennery, adapted for the American Stage by Mr. Geo. Hoey, entitled a
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"Of the same school as the 'Two Orphans,' to which it may be fairly compared."—N. Y. World.
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NEW SCENERY,
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NEW MUSIC.
The play will be presented every evening of the week, and at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
No attempt to describe the beautiful Theatre will be made herein, as the delight and surprise of the public will be too much of a source of gratification to interested parties to be foregone. Box Sale will begin to-morrow, Monday, morning at 7 o'clock in the vestibule of the Theatre.

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FORTY YOUNG ARTISTS.
MILES' JUVENILE OPERA COMPANY in
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Last time To-night.

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DENMAN THOMPSON
AS
JOSHUA WHITCOMB
Every Evening until further notice.
MATINEES { Wednesday and Saturday.

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Monday, Sept. 6, for one week, Prof. ROSENBECKER and Full Orchestra. Admission, 25c.

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FOURTH GRAND
SUMMERNIGHT FESTIVAL!
Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1880, at Baum's Pavilion, corner of Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av.

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The Eminent Pianist and Teacher of the Pianoforte,
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Niles' Forty Juvenile Celebrities in
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